INVESTIGATION OF
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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

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

EXHIBITS
392 to 884

Volume
XVII

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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.
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Medical reports from doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Tex., concerning treatment of President Kennedy at that hospital on November 22, 1963.

Coat worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.

Shirt worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.

Tie worn by President Kennedy at time of assassination.

Frame, from the Zapruder film depicting motorcade shortly before first bullet struck President Kennedy.

Condr. James J. Humes' handwritten autopsy report on President Kennedy and certificates regarding disposition of working papers and preliminary drafts of the autopsy report.

Frame from the Zapruder film depicting motorcade immediately after first bullet struck President Kennedy.

Bullet found on stretcher at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Tex.


Calendar used by Ruth Paine as a diary and to record appointments.

Address book of Ruth Paine.

Diagram of the ground layout of the premises at 4907 Magazine Street in New Orleans, drawn by Ruth Paine.

Note from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine, dated March 4, 1963.

Envelope in which Commission Exhibit No. 404 was transmitted.

Draft of undated note from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald.

Draft of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated March 26, 1963.

Undated note from Marina Oswald to Michael and Ruth Paine.


Envelope in which Commission Exhibit No. 408, was transmitted.

Letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated June 1, 1963.

Envelope in which Commission Exhibit No. 409 was transmitted.
Draft of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated July 11.  
Draft of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated July 12.  
Draft of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated July 14.  
Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated July 14.  
Translation of Commission Exhibit No. 413.  
Undated letter from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine.  
Draft of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated July 21.  
Translation of Commission Exhibit No. 416.  
Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated July 21.  
Envelope in which Commission Exhibit No. 421 was transmitted.  
Undated letter from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine.  
Letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald which was never sent.  
Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, dated August 24, 1963.  
Translation of Commission Exhibit No. 423.  
Letter from Ruth Paine to her mother, dated October 14, 1963.  
Uncompleted application for a Texas driver's license by Lee Harvey Oswald.  
"Unemployment Identification Questionnaire" filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald on October 12, 1962.  
Photograph of the interior of the Paine garage.  
Diagram of the floor plan of the Paine home.  
Photograph of front view of the Paine home.  
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Photograph of the west side of the Paine home.  
Photograph of view looking through the door leading to the garage from the kitchen in the Paine home.  

³This number was not used.
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1 These numbers were not used.
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Negative of a slide from the Zapruder film taken at the time of the assassination.

Photograph of the Texas School Book Depository Building, taken shortly after the assassination.

Photograph of the southeast corner windows of the fifth and sixth floors of the Texas School Book Depository Building, taken shortly after the assassination.

Closeup photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 481.

Diagram of the floor plan of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph taken near the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of Harold Norman, James Jarman, and Bonnie Ray Williams, showing their positions on the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building as the motorcade passed.

Photograph of Harold Norman and Bonnie Ray Williams showing their positions on the fifth floor as the motorcade passed.

Diagram of the floor plan of the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the southwest corner of the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of one of the west windows of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the west side of the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the northwest corner of the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the west side of the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.


Photograph of James Jarman, showing his position at a fifth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination.

Photograph of the main entrance of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Copy of application blank filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald for employment at the Texas School Book Depository Building.
Diagram of the floor plan of the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph taken near the stairs of the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the lunchroom on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the lunchroom on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the north wall of the second floor lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the northwest corner of the second floor lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, as it appeared on November 22, 1963.

Photograph of “Rolling Readers” carton near the southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the stairway between the second and third floors of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, depicting position of Lee Harvey Oswald’s clipboard when discovered.

Diagram of the seventh floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of cartons at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of cartons near the assassination window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the area near the assassination window, depicting location of the three rifle cartridge cases, when discovered.

Photograph of the area near the assassination window depicting location of two of the rifle cartridge cases, when discovered.

Photograph of the area near the assassination window depicting location of three of the rifle cartridge cases, when discovered.

Photograph of cartons near the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Various photographs of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, depicting location of the C2766 rifle when discovered.

Four .38 cartridges.
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1 This number was not used.
Three 6.5-millimeter cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building following the assassination.

Two charts illustrating the cartridge-ejection pattern of the C2766 rifle.

Targets fired with the C2766 rifle at 15 yards.

Target fired with the C2766 rifle at 25 yards.

Targets fired with the C2766 rifle at 100 yards.

Diagram illustrating the interior of a telescopic sight.

Diagram illustrating the type of lead to be given a moving target in a situation similar to the assassination.

Two 6.5-millimeter test cartridge cases fired from the C2766 rifle for comparison purposes.

Photograph of the bolt face of the C2766 rifle.

Comparison photograph of the 6.5-millimeter cartridge cases and test 6.5-millimeter cartridge cases fired in the C2766 rifle.

Calculations concerning the lead to be given a moving target in a situation similar to the assassination.

Comparison photographs of the 6.5-millimeter cartridge cases and test 6.5-millimeter cartridge cases fired in the C2766 rifle.

Comparison photograph of Commission Exhibit 339 and a test bullet fired from the C2766 rifle.

Fragment of the nose of a bullet, found in the front of the Presidential limousine following the assassination.

Comparison photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 567 and a test bullet fired from the C2766 rifle.

Fragment of the base of a bullet, found in the front of the Presidential limousine following the assassination.

Comparison photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 569 and a test bullet fired from the C2766 rifle.

Two test bullets fired from the C2766 rifle for comparison purposes.

Bullet recovered from General Walker's house following the attempt on his life.

Two photographs of the clip from the C2766 rifle, showing it holding six cartridges and empty.

Three shims inserted under the mount of the C2766 rifle during tests performed on the rifle.

\(^2\) This number was not used.
Three photographs showing the site of a rapid-fire accuracy test performed with the C2766 rifle.

Photographs of three targets fired with the C2766 rifle at varying distances.

Surveyor's plat of the assassination scene.

Table, based on figures obtained in tests with the C2766 rifle, showing "Hit Probability [with the rifle] As a Function of Range and Aiming Error."

Assembled Western .38 S. & W. cartridge.

Disassembled Western .38 S. & W. cartridge.

Assembled and disassembled Remington-Peters .38 S. & W. cartridges.

Assembled and disassembled Western .38 Special cartridges.

Assembled and disassembled Remington-Peters .38 Special cartridges.

Five .38 Special cartridges found in the pocket of Lee Harvey Oswald following his apprehension.

Description of the .38 S. & W. Military and Police Revolver.

Four .38 Special cartridge cases found at the Tippit crime scene.

Two test .38 Special cartridges fired for comparison purposes from the V510210 revolver.

Comparison photographs of Commission Exhibit No. 395 and test cartridge cases fired from the V510210 revolver.

Photograph of the breech face and firing pin of the V510210 revolver.

Four bullets recovered from the body of Officer Tippit.

Two test bullets fired from the V510210 revolver for comparison purposes.

Photograph of Commission Exhibits Nos. 603 and 604 and two Special bullets fired from the V510210 revolver for comparison purposes.

Comparison photographs of Commission Exhibit No. 399 and a test 6.5-millimeter bullet fired from the C2766 rifle.

Comparison photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 507 and Commission Exhibit No. 399.

Comparison photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 569 and Commission Exhibit No. 399.

Comparison photographs of Commission Exhibit No. 545 and a test 6.5-millimeter cartridge case fired in the C2766 rifle.
Photographs of Commission Exhibit No. 543 showing the repetition of certain markings on the cartridge case.

Comparison photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 603 and a test bullet fired from the V510210 revolver.

Bag made out of wrapping paper, found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building following the assassination (same as Commission Exhibit No. 142).

Card with fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald taken by the Dallas Police Department.

Card with left palmprint of Lee Harvey Oswald taken by the Dallas Police Department.

Card with right palmprint of Lee Harvey Oswald taken by the Dallas Police Department.

Card with fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald taken by the Dallas Police Department.

Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 629 with a circle around a portion of the palmprint.

Photograph of a latent palmprint found on Commission Exhibit No. 142.

Photograph of a latent fingerprint found on Commission Exhibit No. 142.

Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 630 with a circle around the left index fingerprint.

Chart comparing the latent fingerprint (Commission Exhibit No. 633) and Oswald's left index fingerprint, circled on Commission Exhibit No. 633-A.

Diagram illustrating some common fingerprint characteristics used by experts in comparing fingerprints.

Card with fingerprints of Lee Harvey Oswald taken by the U.S. Marine Corps.

Chart comparing the latent palmprint (Commission Exhibit No. 632) with the portion of Oswald's right palmprint circled on Commission Exhibit No. 631.

Lift of a latent palmprint from the barrel of the C2766 rifle.

Photograph of Oswald's right palmprint card (Commission Exhibit No. 629) with a circle around a portion of the palmprint.

Photograph of the lift in Commission Exhibit No. 637.

Chart comparing the latent palmprint (Commission Exhibit No. 637) and the portion of Oswald's right palmprint in Commission Exhibit No. 638.
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Kraft paper folded to illustrate the folds of Commission Exhibit No. 140 when it was received in the FBI Laboratory following the assassination.

String tied in the type of knots found on the string tied around Commission Exhibit No. 140 when the blanket was received in the FBI Laboratory.

Chart comparing cotton, woolen, and viscose fibers.

Diagram of a hair.

Chart comparing human and animal hair.

Three charts comparing Caucasian, Negroid, and Mongoloid hair.

Comparison photograph of limb hairs found on Commission Exhibit No. 140 and limb hairs taken from Lee Harvey Oswald following his arrest.

Comparison photograph of pubic hairs found on Commission Exhibit No. 140 and pubic hairs taken from Lee Harvey Oswald following his arrest.

Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 150.

Comparison photographs of orange-yellow cotton fibers found on the C2766 rifle and orange-yellow cotton fibers from Commission Exhibit No. 151.

Comparison photographs of gray-black cotton fibers found on the C2766 rifle and gray-black cotton fibers from Commission Exhibit No. 150.

Comparison photograph of dark blue cotton fibers found on the C2766 rifle and dark blue cotton fibers from Commission Exhibit No. 150.

Sample of wrapping paper and gummed tape taken from the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, for comparison purposes.

Comparison photograph of the paper in Commission Exhibit No. 142 and Commission Exhibit No. 677.

Body diagram marked by Dr. Shaw to show entry and exit wounds on Governor Connally's chest, wrist, and thigh.

Body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw to show angle at which bullet passed through Governor Connally's body.


Front view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of the assassination.
Back view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of the assassination.

Back view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of the assassination.

Front view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of the assassination.

Front view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of the assassination.

Back view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of the assassination.

Diagram of body in sitting position, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show position of Governor Connally at time of the assassination and inclination of bullet to cause all three wounds.

Preoperative X-ray of lateral view of Governor Connally's wrist, dated November 22, 1963.


Postoperative X-ray of lateral view of Governor Connally's wrist, dated November 22, 1963.

Preoperative X-ray of anterio posterior view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963.

Preoperative X-ray of anterio posterior view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963.

Preoperative X-ray of lateral view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963.

Photographs of the Presidential limousine taken during the earlier part of the trip through Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Aerial photograph of Main, Elm, and Houston Streets, in downtown Dallas, as marked by Governor Connally.

Governor Connally's tie.

Diagram of the third floor of the Police and Courts Building drawn by Chief Jesse E. Curry.

Diagram of the assassination area, drawn by Chief Jesse E. Curry.

Diagram of the Triple Underpass area, drawn by Chief Jesse E. Curry.

Aerial view of Main, Houston, and Elm Streets, in downtown Dallas, as marked by Chief Jesse E. Curry.
Radio log of channel 1 of the Dallas Police Department for November 22, 1963.


Copy of a report from Officer V. J. Brian to Capt. W. P. Gannaway of the Dallas Police Department, dated April 20, 1964.

Photographs taken by the Dallas Police Department on November 29, 1963, showing backyard of home on Neely Street in Dallas, where Oswald once lived.

Two photographs of Oswald with rifle.

Photograph of two cartridge cases found near the southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of three cartridge cases near the southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Envelope in which the three cartridge cases found near the southeast corner window of the Texas School Book Depository Building were contained.

Photograph of rifle hidden beneath boxes in northwest corner of sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph showing northwest corner of sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, taken from a distance, showing boxes behind which the rifle was concealed.

Photographs of the latent palmprint on magazine housing of the C2766 rifle.

Photograph of Houston Street looking south from southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Photograph of the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, showing position of boxes in window as reconstructed on November 25, 1963.

Photograph from the southeast corner window of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, looking southwest on Elm Street.

Photograph of the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, showing full length of first aisle on east side of the building.

Photograph showing the second aisle from the east wall of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

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1 These numbers were not used.
2 This number was not used.
727 Photograph showing the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, looking east along south wall.

728 Photograph of the third aisle from the east wall of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

729 Photograph taken in the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, showing location of Commission Exhibit No. 142, when discovered.

730-732 Photographs of the wrapping bench on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

733-734 Photographs of the southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing position of boxes near the window as reconstructed on November 25, 1963.

735 Photograph showing the right palmprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.

736 Photograph showing the left palmprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.

737 Photograph of the C2766 rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, taken at 9 p.m. on November 22, 1963, at the city hall in Dallas.

738 Photograph of property released by the Dallas Police Department to the FBI on November 26, 1963.

739 Photograph showing view of the Texas School Book Depository Building from Houston Street.

740 Photograph showing view of the Texas School Book Depository Building from Elm Street.

741 Photograph of the lunchroom on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

742 Photograph showing outside door to the second floor lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

743 Photograph of stairway in southwest corner of the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, leading to the first floor.

744 Photograph of Officer M. N. McDonald of the Dallas Police Department, taken on November 22, 1963, at 2 p.m.

745 Photograph of Don Abies, a jail clerk of the Dallas Police Department, who appeared in the lineups with Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22 and 23, 1963.

746 A–E Rephotographs of Commission Exhibit No. 133–A.

747 Photograph of the C2766 rifle.

748 Photograph of a man holding the C2766 rifle, simulating the position of the man and the rifle in Commission Exhibit No. 133–A.
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Application for employment with Cosmos Shipping Co., Inc., signed Lee H. Oswald dated August 6.

"Affidavit of Support," addressed to the American Embassy in Russia, signed Lee H. Oswald dated January 17, 1962.

A group of checks drawn by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., to the order of Lee Harvey Oswald, endorsed Lee H. Oswald.

Application for a library card for the New Orleans Public Library, signed Lee H. Oswald.

Two letters to the Department of State, signed Lee H. Oswald.

Two pages of notes written by Lee Harvey Oswald, beginning "The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself".

Documents from Lee Harvey Oswald's Marine Corps file.

Passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated June 24, 1963.

Three letters to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, signed Lee H. Oswald.

Application for membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, signed Lee H. Oswald.

Charts showing portions of Lee Harvey Oswald's handwriting and hand printing in Commission Exhibits Nos. 774-783.

Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 773.

Diagram showing the form of the letter "x" used by the writer of Commission Exhibit No. 773.

Diagram showing the conventional form of the letter "r".

U.S. postal money order, in the amount of $21.45, dated March 12, 1963, which accompanied the mail order in Commission Exhibit No. 773.

Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 788.

Photograph of the mail order for a revolver.

Portion of an application for Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Tex., dated October 9, 1962.

Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 791.

Change-of-address card relating to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Tex., dated May 12, 1963.

Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 793.
A spurious Selective Service System notice of classification card in the name "Alek James Hidell."

Photograph of the face of Commission Exhibit No. 795.

Photograph of the reverse side of Commission Exhibit No. 795.

Sidelight photograph of the face of Commission Exhibit No. 795.

Sidelight photograph of the reverse side of Commission Exhibit No. 795.

Group of retouched negatives.

Selective Service System notice of classification card in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Selective Service System registration certificate card in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Retouched negatives of the face of a Selective Service System notice of classification card.

Retouched negative of the face of a Selective Service System notice of classification card.

Negative of a portion of the face of a Selective Service System notice of classification card.

A counterfeit certificate of service card in the U.S. Marine Corps in the name of "Alek James Hidell."

Photograph of the face of Commission Exhibit No. 806.

Photograph of the reverse side of Commission Exhibit No. 806.

Sidelight photograph of the face of Commission Exhibit No. 806.

Sidelight photograph of the reverse side of Commission Exhibit No. 806.

Retouched negative of the reverse side of a Selective Service System registration certificate.

Retouched negatives of the face and reverse sides of a USMC certificate of service.

Document entitled "International Certificates of Vaccination * * * ."

Photographs of Commission Exhibit No. 813.

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Portion of an application for Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, dated June 11, 1963.

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Photograph of scale model of the basement of the Police and Courts Building.

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Tracing of survey made of scene of the assassination.

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Cardboard reproduction of Commission Exhibit No. 882.

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Copy of tabulation which appears on plat map containing positions marked according to frame numbers of the Zapruder film indicating elevations, sight angles, degree of sight and distances.
The President arrived in the Emergency Room at exactly 12:43 p.m. in his limousine. He was in the back seat, Gov. Connally was in the front seat of the same car, Gov. Connally was brought out first and was put in room two, President was brought out next and put in room one. Dr. Clark pronounced the President dead at 1 p.m., exactly. All of the President's belongings except his watch were given to the Secret Service. His watch was given to Mr. G. P. Wright. He left the Emergency Room, the President, at about 2 p.m. in an O'Neal ambulance. He was put in a bronze colored plastic casket after being wrapped in a blanket and was taken out of the hospital. He was removed from the hospital, the Gov. was taken from the Emergency Room to the Operating Room.

The President's wife refused to take off her bloody gloves, clothes. She did take a towel and wipe her face. She took her wedding ring off and placed it on one of the President's fingers.
The President arrived at the Emergency Room at 12:43 P.M., the 22nd of November, 1963. He was in the back seat of his limousine. Governor Connally of Texas was also in this car. The first physician to see the President was Dr. James Carrico, a Resident in General Surgery.

Dr. Carrico noted the President to have slow, weak, respiratory efforts. He could hear a heartbeat but found no pulse or blood pressure to be present. Two external wounds, one in the lower third of the anterior neck, the other in the occipital region of the skull, were noted. Through the head wound, blood and brain were extruding. Dr. Carrico inserted a cuffed endotracheal tube. While doing so, he noted a ragged wound of the trachea immediately below the larynx.

At this time, Dr. Malcolm Perry, Attending Surgeon, Dr. Charles Baxter, Attending Surgeon, and Dr. Ronald Jones, another Resident in General Surgery, arrived. Immediately thereafter, Dr. M. T. Jenkins, Director of the Department of Anesthesiology, and Doctors Gieske and Hunt, two other Staff Anesthesiologists, arrived. The endotracheal tube had been connected to a Bennett respirator to assist the President's breathing. An Anesthesia machine was substituted for this by Dr. Jenkins. Only 100% oxygen was administered.

A cutdown was performed in the right ankle, and a polyethylene catheter inserted in the vein. An infusion of lactated Ringer's solution was begun. Blood was drawn for type and crossmatch, but unmatched type "O" Rh negative blood was immediately obtained and begun. Hydrocortisone 500 mgms was added to the intravenous fluids.

Dr. Robert McClelland, Attending Surgeon, arrived to help in the President's care. Doctors Perry, Baxter, and McClelland began a tracheostomy, as considerable quantities of blood were present from the President's oral pharynx. At this time, Dr. Paul Peters, Attending Urological Surgeon, and Dr. Kemp Clark, Director of Neurological Surgery, arrived. Because of the incised
cracked, anterior chest tubes were placed in both pleural spaces. These were connected to sealed underwater drainage.

Neurological examination revealed the President's pupils to be widely dilated and fixed to light. His eyes were divergent, being deviated outward; a skew deviation from the horizontal was present. No deep tendon reflexes or spontaneous movements were found.

There was a large wound in the right occipito-parietal region, from which profuse bleeding was occurring. 1500 cc. of blood were estimated on the drapes and floor of the Emergency Operating Room. There was considerable loss of scalp and bone tissue. Both cerebral and cerebellar tissue were extruding from the wound.

Further examination was not possible as cardiac arrest occurred at this point. Closed chest cardiac massage was begun by Dr. Clark. A pulse palpable in both the carotid and femoral arteries was obtained. Dr. Perry relieved on the cardiac massage while a cardiotorachioscope was connected. Dr. Foad Bashour, Attending Physician, arrived as this was being connected. There was electrical silence of the President's heart.

President Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1300 hours by Dr. Clark.

Kemp Clark, M.D.
Director
Service of Neurological Surgery

As to Dean's Office, Southwestern Medical School
As to Medical Records, Parkland Memorial Hospital

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
DATE AND HOUR: 11-22-63 12:00 DOCTOR: \\

When patient was first seen he was unconscious and incontinent of feces and urine. He was bleeding from several wounds over his head, the upper torso, and abdominal area. There was a large amount of blood in the lower ileus. The wound over the right upper quadrant of the abdomen and abdominal area from which the bullet emerged was not palpated. Blood pressure was recorded as 90 systolic.

A needle was inserted in the ileus and enough the hypogastric plexus was reached. The needle was immediately removed and the base ant the right hip.

Exenepherine was used, the hypogastric plexus was explored. On removal of the bullet, large amounts of blood were drawn from a large wound in the lower ileus. Blood drawn for type and crossmatch. Type AB negative blood was obtained as well as Gravissine.

Intravenous solution was given with a consideration of fluid balance. The long and bulb duct tubes inserted.

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
DATE AND HOUR: 23 Nov 1963

DOCTOR: PARRY

Staff Note:

At the time of initial examination, the patient noted a non-responsive, irritable patient. The pupils were dilated and the pupils dilated irritable. A quantity of blood was noted on the patient, the patient had a small wound over the forehead at the annulus of the orbit, in the lower third anteriorly. It was extending through the brain. A large wound to the right posterior parietal was noted, appearing severely lacerated brain tissue was noted in the brain at the head of the carriage. No or head injury was noted.

At this point, it noted that the patient was unconscious and while additional examinations were done to administer fluids and blood, a tracheostomy was ordered. An artificial respiration to the brain was sisters. The tracheostomy tube was put in place and the cuff inflated and suction was continued. Cleary chest cardiac massage was initiated after the percent of sealed drainage chest tube, but

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
Without benefit of electrocardiogram, it became apparent that a lack of electrical activity existed in the heart. Representative attempts were abandoned after the team of physicians determined that the patient had expired.

Malcolm E. King, M.D.
1630 E. 22 Nov 1962

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
DATE AND HOUR:  Nov 22, 1963  DOCTOR: 

Note: (Referred to Dr. L. B. Rusk.) 
I saw the patient at approx. 12:15 p.m. She had been injured in the head by a blow from a hockey stick on the upper part of the head. She remained conscious at this time. The blow caused a small wound on the left side of the head. The wound was cleaned and sutured with silk. There was no evidence of head injury. The patient was transferred to the surgical ward. 

Doctor: Charles H. W. 

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 392—Continued
Dr. Henry Gleen found the patient in her room, but no one was present. The cause of death was determined to be congestive heart failure.

The event occurred in the home of Mrs. Smith, on March 9. The death was unexpected and was due to an acute exacerbation of heart failure. Other causes were ruled out.

Dr. Gleen was called to the scene and performed an autopsy. The final cause of death was congestive heart failure. The patient was pronounced dead at 7:00 AM by Dr. Gleen.

29 March 1943
Dr. Gleen

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
Statement Regarding Assassination of President Kennedy

At approximately 12:30 PM, I was called from the second floor of Parkland Hospital and sent immediately to the Emergency Room by Dr. Malcolm K. Perry. We arrived and found Dr. entire ... constabulary. Immediately, I ran to the head of the ... the entrance of the chicken.

An individual had, and assisted basically, been shot immediately by Dr. Connolly and the EOR Dr. Paul Cherry. Dr. ... a man named Dillworth and Mrs. Radio said, and there was a man killed. I was given a ... the head of the chicken. Suddenly, Dr. James R. Tippit, 35, a newsman, ... immediately after shot of Dr. K. It is not sure who actually shot Mr. ... immediately after the shot of Dr. K. It is not sure who actually shot Mr. Tippit. Mr. Tippit was pronounced dead by Dr. King.

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
ADMISSION NOTE

Came to hospital on 11-10-51 and was not in any way injured. 

A. J. R. L. 210

S. T. W. 29

School of Law, U. of Tex.
Dallas, Texas
DATE AND HOUR: 11/22/63  4:30 PM

STATEMENT REGARDING PRESENCE OF ASSASSIN:

Stab wound: Wrist, finger tips of both hands, left

stomach: Hemorrhage, perforation of liver

DR. CHARLES H. PEARSON, M.D.,
Assistant Surgeon of Parkland Memorial Hospital

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 392—Continued
To: Mr. C. J. Price, Administrator
Parkland Memorial Hospital

From: M. T. Jenkins, M.D., Professor and Chairman
Department of Anesthesiology

Subject: Statement concerning resuscitative efforts for
President John F. Kennedy

Upon receiving a stat alarm that this distinguished patient was being brought to
the emergency room at Parkland Memorial Hospital, I dispatched Doctors A. H.
Giesecke and Jackie H. Hunt with an anesthesia machine and resuscitative equipment
to the major surgical emergency room area, and I ran down the stairs. On my
arrival in the emergency operating room at approximately 1230 I found that Doctors
Carrico and/or Delaney had begun resuscitative efforts by introducing an orotracheal
tube, connecting it for controlled ventilation to a Bennett intermittent positive
pressure breathing apparatus. Doctors Charles Baxter, Malcolm Perry, and Robert
McClelland arrived at the same time and began a tracheostomy and started the
insertion of a right chest tube, since there was also obvious tracheal and chest
damage. Doctors Paul Peters and Kemp Clark arrived simultaneously and immediately
thereafter assisted respectively with the insertion of the right chest tube and
with manual closed chest cardiac compression to assure circulation.

For better control of artificial ventilation, I exchanged the intermittent positive
pressure breathing apparatus for an anesthesia machine and continued artificial
ventilation. Doctors Gene Akin and A. H. Giesecke assisted with the respiratory
problems incident to changing from the orotracheal tube to a tracheostomy tube, and
Doctors Hunt and Giesecke connected a cardioscope to determine cardiac activity.

During the progress of these activities, the emergency room cart was elevated at the
feet in order to provide a Trendelenburg position, a venous cutdown was performed on
the right saphenous vein, and additional fluids were begun in a vein in the left
forearm while blood was ordered from the blood bank. All of these activities were
completed by approximately 1245, at which time external cardiac massage was still
being carried out effectively by Doctor Clark as judged by a palpable peripheral
pulse. Despite these measures there was no electrocardiographic evidence of cardiac
activity.

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
These described resuscitative activities were indicated as of first importance, and after they were carried out attention was turned to all other evidences of injury. There was a great laceration on the right side of the head (temporal and occipital), causing a great defect in the skull plate so that there was herniation and laceration of great areas of the brain, even to the extent that the cerebellum had protruded from the wound. There were also fragmented sections of brain on the drapes of the emergency room cart. With the institution of adequate cardiac compression, there was a great flow of blood from the cranial cavity, indicating that there was much vascular damage as well as brain tissue damage.

It is my personal feeling that all methods of resuscitation were instituted expeditiously and efficiently. However, this cranial and intracranial damage was of such magnitude as to cause the irreversible damage. President Kennedy was pronounced dead at 1300.

Sincerely,

M. T. Jenkins, M.D.

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
**PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**

**OPERATIVE RECORD**

**DATE:** 11-22-63  
**THORACIC SURG.**  
**DIAGNOSIS:** Gunshot wound of the chest with comminuted fracture of the 5th rib  
**OPERATION:** Thoracotomy, removal of rib fragment, debridement of wound  
**ANESTHETIC:** General  
**SURGEON:** Robert Shaw, N.D  
**I.V. FLUIDS AND BLOOD:**  
**DRUGS:**  
**COMPLICATIONS:** None  
**CONDITION OF PATIENT:** Satisfactory

**Clinical Evolution:** The patient was brought to the OR from the BDR. In the BDR a sucking wound of the right chest was partially controlled by an occlusive dressing supported by manual pressure. A tube was placed through the second interspace in the mid-clavicular line connected to a water seal bottle to evacuate the right pneumothorax and hemothorax. An IV infusion of RL solution had already been started. As soon as the patient was positioned on the OR table the anesthesia was induced by Dr. Giesecke and an endotracheal tube was in place. As soon as it was possible to control respiration with positive pressure the occlusive dressing was taken from the right chest and the extent of the wound more carefully determined. It was found that the wound of entrance was just lateral to the right scapula close the the axilla yet had passed through the latissimus dorsi muscle shattered approxi- mately 1" in diameter and the wound of exit was a ragged wound approximately five cm in its greatest di- ameter. The skin and subcutaneous tissue over the path of the missile moved in a paradoxical manner with respiration indicating softening of the chest. The skin of the whole area was carefully cleansed with Phenoxyl and Iodine. The entire area including the wound of entrance and wound of exit was draped partially excluding the wound of entrance for the first part of the operation. An elliptical incision was made around the wound of exit re- moving the torn edges of the skin and the damaged subcutaneous tissue. The incision was then carried in a downward curve up toward the right axilla so as to not have the skin in- cision over the actual path of the missile but through the chest wall. This incision was carried down through the subcutaneous tissue to expose the Serratus anterior muscle and the anterior border of the latissimus dorsi muscle. The fragmented and damaged portions of the Serratus anterior muscle were excised. Small rib fragments that were adhering to peri- osteal tags were carefully removed preserving as much periosteum as possible. The fourth intercostal muscle bundle and fifth intercostal muscle bundle were not appreciably damaged.

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**Commission Exhibit 392—Continued**
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION (Continued): The ragged ends of the damaged fifth rib were cleaned out with the rongeur. The pleura had been torn open by the secondary missiles created by the fragmented fifth rib. The wound was open widely and exposure was obtained with a self retaining retractor. The right pleural cavity was then carefully inspected. Approximately 200 cc of clot and liquid blood was removed from the pleural cavity. The middle lobe had a linear rent starting at its peripheral edge going down towards hilum separating the lobe into two segments. There was an open bronchus in the depth of this wound. Since the vascularity and the bronchial connections to the lobe were intact it was decided to repair the lobe rather than to remove it. The repair was accomplished with a running suture of 000 chromic gut on atraumatic needle closing both plural surfaces as well as two running sutures approximating the tissue of the central portion of the lobe. This almost completely sealed off the air leaks which were evident in the torn portion of the lobe. The lower lobe was next examined and found to be engorged with blood and at one point a laceration of allowed the oozing of blood. This laceration had undoubtedly been caused by a rib fragment. This laceration was closed with a single suture of 3-0 chromic gut on atraumatic needle. The right pleural cavity was now carefully examined and small ribs fragments were removed, the diaphragm was found to be uninjured. There was no evidence of injury of the mediastinum and its contents. Hemostasis had been accomplished within the pleural cavity with the repair of the middle lobe and the suturing of the laceration in the lower lobe. The upper lobe was found to be uninjured. The drains which had previously been placed in the second interspace in the midclavicular line was found to be longer than necessary so approximately ten cm of it was cut away and the remaining portion was demonstrated with two additional openings. An additional drain was placed through a stab wound in the eighth interspace in the posterior axillary line. Both these drains were then connected to a watersise bottle. The fourth and fifth intercostal muscles were then approximated with interrupted sutures of 0 chromic gut. The remaining portion of the Serratus anterior muscle was then approximated across the closure of the intercostal muscle. The laceration of the latissimus dorsi muscle on its internal surface was then closed with several interrupted sutures of 0 chromic gut. The subcutaneous tissue was then closed with chromic gut and interrupted #0 chromic gut inverting the knots. Skin closed with interrupted vertical sutures of black silk. Attention was next turned to the wound of entrance. It was excised with an elliptical incision. It was found that the latissimus dorsi muscle although lacerated was not badly damaged so that the opening was closed with sutures of #0 chromic gut in the fascia of the muscle. Before closing this incision were palpation with the index finger the Penrose drain could be felt immediately below in the space beneath the latissimus dorsi muscle. The skin closed with interrupted vertical mattress sutures of black silk. Drainage tubes were secured with safety pins and adhesive tape and dressings applied. As soon as the operation on the chest had been concluded Dr. Gregory and Dr. Shires started the surgery the was necessary for the wounds of the right wrist and left thigh.

RS:bl

* There was also a comminuted fracture of the right radius secondary to the same missile and in addition a small flesh wound of the left thigh. The operative notes concerning the management of the right arm and left thigh will be dictated by Dr. Charles F. Tom Shires.

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
Ortho

(completed)

anesthesiologist: Charles

CIRC.

APPLIANCES: 

ended:

SPONGE NURSE: SCRUB

CONDITION COMPLICATIONS:

Clinical

ASSISTANTS: Drs. Osborne and Parker

OPERATION Debridement of gunshot wound of right wrist, Began: 1600 

reduction of fracture of the radius

ANESTHETIC: General

BEGAN: 300

ANESTHESIOLOGIST: Giesecke

SURGEON: Dr. Charles Gregory

DRAINS:

ASSISTANTS: Drs. Osborne and Parker

SCRUB: Rutherford

CIRC: 

NURSE: Schröder

CAST/SPLINTS:

SPONGE COUNTS: 1ST

DRUGS I. V. FLUIDS AND BLOOD

2ND

COMPlications:

None

CONDITION OF PATIENT: Fair

Clinical Evaluation: While still under general anesthesia and following a thoracotomy and repair of the chest injury by Dr. Robert Shaw, the right upper extremity was thoroughly prepped in the routine fashion after shaving. He was draped in the routine fashion using stockinette, the only addition was the use of a debridement pan. The wound of entry on the dorsal aspect of the right wrist over the junction of the distal fourth of the radius and shaft was approximately two cm in length and rather oblique with the loss of tissue with some considerable contusion at the margins of it. There was a wound of exit along the volar surface of the wrist about two cm above the flexion crease of the wrist and in the midline. The wound of entrance was carefully excised and developed through the muscles and tendons from the radial side of that bone to the bone itself where the fracture was encountered. It was noted that the tendon of the abductor palmaris longus was transected, only two small fragments of bone were removed, one approximately one cm in length and consisted of lateral cortex which lay free in the wound and had no soft tissue connections, another much smaller fragment perhaps 3 mm in length was subsequently removed. Small bits of metal were encountered at various levels throughout the wound and these were wherever they were identified and could be picked up were picked up and have been submitted to the Pathology department for identification and examination. Throughout the wound there was fist and especially in the superficial layers and to some extent in the tendon and tendon sheaths on the radial side of the arm small fine bits of cloth consistent with fine bits of Mohair. It is our understanding that the patient was wearing a Mohair suit at the time of the injury and this accounts for the deposition of such organic material within the wound. After as careful and complete a debridement as could be carried out and with an apparent integrity of the flexor tendons and the median nerve in the volar side, and after thorough irrigation the wound of exit on the volar surface of the wrist was closed primarily with wire sutures while the wound of entrance on the radial side of the forearm was only partially closed, being left open for the purpose of drainage should any make spontaneous appearance.

Charles Gregory, M.D.

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
DESCRIPTION OF OPERATION (Continued): This is evidenced by the presence of Mohair and organic material deep into the wound which is prone to produce tissue reactions and to encourage infection and this precaution of not closing the wound was taken in correspondence with our experience in that regard.

In view of the urgency of the Governor's original chest injury it was impossible to definitely ascertain the status of the circulation into the nerve supply to the hand and wrist on the right side. Accordingly, it was determined as best we could at the time of operation and the radial artery was found to be intact and pulsating normally. The integrity of the median nerve and the ulnar nerve is not clearly established but it is presumed to be present. Following closure of the volar wound and partial closure of the radial wound, dry sterile dressings were applied and a long arm cast was then applied with skin tape traction, rubber band variety, attached to the thumb and index finger of the right hand. The rigth An attitude of flexion was created at the right elbow, and post operatively the limbus suspended from an overhead frame using tape traction. The post operative diagnosis for the right forearm remains the same and again I suggest that you incorporate this particular dictation together with other dictations which will be given to you by the surgeons concerned with this patient.

Charles Gregory, M.D.
PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
OPERATIVE RECORD

DATE: Nov. 22, 1963

ROOM: 220  STATUS: Pvt.
NAME: Connally, John
UNIT #: 263699  A #24842

PRE-OPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Gunshot Wound, Right Chest, Right Wrist, Left Thigh

POST-OPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Same

OPERATION: Gunshot Wound of Left Thigh

ANESTHETIC: General

SURGEON: Dr. Shires

ASSISTANTS: Drs. McClelland, Baxter and Patman

SCRUB NURSE: Oliver  CIRC. NURSE: Deming and Schroeder

SPOONGE COUNTS: 1ST Correct, PS  2ND

COMPLICATIONS: *This portion of the operation is involved only with the operation on the left thigh. The chest injury has been dictated by Dr. Shaw, the orthopedic injury to the arm by Dr. Gregory.

CONDITION OF PATIENT:

Clinical Evaluation: There was a 1 cm. punctate missile wound over the juncture of the middle and lower third, medial aspect, of the left thigh. X-rays of the thigh and leg revealed a bullet fragment which was imbedded in the body of the femur in the distal third. The leg was prepared with Phisohex and I.O. Prep and was draped in the usual fashion.

Operative Findings: Following this the missile wound was excised and the bullet tract was explored. The missile wound was seen to course through the subcutaneous fat and into the vastus medialis. The necrotic fat and muscle were debrided down to the region of the femur. The direction of the missile wound was judged not to be in the course of the femoral vessel, since the wound was distal and anterior to Hunter's canal. Following complete debridement of the wound and irrigation with saline, the wound was felt to be adequately debrided enough so that three simple through-and-through, stainless steel Aloe #28 wire sutures were used encompassing skin, subcutaneous tissue, and muscle fascia on both sides. Following this a sterile dressing was applied. The dorsalis pedis and posterior tibial pulses in both legs were quite good. The thoracic procedure had been completed at this time, the debridement of the compound fracture in the arm was still in progress at the time this soft tissue injury repair was completed.

I.V. FLUIDS AND BLOOD DRUGS

Casts/Splints:

Commission Exhibit 392—Continued
PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

OPERATIVE RECORD

DATE: 11/24/63

ROOM: ----

NAME: Oswald, Lee Harvey

EOR: 25260

AGE: 24 Yr.

RACE: W/M

PRE-OPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: upper G6/6 of/abdomen and chest with massive bleeding

POST-OPERATIVE DIAGNOSIS: Major vascular injury in abdomen and chest

OPERATION: To repair aorta

ANESTHETIC: General

SURGEON: Dr. Tom Shires

ASSISTANTS: Dr. Perry, Dr. McClelland, Dr. Ron Jones

SCUB: Schrader-Bell

NURSE: Schrader-Lunsford

CIRC. NURSE: Burkett-Simpson

CASTS/SPLINTS: 2 counted sponges missing when body closed. Square pack count correct.

SPONGE COUNTS: 1ST

DRUGS
Ca chloride - 3 vials 3-1000 cc. lactated
Cedilanid - 12 1600 cc. whole blood
One molar lactate-6
Isuprel - 24 6-1000 cc. 5% dextrose in lactated Ringer's solution
Adrenalin 1:1000 - 3

COMPLICATIONS:

CONDITION OF PATIENT: Expired at 1307

Clinical Evaluation: Previous inspection had revealed an entrance wound over the left lower lateral chest cage, and an exit was identified by subcutaneous palpation of the bullet over the lower lateral chest cage. At the time he was seen preoperatively he was without blood pressure, heart beat was heard infrequently at 130 beats per minute, and preoperatively had endotracheal tube placed and was receiving oxygen by anesthesia. At the time he was moved to the operating room.

Description of Operation: Under endotracheal oxygen anesthesia, a long mid-line abdominal incision was made. Bleeders were not apparent and none were clamped or tied. Upon opening the peritoneal cavity, approximately 2 to 3 liters of blood, both liquid and in clots, were encountered. These were removed. The bullet pathway was then identified as having scattered the upper medial surface of the spleen, then entered the retroperitoneal area where there was a large retroperitoneal hematoma in the area of the pancreas. Following this, bleeding was seen to be coming from the right side, and upon inspection there was seen to be an exit to the right through the inferior vena cava, thence through the superior pole of the right kidney, the lower portion of the right lobe of the liver, and into the right lateral body wall. First the right kidney, which was bleeding, was identified, dissected free, retracted immediately, and the inferior vena cava hole was clamped with a partial occlusion clamp of the Satinsky type. Following this immobilization, packing controlled the bleeding from the right kidney. Attention was then turned to the left, as bleeding was massive from the left side. The inspection of the retroperitoneal area revealed

[Signature]

Tom Shires, M.D.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 392—Continued
Oswald, Lee Harvey
EOR 625260
Page 2

a huge hematoma in the mid-line. The spleen was then mobilized, as was the left colon, and the retroperitoneal approach was made to the mid-line structures.

The pancreas was seen to be shattered in its mid portion, bleeding was seen to be coming from the aorta. This was dissected free. Bleeding was controlled with finger pressure by Dr. Malcolm O. Perry. Upon identification of this injury, the superior mesenteric artery had been sheared off of the aorta, there was back bleeding from the superior mesenteric artery. This was cross-clamped with a small, curved DeBakey clamp. The aorta was then occluded with a straight DeBakey clamp above and a Potts clamp below. At this point all major bleeding was controlled, blood pressure was reported to be in the neighborhood of 100 systolic.

Shortly thereafter, however, the pulse rate, which had been in the 80 to 90 range, was found to be 40 and a few seconds later found to be zero. No pulse was felt in the aorta at this time. Consequently the left chest was opened through an intercostal incision in approximately the fourth intercostal space. A Finochietto retractor was inserted, the heart was seen to be flabby and not beating at all. There was no hemopericardium. There was a hole in the diaphragm but no hemothorax. A left closed chest tube had been introduced in the Emergency Room prior to surgery, so that there was no significant pneumothorax on the left side. The pericardium was opened, cardiac massage was started, and a pulse was obtainable with massage. The heart was flabby, consequently calcium chloride followed by epinephrine-Xylocaine® were injected into the left ventricle without success. However, the standstill was converted to fibrillation. Following this, defibrillation was done, using 240, 360, 500, and 750 volts and finally successful defibrillation was accomplished. However, no effective heart beat could be instituted. A pacemaker was then inserted into the wall of the right ventricle and grounded on skin, and pacemaking was started. A very feeble, small, localized muscular response was obtained with the pacemaker but still no effective beat. At this time we were informed by Dr. Jenkins that there were no signs of life in that the pupils were fixed and dilated, there was no retinal blood flow, no respiratory effort, and no effective pulse could be maintained even with cardiac massage. The patient was pronounced dead at 1:07 P.M.

Anesthesia consisted entirely of oxygen. No anesthetic agents as such were administered. The patient was never conscious from the time of his arrival in the Emergency Room until his death at 1:07 P.M. The subcutaneous bullet was extracted from the right side during the attempts at defibrillation, which were rotated among the surgeons. The cardiac massage and defibrillation attempts were carried out by Dr. Robert N. McClelland, Dr. Malcolm O. Perry, Dr. Ronald Jones. Assistance was obtained from the cardiologist, Dr. Fouad Bashour.
Commission Exhibit 393
Commission Exhibit 395
Only a few men in 
size 3-5 mm.

Injury to int. 
wall of the trachea. 
no missile in the wound.

Deep Marine Dr. 5050
4115 Park Lane
Dallas 5, Tex.
FL 2-5548
Home

Off in Med. School
Dr. Shires
Dr. Malin Perry at home
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 Nov. 22, 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 John B. Connally, Governor of Texas, and directly in front of Mrs. Kennedy sat Mrs. Connally. The vehicle was moving at a rate of approximately 30 miles per hour down an incline into an underpass that directly to a freeway route to the Dallas Trade Mart where the president was to give a speech. Three shots were heard and the president fell backwards to the floor of the vehicle.
Heading from the head, (Governor Connally was severely wounded by the same gunfire. According to newspaper reports (Washington Post, Nov. 23, 1963) Bob Jackson, a Dallas Times Herald photographer, said he looked around as he heard the shots and saw a rifle brand 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 the emergency room of that hospital the President was attended by Dr. Malcolm Perry. Telephone communication with Dr. Perry on Nov. 23, 1963 developed 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, puncture wound, of the lower anterior neck in approximately the midline. A tracheotomy was performed by extending the latter
wound. At this point bloody air was noted
bubbling from the wound and an injury to
the left wall of the trachea was feared.
Incisions were made in the upper anterior
does. 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 heart
and cardiac massage failed to re-establish
cardiac action. The patient was
announced dead approximately thirty
ten minutes after receiving his wounds.

The remains were transported via
the presidential plane to Washington, D.C.
and subsequently to the Armed Forces
Medical School, Walter Reed Medical Center,
Bethesda, Md., for post-mortem examination.

Examination of Body. The body is
that of a muscular, well-developed and well
muscled adult Caucasian male measuring
73 1/2 inches and weighing approximately
170 lbs. There is beginning rigor mortis, minimal dependent livor mortis of the drapery and early rigor mortis. The hair is reddish-brown and abundant, the eyebrows line the top, measuring 3 mm. in diameter, the left 4 mm. There is evidence and ecchymosis of the inner canthus region of the left eye lid measuring approximately 1.5 mm. in greatest diameter. There is ecchymosis and ecchymosis diffusely over the soft subcutaneous tissues with abnormal mobility of the underlying bone. (The remainder of the scalp will be described with the skull.) There is dotted blood on the external ears but otherwise the ears, nose and mouth are essentially unremarkable. The teeth are in excellent order and there is some pollen of the oral mucous membranes.

Situated on the upper left, posterior third about the upper border of the scapula there is a 7 x 4 mm. cutaneous wound. This wound is measured...
to be 14 cm. from the top of the st.
acromion process and 14 cm. below the
top of the st. mastoid process.

Situated in the low anterior neck at approximately the level of the third and
fourth tracheal rings is a 1.5 cm. long
transverse wound with widely gaping
irregular edges. (The depth and laziness
of these wounds will be further described
below.)

Situated on the anterior chest wall
in the nipple line are bilateral 3 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 3 cm.
cephalad to the nipple. There is no
hemorrhage or ecchymosis associated
with these wounds. A similar vein
wound measuring 3 cm. in length is
situated on the anterior lateral aspect of
the arm. Situated on the
anterior-lateral aspect of shoulder is a

Commission Exhibit 307—Continued
recent 2 cm. transverse incision into the subcutaneous tissue.

There is an old well healed 5 cm. Panniculus abdominal incision. On the lumbar spine in the midline is an old, well healed 15 cm. scar, situated on the upper outer lateral aspect of the thigh is an old, well healed 3 cm. scar.

Middle Bumps

3. 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 transplants split in half were fashioned into such a case intact scalp as follows:

b) From the right inferior temporal—
punctal margin anterior to the 5th one to a point slightly above the tumes.

3) From the anterior punctal margin anteriorly on the forehead to approximately 4 cm. above the forehead ridge.

4) From the left margin of the main scalp across the midline anterior-laterally for a distance of approximately 8 cm.

5) From the same starting point as

8) 10 cm posterior-laterally.

Situated in the posterior scalp approximately 5.5 cm. laterally to the right and slightly above the external occipital protuberance is a linear wound traversing through the skull which exhibits tearing on the margins of the fracture line. From the wound's entry site in the above described long, through defect and extending from it is foci of brown tissue which on close inspection prove to represent...
aggregate roughly approximate the
dimensions of the large defect described above.
At one angle of the target of these fragments
is a portion of the perimeter of a roughly
circular wound, as indicated. On the other side of the axis of the bullet and continued
to measure approximately 3.5 to 4.0 mm in
diameter. X-ray photographs of this fragment
reveal minute metallic particles of metal in the bone
at this margin. X-ray photographs of the
shall reveal multiple minute metallic
fragments along a line corresponding with
determining the above described theoretical
perimeter wound and the st. suprapatellar
index. From the surface of the skin to the
st. suprapatellar st. cavity there are two sharply irregularly
shaped fragments of metal are recorded.
These are about 7 x 1 mm. and 3 x 1 mm. These
are placed in the custody of agents
Francis X. O’Neill I. and James L.
Staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation,
who desired a receipt therefor (attached).
2. The second wound of entry is that
described above in the upper 1t. posterior thorax. Branches the short-cut inferior of the extensor tissues and muscles. The muscle path through the fascia and muscles cannot definitely followed. The wound described was that described by Dr. Madsen Perry of Dallas in the carotid-cervical region, which was described by Dr. Perry the wound measured a "fair diameter" however it was extended on a tracheotomy incision and thus its diameters is distorted at the time of autopsy. However there is considerable ecgulation of the large muscles of the 1trachea and of the fascia about the trachea adjacent to the skin of the tracheotomy wound. The third point of reference in connecting these two wounds is in the apex (upper-clinical) portion of the at. gland cavity. In this region there is cedema of the pericard pleura and of the extreme eleft portion of the at. upper lobe of the lung. In both

Commission Exhibit 397—Continued
instances the diameter of contusions and ecchymoses at the point of maximal tenderness measures 5 cm. Both the round and pointed pledgets instead excluding the cause of trauma.

Indications. The scalp wounds are situated in the coronal plane, and the cranial contents cured. A "Y" shaped incision is used to examine the body contents.

Thoracic Cavity. The bony cage is unremarkable. The thoracic organs are in their normal positions and relationships, and there is no increase in the plural fluid. The above described area of contusion in the apical portion of the left pleural cavity is noted.

Lung. The lungs are of essentially similar appearance the left weighing 370 gm. The lungs are both adherent with smooth, glistening pleural surfaces and grey-pink color. A 5 indican of mottling and discoloration and incident hemorrhage to palpation is obvious in the apical
portion of the right upper lobe. This corresponds to the pulmonary veins described in the anterior posterior planes. There is no injury and no fluid found around the heart. The pericardium is smooth and contains approximately 10 cc of straw-colored fluid. The heart is of essentially normal internal contents weighing 327 grams. The pulmonary arteries are patent in size and no abnormalities are noted. The cardiac chambers contain moderate amounts of post-mortem edema fluid. There are no gross abnormalities of the borders of the cardiac valves. The following are the dimensions of the cardiac valves: aortic 7.5 cm, pulmonic 7 cm, tricuspid 18 cm, mitral 11 cm. The myocardium is firm and red-brown. The left ventricular myocardium averaged 1.3 cm in thickness, the at ventricular myocardium 0.4 cm. The coronary arteries were dissected and showed normal distribution and smooth walled and intact throughout.

Commission Exhibit 397—Continued
Abdominal Cavity. The abdominal organs are in their normal positions and retain their shape and there is no increase in peritoneal fluid. The peritoneum apparently is surprisingly absent and there are some adhesions joining the region of the esophagus to the proximal abdominal wall at the above described old abdominal incision.

Skeleton System. Aside from the above described skull wounds there are no significant gross skeletal abnormalities.

Photography. Black and white and color photographs are significant.

Radiographs. Postmortem x-rays of the entire body and of the separately identified three fragments of skull bone. Dressed contours.

Summary. Based on the above observations, it is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two gunshot wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired by a person.
as persons unknown. The projectiles were fired from a point behind and approximately along a line parallel to the lateral direction of the body at the moment of impact. The observations and available information tend to permit a satisfactory estimate as to the sequence of the two wounds.

The lateral wounds entered the skull above and to the right of the external orbital protuberance. A fragment of the projectile traversed the cranium carrying posterior— anterior direction (see external skull contours) depositing minute particles along its path.

The exit through the parietal bone on the right, two wounds appearing with or portions of the skull, shell and scalp. The two wounds of the skull combined with the entrance of the missile produced extensive fragmentation of the skull. Laceration of the superior sagittal suture and of the right frontal hemispheres.

The missile entered the right superior posterior parietal.
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.

In addition, it is an 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Race:</th>
<th>Height: in.</th>
<th>Weight: lb.</th>
<th>Hair:</th>
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<tr>
<th>Physical Description:</th>
<th>Obtain following on babies only:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Race:</td>
<td>Color:</td>
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<td>Hair:</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weights: (Grams, unless otherwise specified)</th>
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<tr>
<td>LUNG, RT. 5.33 kg</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUNG, LT. 5.39 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAIN</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spleen: 90 g</th>
<th>Heart: 580 g</th>
<th>Thyroid</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heart Measurements: A</th>
<th>LVM 1.5 cm.</th>
<th>P 7 cm.</th>
<th>T.12 cm.</th>
<th>H 16 cm.</th>
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</table>

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<th>Notes:</th>
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</thead>
</table>

Pathologist

Commission Exhibit 397—Continued
24 November 1963

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

I, James J. Humes, certify that all working papers associated with Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 have remained in my personal custody at all times. Autopsy notes and the holograph draft of the final report were handed to Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School, at 1700, 24 November 1963. No papers relating to this case remain in my possession.

J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN

Received above working papers this date.

J. H. STOVER, JR.
CAPT, MC, USN
Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School
National Naval Medical Center

Commission Exhibit 397—Continued
I, James J. Humes, certify that I have destroyed by burning certain preliminary draft notes relating to Naval Medical School Autopsy Report A63-272 and have officially transmitted all other papers related to this report to higher authority.

J. J. HUMES
CDR, MC, USN
PERFORATING MISSILE WOUND OF THE SKULL


Arrows indicate missile path.
Entrance is often smaller than exit because of bullet "mushrooming" or tumbling and/or secondary missiles.
Note "coning," "cratering," or "beveling" of the bone.
The diameter of the hole is smaller on the impact side. (The same differences of diameter apply to a glass pane.

(Scheme by Scientific Illustration Division, AFIP,
from data provided by Lt Col Pierre A. Finck, MC, USA. AFIP Neg. 63-4825.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 400
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>1-22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-14</td>
<td>Valentine's Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-17</td>
<td>Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>Good Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-12</td>
<td>Easter Sunday</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-1</td>
<td>Mother's Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-26</td>
<td>Memorial Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-17</td>
<td>Father's Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-4</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>11-25</td>
<td>Thanksgiving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-25</td>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
</tr>
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1963 DATES TO REMEMBER

HUMO, 1963
26 PAWNHALL PARK SHOPPING CENTER
CARDS, CARDS & GIFTS

Commission Exhibit 401
We hope this Hallmark Date Book will be your constant companion and social secretary throughout the busy year to help you remember those important days and events in the lives that touch yours.

We're glad that our Hallmark card center is a place where folks can build new friendships and strengthen old ones. A Hallmark greeting card costs so little, yet means so much to so many people...the friend in the hospital who needs cheering up, the proud parents of a new baby, the youngster across the street celebrating a happy birthday, the long-time friend you may have neglected...to all these people, Hallmark cards help you say the nicest things—the little things that might otherwise have gone unsaid. And your greeting means so much more when the card you send has the added compliment on the back—the Hallmark and Crown—symbols of quality and good taste known the world over.

Thank you for letting us assist you in your thoughtfulness. You're the nicest kind of a customer to serve—you're always thinking of someone else!

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

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<th>First</th>
<th>Ninth</th>
<th>Twenty fifth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Pottery, Willow</td>
<td>Silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Tenth</td>
<td>Thirtieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Eleventh</td>
<td>Thirty fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit, Flowers</td>
<td>Twelfth</td>
<td>Coral</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wooden</td>
<td>Thirteenth</td>
<td>Fortieth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candy</td>
<td>Fourteenth</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood, Copper</td>
<td>Fifteenth</td>
<td>Forty fifth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze, Pottery</td>
<td>Twentieth</td>
<td>Sapphire</td>
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<td>Fifteenth</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Seventy fifth</td>
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 401—Continued
Remember children on their special days

Thoughtfulness is one of the best lessons a child can learn. Being thoughtful yourself to children is one of the best ways to teach them this rewarding characteristic.

Make a list of the young friends you want to remember regularly and begin sharing the wonderful joy of childhood with them today by sending Hallmark cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>BIRTHDAY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lawrence</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Mike</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from</td>
<td>Apr 14, 1963</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
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Hallmark Note...

Inexpensive gifts of the highest quality. Ideal for invitations, thank you's or personal correspondence. Choose from a complete selection of Initial, Decorated or Informal Notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>TELEPHONE</th>
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Commission Exhibit 401—Continued
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<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>JANUARY</strong> 63</td>
<td><strong>FEBRUARY</strong> 63</td>
<td>Birthstone - Garnet</td>
<td>Birthstone - Amethyst</td>
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<tr>
<td>Need another Hallmark Date Book? Stop in and accept one with our compliments... our address is on the back cover.</td>
<td>Remember, Valentine’s Day is just two weeks away.</td>
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<td><strong>SUNDAY</strong></td>
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<td>New Year’s Day</td>
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<td>12 Lincoln’s Birthday</td>
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<td>14 Valentine’s Day</td>
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**Commission Exhibit 401—Continued**
Hallmark birthday cards say more, mean more... yet cost no more.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hallmark Birthday Cards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Easter Cards</td>
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Flower: Joquill
Birthstone: Aquamarine

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
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<td>19 APRIL 63</td>
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Birthstone: Diamond

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Easter Cards</td>
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Everywhere's so easy to manage and co-ordinated for fun, when Hallmark Plans a Party for Easter—and be prepared for the giest compliments!
<table>
<thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

Gifts in good taste for Mother's Day:
Hallmark Notes, Stationery, Thoughtfulness Albums.

For Dad, the spring bride, or that special ... you'll find the perfect Hallmark cards to put your best wishes into words. You don't forget Hallmark matching gift wraps, ribbons and enclosures to lend added thoughtfulness to your gifts.

Commission Exhibit 401—Continued
### July 63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hallmark Trip and Travel Cards</td>
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A laugh for every occasion—and every friend... Hallmark Contemporary Cards.

### August 63

<table>
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<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Flower - gladoloe</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
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</table>

Across the miles—or just across the way, Hallmark cards are eloquent representatives of your thoughtfulness.

### Commission Exhibit 401—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUNDAY</th>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
<th>FRIDAY</th>
<th>SATURDAY</th>
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<tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>23-24 00</td>
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</table>

For your fall get-togethers, let Hallmark matching party sets and playing cards make your entertaining festive, fun and informal.

The easy way to give a bewitching Halloween party: Hallmark matching accessories and home decorations.

19 OCTOBER 63

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONDAY</th>
<th>TUESDAY</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY</th>
<th>THURSDAY</th>
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<td>31</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shop early... shop easy for your personalized Hallmark Christmas Cards.
Hallmark has all the matching party trimmings to make your Thanksgiving table setting complete ... and completely beautiful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 NOVEMBER 63</td>
<td>Birthstone — Topaz</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 DECEMBER 63</td>
<td>Birthstone — Tourmaline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Last-minute gift ideas! Remember Hallmark Thoughtfulness Albums, Notes, Stationery and Playing Cards. And you'll want to wrap all your gifts with distinctive Hallmark gift wrap, ribbons and trims.
Planning a party? Use this handy check list to be sure that you have all the Hallmark party trimmings you need to make entertaining easy, with more fun and less work for you!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hallmark Plans-a-Party Accessory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centerpiece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge Cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snack Plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner Plates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Mats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverage Napkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luncheon Napkins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner Napkins</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hallmark Plans-a-Party Accessory</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coasters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Decorations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Party Favors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallies 2-Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallies 3-Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Cards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place Cups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score Pads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Cards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wrap your gifts in thoughtfulness

It takes only moments to create a beautifully wrapped package with Hallmark gift wrap and ribbon ... yet the happy memory lives on and on.

GIFT GUIDES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LADIES' SIZES</th>
<th>MEN'S SIZES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blouse</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Slacks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gloves</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hat</td>
<td>Hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socks</td>
<td>Socks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit 401—Continued
For ready reference...

Driver's License No.  
License Plate No.  
Social Security No.  
Congressman  
Senator  
Senator  
Blood Type  

Code for National Civil Defense  
Alert Signal: Five minutes of constant siren  
Take Cover Signal: Three minutes of off- and-on siren blasts  
Conelrad—640 or 1240 on your radio dial  
Write in here any additional instructions:  

For your convenience...

Throughout the year, note important telephone numbers here to save you time and assure you of having frequently used numbers when you need them.  
Attorney  
Babysitter  
Bank  
Beauty  
Shop  
Cleaner  
Clergy  
Dentist  
Druggist  
Fire Dept.  
Garage  
Insurance  
Laundry  
Physician  
Plumber  
Police  
School  
Taxi  

1964  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
<th>MAY</th>
<th>JUNE</th>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

YOU AND THE U.S. MAIL  
POSTAL RATES  
Hallmark cards, letters, written and sealed mail—6¢  
Newspapers and other periodicals—2¢ for first 2 oz.  
1¢ for each add. oz.  
Books, circulars, printed material—3¢ for first 2 oz.  
1½¢ for each add. oz.  
Package—Rate according to distance from mailing point  
Air Mail—post cards—5¢  
letters and packages (up to 8 oz.)—7½¢  
(over 8 oz. at some rates)  

SPECIAL DELIVERY FEES*  
For First Class and Air Mail  
For all other classes of mail  
Not more than 2 lbs. . . . . . . . 30¢  
Not more than 2 lbs. . . . . . . . 55¢  
Over 2 lbs. to 10 lbs. . . . . . . . 45¢  
Over 2 lbs. to 10 lbs. . . . . . . . 65¢  
Over 10 lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 60¢  
Over 10 lbs. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 80¢  
*Fees do not include regular postage  

WHEN YOU MAIL A PACKAGE  
Secure wrapping with strong tape, string or twine.  
Be sure that address and return address are legible and secure on the package.  
At Christmas time...  
Mail Christmas gifts and Hallmark Christmas cards early!  
Allow three weeks to a month for packages and at least two weeks for cards in this high postal volume season.  

Commission Exhibit 401—Continued
Commission Exhibit 402
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Jones</td>
<td>Madison Blvd</td>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>ABC 7-1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Smith</td>
<td>Main St</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>BL 3-7101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Johnson</td>
<td>First Ave</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>BL 3-1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Brown</td>
<td>Oak St</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>BL 3-7101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Davis</td>
<td>Maple Ave</td>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>BL 3-1764</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Clark</td>
<td>Pine St</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>BL 3-7525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Street</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David White</td>
<td>Cedar St</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>EM 8-3933</td>
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**Commission Exhibit 402—Continued**
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Peterson</td>
<td>721 Ballock A</td>
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<td>Andrew Blake</td>
<td>310 S. Main</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>N. Appleton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frank Renner</td>
<td>2518 East 57th St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucy Johnson</td>
<td>3rd &amp; Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Brown</td>
<td>3rd &amp; Pacific</td>
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<td>John Craig</td>
<td>1518 Hasrand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Frank C. Coull</td>
<td>21st &amp; Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Dan Carroll</td>
<td>3rd &amp; Portland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ernest Carroll</td>
<td>3rd &amp; Fondina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chapman Jr.</td>
<td>3rd &amp; Lineman</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evelyn Olive</td>
<td>4th &amp; Olive</td>
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Commission Exhibit 402—Continued
### Addresses

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbara Con</td>
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<td>Dr. John K. Clay</td>
<td>613</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Robert J. Croley (Belle Wren)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Jerry Cooper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Street</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ethel Grace Cunningham</td>
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<tr>
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| Commission Exhibit 402—Continued
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Street</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Billy Spin</td>
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<td>Pacific P.</td>
<td>2-1234</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Eversley</td>
<td>1234 2nd Street</td>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>3-4567</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Street</th>
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<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Smith</td>
<td>5678 3rd Street</td>
<td>San</td>
<td>3-4567</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Doe</td>
<td>9999 4th Street</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>4-5678</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Telephone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jane Brown</td>
<td>6666 5th Street</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>5-6789</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Smith</td>
<td>7777 6th Street</td>
<td>Los</td>
<td>6-7890</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Lee</td>
<td>8888 7th Street</td>
<td>San</td>
<td>7-8901</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Taylor</td>
<td>9999 8th Street</td>
<td>Seattle</td>
<td>8-9012</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mary Baker</td>
<td>0000 9th Street</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>9-0123</td>
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Commission Exhibit 402—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 403
Hello Ruth!

Yesterday I received your letter and was very happy that you had not forgotten us. Come and see us, certainly. Anytime from morning on, whatever is convenient for you. I think Tuesday a possibility, as we have moved to a new apartment and I must clean up the house. Please don't be offended at putting off our get together that long. I will be happy to see you and your children. Meantime I wait. Until then. Thanks again for not forgetting us.

Sincerely,

Marina Oswald
Dear Marina,

Chris came down with a cold yesterday, but very likely he will be well after two or three days. But I thought that if one of the children should be not well on Wednesday I cannot phone you to explain why we didn’t come. Thus I want to say:

If you see that it is already ten o’clock, and we are not yet there, you can judge
that something happened which has put off our meeting. In that case, please phone me when it is convenient and I can explain to you what happened. I think that nothing will happen, but with children it is not possible to be sure.

Until the 20th!

Ruth
Dear Marina,

Michael has just told me that he would be glad to come by for Lee and you on Tuesday, April 2nd if it is convenient for you to come to dinner at our house then. Or, he could come Thursday the 7th and drive you here. He wants to meet Lee and

2515 W. 5th Street
Irving, Texas
March 26, 1963
you. You can, of course, bring June. I will put up a bed for her. If another day would be better for you, the following Friday the 5th or Tuesday the 9th of April, that would be convenient for us also. Please call or write me about it. I await your answer,

Sincerely,

RUTH

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 406—Continued
Имало ли йоу!
Камень сиені під тіло націш.
Як присновимено, сінг.
Скажіть їй, як ім'я люд.
Торкаюся її в цьому жанр.
Такий еті тривага, цілком
місце та життя. Він не тако ніколи. Тоби їйєм наразь в це
безновий, є ж однаковий. У нас доля всіх особа
так жена. Всього спаси. Иш. Є сіяється, все як
оо ще і Микола.

Commission Exhibit No. 407

Note: "Translation at end of letter"
Dear Ruth!

Your invitation to come again and visit at your house of course made me very happy. You don't know how much I enjoyed being at your home and in your company. I say this sincerely, without flattery. And not only because I don't get to go anywhere, but also because I feel at ease with you, as at home. Many thanks to you and Michael for taking such trouble over us. We will be very pleased to come to visit you, and will be glad to meet Michael. If everything works out fine for you for Tuesday, then do come by for us. But if something makes it difficult, then we will wait until those days of which you wrote in your letter. At our house everything is as it has been. I am home with the baby all day—rather boring. So I will be especially happy to get away from our kennel. We'll talk when we see each other. Kiss your children for me.

Many thanks!

Sincerely and with good wishes,

—and June also sends greetings to her small friends. 'Til we meet!

Commission Exhibit 407—Continued
Dear Ruth! Hello!

Here it is already a week since I received your letter. I can't produce any excuses as there are no valid reasons. I'm ashamed to confess that I am a person of moods. And my mood currently is such that I don't feel much like anything! As soon as you left all "love" stopped, and I am very hurt that Lee's attitude toward me is such that I feel each minute that I bind him. He insists that I leave America, which I don't want to do at all. I like America very much and think that even without Lee I would not be lost here. What do you think.

This is the basic question which doesn't leave me day or night. And again Lee has said to me that he doesn't love me, so you see we came to mistaken conclusions. It is hard for you and me to live without a return of our love—interesting, how will it all end?
Now a bit about the impressions I've received this week. Last Saturday we went to Aunt Lillian's and, leaving June with her, were at the lake. Lee wanted to catch crabs, but caught nothing. I have a very fine opinion of his relatives. Straightforward and kind people; to me they are very attentive. I like them. We have been to the French Quarter in the evening. It's a shame you didn't manage to get there in the evening. For me it was especially interesting as it was the first time in my life I had seen such. There were many nite clubs there. Through the open doors were visible barely covered dancing girls (so as not to say entirely unclothed). Most of them had really very pretty, rare figures and if one doesn't think about too many things, then one can like them very much. There were a great many tourists there, for the most part very rich. We have been to the nearby park again. Isn't it a fine park? But we were there in the evening and the zoo was closed. Near Lee's relatives there is a city park 5 times larger, and there is a lake there. But we have not been there yet. We will get there, I hope.
Dear Ruth,

A thousand apologies that I am not sending your letter back, as I entrusted it to Lee, he put it in his shirt pocket and lost it. We were leaving the house when the letter arrived, and so took it with us in order to read it. But I have no pockets and so it happened I gave it into Lee’s keeping. Dear Ruth, forgive me please. It will not happen again. I can only say that there were a good many mistakes and it would have been interesting and useful for you to see them, but I liked the style of the letter. In this regard it was even grammatical. Write me how the dinner went and what you cooked. How is Miachel, what did they reply to the letters you wrote when I was there to your mother-in-law and friends? You see how curious I am? How is everything and how are the children feeling? When do you plan to go and where (to your mother-in-law or to New York)? I give you questions thinking that it will be easier to write me a letter.

Oh, yes, I almost forgot, Lee said you sent some yeast for me to Aunt Lillian’s address. (He said medicine or vitamins). But I know that it is yeast. We have not gotten it yet, but I thank you for the thoughtfulness you show to me.
Dear Ruth, please don’t be put out with me for delaying my answer. My feelings toward you are sincere and I like you. Regardless of anything.

Perhaps I have misspelled this word, ne is together or separate? But I think that is right.

With this I close my epistle. June is feeling fine. And we are happy that she is walking rather a lot. She doesn’t like to walk holding onto a hand, but wants to do it herself. June gives me much joy and toil. But for one’s own baby it is pleasant to do everything, isn’t it so?

I kiss and hug you and the children. June sends greetings to Lynn and Chris—ha, ha! Greetings to you and Michael from Lee.

Sincerely,

Marina
Mrs. Ruth Paine
2515 West 5th Street
Irving, Texas, USA.

to

[Handwritten text: babog - migration
begins - h lead out.

[Handwritten text: to the east
mutuality

[Handwritten text: drudgery]
DEAR MARINA,

Congratulate me! The director of St. Marks school asked me to teach both this summer and the coming year. So I intend to stay home in Texas in June, July and from the first of September.

In August the children and I will be on the island in Paoli—a small town near Philadelphia.

Thank you for your good letter. Everything you do and think is interesting to me. A pity there were no crabs the first time. There will be next time likely.

COMMISION EXHIBIT 409

June 1, 1963
I asked Michael to live with me again, but he doesn't want to. I think now that it is time to consider a divorce. On Thursday I will be at the office of a lawyer in Dallas. I don't intend to hurry; I just want to talk with her now. (The lawyer is a woman.) Michael and I don't fight; it's just he doesn't want me.

A few words to Lee about a hospital and money:

Total cost of delivery, doctor's fees for same care for three days in the Plattner Hospital is $225.00. It is more, of course, if complications require special care and/or a longer stay at the hospital. The Plattner Clinic in Grand Prairie requires that $150.00 of this sum be paid by the beginning of the 8th month of pregnancy, unless the patient is covered by insurance. The remaining sum of $75.00 (more if there are complications) is due at the time of dismissal.

Marina should bring with her the record...
nancy, unless the patient is covered by insurance. The remaining sum of $75.00 (more if there are complications) is due at the time of dismissal.

Marina should bring with her the records of her visits to the doctor there. This should include the results of urine analysis and blood count. Let me say here I hope Marina has already found a doctor there, or will go soon. Major difficulty can be avoided if the early warning signs available in the urine analysis and blood count are watched for. Detection of a moderate to large amount of albumin in the urine can indicate the beginning of toxemia or pre-eclampsia, a condition which causes the majority of stillbirths, 50% of all premature births—and when it develops into eclampsia, is responsible for 1/3 of all maternal deaths. Incidentally, toxemia has been shown to occur far less in women whose pre-cooked diet is high in protein: milk, cheese, meat, fish, beans, etc.

Let me be clear, it should not be made out to Flettner Clinic. The address is 322 N.E. 87th, Grand Prairie, Tex. It would probably be best to send it with Marina if she can get here by the beginning of (this line is blurry and unreadable).
the majority of stillborn births, 50 percent of all premature births, and when it develops into eclampsia, is responsible for one-fifth of all maternal deaths.

Incidentally, toxemia has been shown to occur far less in women whose pre-natal diet is high in protein: milk, cheese, meat, cottage cheese, etc.

Any check or money order should be made out to Plattner Clinic. The address is 322 N. E. 8th, Grand Prairie, Texas. It would probably be best to send it with Marina if she can get here by the beginning of the 8th month, or sent it to me and I will take it to the Plattner Clinic.

—R.
The 8½ month or send it to me and I will take it to the Platner Clinic. — R.

(Send it in several installments if that is more convenient, for instance if you will not be planning to open a checking account there.)

Here is Lydia's address. It seems you left it. I saw her at the grocery store not long ago. I told her that you were now in New Orleans since Lee had found work there.

Kiss June for me. You know that I will be very happy to see you when Lee sends you to Dallas. It is boring for me at home alone. Your room is empty.

Commission Exhibit 409—Continued
Give greetings to Lee, please. Have you and Lee found Russians in New Orleans yet?

Sincerely,

Ruth

News! My father will be married on the 15th of June, in Ohio. It's a shame I won't manage to get there. The summer course keeps me here. They say the woman is very nice. I was in school with her step-son, but never have met her.
Commission Exhibit 409-A

Mrs. M. Oswald
9007 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Ruth Paine
2515 W. 5th Street
Irving, Texas.

Com. Ex 409-A
Dear Ruth, (you prefer to spell it that way) HELLO!

Not only do I congratulate you, but I am also very happy for you that you can have work according to your liking. How fine that everything has come out well in this regard at least. But it is very sad news about your relations with Michael. Very, very sad. And I understand you doubly, as it is the same story with Lee, who has made it plain that he doesn’t want to live with me. But he doesn’t give me a divorce, rather insists that I go away to the Soviet Union—which I certainly don’t want to do. I can only console you with this: that you are not the only rejected one in this world. In many ways you and I are friends in misfortune. But surely a person can carry on through all the most heavy losses, trials and misfortunes. I think we will not perish, but that something will smile brightly on us too. Don’t you think so? Soon you will set out on your vacation, and I wish you and the children a good trip.

With us everything is as it used to be. A gloomy spirit rules the house. The only joy for me and for Lee (I think) is June. It seems to me the baby has moved, but very weakly, and this time I worry. It’s high time to go to the doctor.

Today I received a letter from a girl friend (from Russia). Her mother has died,—it is such a pity both for her and her mother. Cancer is a frightful thing, and to lose one’s mother is also frightful. I love this friend of mine very much and grieve.

June 5, 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 409-B
for her terribly. They have written me nothing from home for a long time. I don't know their news. It is good you write me, otherwise I would have no one to talk to. You know that Lee either yells at me or is silent, but never talks. It is oppressive. But no doubt it is tiresome for you to read my melancholy letters—they cast a gloom, not cheer. But for the time being there is nothing cheery about me. Please write me your news when you have time and inclination. Thank you again for everything and for your letter. Greetings from Lee. I kiss and embrace you and the children.

Sincerely,

Maeina

[Then, written on my letter (Mrs. Paine's) to her which she corrected and sent back, was the answer to a question I had asked: "Have you and Lee found any Russians in New Orleans yet?" Her answer: "Not yet, and Lee doesn't want me to make contact with them."]

[At the end of the corrected letter she writes:]

You write well. When will I write that way in English? I think never. Very likely I will have to go to Russia after all. A pity.

P.S. Dear Ruth, don't be hesitant to write and send me all which you need to know in Russian. I will be pleased to help you with corrections or in any way I can. O.K.?

Marina

Commission Exhibit 409-B—Continued
Dear Marina,

If Lee doesn't wish to live with you any more, and prefers that you go to the Soviet Union, think about the possibility of living with me. It would be necessary, of course, to live dependent upon me for a year or two, while the babies are small, but please do not be embarrassed. You are an able girl. Later, after a year or two, you could find work in America. I think that after a year or two I will live in Philadelphia. My sister lives in Washington. There will be work for you somewhere.

You know, I have long received from my parents. I lived "dependent" a long time;
I would be happy to be as an aunt to you. And I can. We have sufficient money. Michael would be glad. This I know. He just gave me $500.00 extra for the vacation or something necessary. With this money it is possible to pay the doctor and hospital in October when the baby is born. Believe God. All will be well for you and the children. I confess that I think that the opportunity for me to know you came from God. Perhaps it is not so, but I think and believe so.

It disturbs me a great deal that I explain my thoughts so badly. But it disturbs me more not to hear news from you and not to know what you are thinking and doing.

Marina, come to my home the last part of September without fail. Either for two months or two years. And don't be worried about money.

Commission Exhibit 410—Continued
I don't want to hurt Lee with this invitation to you. Only I think that it would be better that you and he do not live together if you do not receive happiness. I understand how Michael feels—he doesn't love me, and wants the chance to look for another life and another wife. He must do this, it seems, and so it is better for us not to live together. I don't know how Lee feels, I would like to know. Surely things are hard for him now, too. I hope that he would be glad to see you with me where he can know that you and the children will receive everything that is necessary, and he would not need to worry about it. Thus he could start life again.

Write, please,

Sincerely,

RUTH

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 410—Continued
July 12
Late evening

Dear Marina,

Michael and I talked yesterday evening about the invitation to you and the children to live at my home. It seems one need not consider this "in dependance" upon someone. Why? Listen:

Michael receives from Bell Helicopter Company each year $9,198.00 salary. He also gets money each year from a grandmother (already dead) as inheritance, $500.00 or more. This is what he just gave me. I spoke of it in the last letter but didn't say

Commission Exhibit 411
what the money was from. He has to pay the government about $1,800.00 in taxes each year. But, for each who lives dependent upon him he receives a $600.00 reduction in his tax. He already receives a reduction for four people: he, I, daughter, son, who live in dependence upon his salary. All the same he has to pay a tax of around $1,800.00 a year. For each more in dependence upon him he receives a reduction of $600.00 a year. That is, if you, June and the baby live here, “as dependents” on him, he would have to pay the government $1,800.00 less. This from the first of January, if Lee doesn’t count you as a “dependent” in that year—1964.

Commission Exhibit 411—Continued
Thus it is evident that we do not suffer from the following invitation: Come here the end of September. We could give you $100.00 a month and pay for the doctor and hospital. From $100 you can buy that you want—pickles, clothes, stamps, gifts for your aunt in the U.S.S.R., etc. It would not be necessary to ask me or to receive permission to buy something. Of course $100.00 is not much per month. (It will be from January 1964 to December all together $1,800.00—from this it would be possible to pay the doctor and hospital and $100.00 in October, November and December, 1963. The house, furniture are already here. These it is not necessary to buy. You will only have to buy food, clothes, etc., and $1,800.00 a year would be enough in

Commission Exhibit 411—Continued
my opinion. And you can know that it will not cost Michael more than usual. Only you receive the $1,800.00 rather than the government.

I love you Marina, and want to live with you. I hope that you and Lee will agree. If it is easier for you I can come for you and June in September. I would want to talk with Lee about everything. How is it possible to telephone you (you and Lee)? What is the family name of his uncle, and the number of their telephone? I hope—soon, Marina. I think you don’t have to return to the Soviet Union if you don’t want to.

Sincerely,

Ruth

Commission Exhibit 411—Continued
DEAR MARINA,

On July 14, Michael explained to me yesterday that the reduction ($600.00 for each . . .) must be subtracted from the salary not from the tax. When the salary can be considered less, the government wants less tax. But not $1,800.00 less, as I wrote you. (It is better not to write letters at 2:00 a.m. . . .) But it seems that it would be for Michael about $450.00 each year less if he had three more people more dependent upon his salary.

Well, we are not so rich as I thought, but we can do it if you wish to live with the children at my house. We would give you $10.00 each week. From this you could buy what you wish, clothes, stamps, etc., but not food. I will buy it and also pay for the doctor, medicines, etc.

Commission Exhibit 412

9:30 in the evening
July 14
You don’t understand how it would be useful and pleasant for me to live with you. I very much want to learn Russian—but how can I? At home, with the children, it is very difficult to study, and I have little practice with the language.

We don’t have to live like rich people. We can live simply, but healthy. I would count that it costs me little to buy the groceries and pay the doctor and hospital, and receive a knowledge of Russian and help with my mistakes in conversation and in letters.

The calcium tablets are for you, of course. I found out that when a person takes yeast each day, he needs more calcium. You need more especially now for the baby. Please, 9 tablets a day, with milk. Forgive this superfluous advice.

I want very much to hear from you,

Ruth

Commission Exhibit 412—Continued
Дорогой Николай.

Вчера мне было трудно объяснить своим знакомым (разумеется, мне)
написанное в журнале, не они не видели
кого писалось и что это значило, наше,
последнее было и так называется. Но мне
написать несколько, это 2-е и 3-е.
написал, но 3-е и 4-е.
вый рецепт был не Миколы, но
1902 год и не его в журнал, он его.
3-я, но 4-я.
не в школе, как я
не мог
как
не

Commission Exhibit 413
I think this was some time during the summer, maybe in July...

As far as the police are concerned, this is a serious matter. It seems that the accused person...

In my opinion, this is a serious affair. The accused person...

The accused person...

Commission Exhibit 413—Continued
Photograph of a two-page letter

Dear Marina,

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

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

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

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

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

I am anxious to hear news from you.

TRANSLATED BY:

/s/ Ruth

TATIANA NIKONISHIN:del
January 14, 1964

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

Here I have already received 4 letters from you. Every day one, four days in a row. There are no words to thank you and Michael for the thoughtfulness you show me. Now, each thing in turn. First, thanks for the calcium which I guessed only you could have sent, as I found no return address or name on it. I drink the yeast and calcium regularly. And besides that, Aunt Lillian gave me many vitamins. As you see I am surrounded by much attention. Dear Ruth, now regarding your invitation to come and live with you for rather a long time. For me, of course, it is very tempting, since besides all the conveniences I could also learn English. Lee and I have not talked about it. I am afraid to talk to him, as I know he will be very hurt. While I was at your house, I wrote him about Philadelphia—that I could go there with you. Many times he has recalled this matter to me and said that I am...
just waiting for an opportunity to hurt him. It has been the cause of many of our arguments. And as we have enough such, I don't care for any new ones. I am very happy now, that for a considerable period he has been good to me. He talks a lot about the coming baby and is impatient to have a son. Such an attitude on his part pleases me, even if it is only because of the baby. He has become much more attentive and we hardly quarrel. True, I have to give in a great deal, it could not be otherwise. But if one wants peace, then it is necessary to give in. We went to the doctor. My condition is normal. I judge that the baby is due (by the hook) about October 22nd. But it seems to me (by my calculations) it will be about the 8th of October, since it seemed to me I first felt the baby move on the 21st of May—plus 140 days equals Oct. 8th. But we will see when it will be.
Dear Ruth, a huge thank you to you and Michael for the invitation to live with you. I will try to take advantage of it if things really become worse—if Lee becomes coarse with me again, and treats me badly. Sweet Ruth, I am so thankful to you for your good and sympathetic heart. And wherever I am I will always say that plain Americans are good, peaceful and intelligent, that they are talented and sensitive people, as no doubt all plain people are everywhere. All the people (Americans) who have surrounded me here at all times showed me much consideration and good will. And I believe the impression this has created in me about Americans is correct. I love your people and your country and I thank you, and all, that you are such good people. God grant there would always be peace-time and that people would treat each other
only so. You see what emotions your invitation and attitude towards me have evoked! It's all your fault. Ha-ha!

Dear Ruth, now another question. If, as is possible, it becomes necessary for me to come to live with you, in order to say that I am a dependent of Michael’s, surely it would be necessary to have an official divorce? Isn’t that so? But I think Lee would not agree to a divorce. And to go from him simply to become a burden to you—that I don’t wish. Surely Michael would need to have a paper showing that I am living at his expense. But no one would just take his word for it. Right?

There. For the time that is all I will write about myself. Lee sends greetings, but he doesn't know about the content of your letters. I am telling him that I wrote you about how he is treating me.

Commission Exhibit 415—Continued
P.S. Lee has found out that right next to us there is a large hospital where maternity care costs $75.00 upon entry, and then $50. to $55.00. That comes to $125.00 to $130.00. Not terribly expensive, right? I hope that everything will be fine and the baby and I will come then just for one to two months for a visit.

I kiss and embrace you, dear Ruth, and also Lynn and Christopher, that is, little Chris. I wish you all the very best.

Sincerely,

Marina

PPSS. A huge greeting and thanks to Michael. Have you got the photographs which you took in New Orleans? June feels fine, runs about, eats poorly. I feel normal, only it has been very hot here and I fainted once. But all is well.

Commission Exhibit 415—Continued
Dear Marina,

I was so happy to receive your fine letter. Happy, too, that you have been to the doctor, and everything is normal. Once you said to me that June was born two weeks early, is that right? Likely you are right that the day of birth will be around October 8th.

I am now planning to leave here on Saturday, the 27th of July. We are driving to the ocean. After 5 days I hope to be at my mother-in-law's on the island "Naushon". The island is not too far from Boston. We will be there from July 31 to August 11 (I think). My address there:

Ruth Paine

Woods Hole
Harbor House
Naushon Island
South America

July 21
Ruth Paine
c/o Young—(this is not necessary to write)
Harbor House
Naushon Island
Woods Hole, Mass.
Then we will drive to Paoli, a small town near Philadelphia. My address there until the 10th of September will be:
Ruth Paine
c/o Arthur Young—(important here)
Paoli, Penna.

Commission Exhibit 416—Continued
Then we go to Columbus, Ohio where my mother and my father live. By the way, I think I didn’t write you that my father did not remarry in June. The woman changed her mind. My father was very much hurt, of course. When he was here 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 several days and around the 17th head for home.

How would it be if we come to you in New Orleans then? We can arrive in the evening of the 18th and spend a day or two with you. You can tell me then if you want to come to me for the birth of the baby. Of course, I want you to come very much. I would be happy to have company at home, and glad to look after June while
you are in the hospital and later while you are weak after the birth. June would be fine here with the children, in the yard, etc. Our home, of course, is accustomed to children.

If you want to come to my home, then we can travel together to Dallas. (About the 20th of September, or whenever.) But perhaps Lee will not let you go. It will be painful for him without his wife, his children. True, also, that here it costs more than at the hospital about which you wrote me in your letter. Earlier I looked for a hospital where it cost less—but we don’t have such. All together, for the doctor and the hospital here will be $225.00. I’m very sorry. Well, we can talk about it in person, right?
Please write me using the familiar thou. Try. Nothing is so difficult for you in Russian as it is for me. And tell please—is it correct to write thou with a capital letter in letters like you?

I wrote Ruth Kloepfer about you. She is like a secretary for the New Orleans Quaker church. I asked her if she knows any Russians in New Orleans. I also wrote Mrs. Paul Blanchard, the secretary at the Unitarian Church in New Orleans and asked her if she knows Russians there. Perhaps one or the other will find a Russian friend for you there.

Write without fail. Greetings to Lee, please. Kiss June.

Sincerely,

Ruth
TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Photograph of a 4-page letter, dated July 21

* * *

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
c/o (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 10th of September will be:

Ruth Paine
c/o 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.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:del
January 14, 1964

Commission Exhibit 417
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 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 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.

* * *

- 2 -

Commission Exhibit 417—Continued
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).
Commission Exhibit 418—Continued
I fear the result is not as I wish. It seems to me
that the facts are as follows:

It seems that the exhibit in question is a document from the
Commission. Exhibit 418—Continued

---

129
the Russian way. She wrote in the same style in Russian as she did in English. What do you mean by the same style in English?

A reply from Mr. Paul Blanchard (Quaker) to the effect that he was a member of the New Orleans Quaker (Christian) community (reprinted in this paper).

There is no mention of Mrs. Paul Blanchard (Russian) in the papers.

No, my dear Mr. Brinton, I don't believe this was written by the Russian writer.

Please, unless otherwise stated, I should like to see you.

I'm not sure if you mean by the time.

P.S.: transcribed.

Yours, William.

written.

Original.

Ry.

Commission Exhibit 418—Continued
Mrs. Paul Blanchard
4721 Perrier
New Orleans 15, La.

Dear Mrs. Blanchard,

Mrs. Philip Harper, the secretary at the Dallas Unitarian Church suggested I write to you when I told her of the following problem.

I have a girl friend in New Orleans whom I have not heard from for over a month. She is from the Soviet Union and came to this country over a year ago with her husband, an American whom she met and married there.

Marina's contact with speakers of English has been small and she still speaks and understands very little in English. (She and I speak and correspond in Russian.) Her last letter stated that she thought she might have to go back to the Soviet Union, something she would prefer not to do. But she and her husband have not been getting along, and he has said that he would like her to go back. They have a baby girl 1½ years old, and are expecting a second child in October. Marina's last letter also stated that she has not been able to make contact with any Russian speaking people in N. C.

Frankly, I'm worried. I have no way of telling them and getting current information directly. I would like to ask you to seek a Russian speaking person there who would be able to go and visit with Marina, thereby taking contact with her with one of the N. C. Russian community. With such a contact she could seek help if she needs it.

Yesterday evening, in my concern, I telephoned Mrs. Ruth A. Kloepfer (Mrs. Warner, 705 Pine Street, New Orleans 10, W. 6-198). She is clerk of the N. C. Friends district. (Canvass) I asked her able to look for someone who could speak Russian and go to visit Marina. She could not think of anyone she knew who could speak the language, but said she would go. It is a great kindness on her part to do this. She does not know me any more than you do.

Marina's full name and address is: Mrs. Lee Knowl, 4007 Magazine, N. C. It is my impression that this address is not far from your church.

Commission Exhibit 419
Mrs. Paul Blanchard  
4721 Perrier  
New Orleans 15, La.

Dear Mrs. Blanchard,

Mrs. Philip Harper, the secretary at the Dallas Unitarian Church suggested I write to you when I told her of the following problem.

I have a girl friend in New Orleans whom I have not heard from for over a month. She is from the Soviet Union and came to this country over a year ago with her husband, and American whom she met and married there.

Marina's contact with speakers of English has been small and she still speaks and understands very little in English. (She and I speak and correspond in Russian.) Her last letter stated that she thought she might have to go back to the Soviet Union, something she would prefer not to do. But she and her husband have not been getting along, and he has said that he would like her to go back. They have a baby girl 1 1/2 years old, and are expecting a second child in October. Marina's last letter also stated that she has not been able to make contact with any Russian speaking people in N.O.

Frankly, I'm worried. I have no way of calling them and getting current information directly. I would like to ask you to seek a Russian speaking person there who would be able to go and visit with Marina, thereby making contact with her with someone of the N.O. Russian community. With such a contact she could seek help if she needs it.

Yesterday evening, in my concern, I telephoned Mrs. Ruth A. Kloepfor (Mrs. Warner) 306 Pine Street, New Orleans 18, UN 6-0589. She is clerk of the N.O Friends Meeting (Quakers) I asked her also to look for someone who could speak Russian and go to visit Marina. She could not think of anyone she knew who could speak the language, but said she would go. It is a great kindness on her part to do this. She does not know me any more than you do.

Marina's full name and address is: Mrs. Lee Oswald, 4907 Magazine, N.O. It is my impression that this address is not far from your church.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 419—Continued
If you would be so kind, please call Mrs. Kloepfer and see if she has any news. I am asking for your help in addition to hers because of her mention that she knew no one in the Russian community. Perhaps between you you can find some Russian speakers. There must be quite a few in New Orleans. The language barrier is very real; I don’t believe Marina would be able to convey much to a person speaking only English. (Russian is her only language.)

On July 27th I plan to leave here for vacation in the East. If there is any point to my doing so I will plan to drive (to Texas) via New Orleans. If Marina has already left for the Soviet Union, of course, there would be no point in my coming.

My address July 31 to 12 will be c/o Young, Naushon Island, Woods Hole, Mass. After that time until Sept. 17 it will be c/o Arthur Young, P.O. 1, Ponce, P.R. I am hoping, of course, to know something by the 27th, but any assistance in case they should prove useful.

Any help you can give on this whole matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Ruth Palme
(Mrs. Michael F. Palme)

carbon to:

Ruth A. Kloepfer
356 Pino Street
New Orleans, 18, La.
If you would be so kind, please call Mrs. Kloepfer and see if she has any news. I am asking for your help in addition to hers because of her mention that she knew no one in the Russian community. Perhaps between you you can find some Russian speakers. There must be quite a few in N.O. The language barrier is very real; I don' believe Marina would be able to convey much to a person speaking only English. (Russian is her only language.)

On July 27th I plan to leave here for vacation in the East. If there is any point to my doing so I will plan to drive (to Mass.) via New Orleans. If Marina has already left for the Soviet Union, of course, there would be no point in my coming.

My address July 31 to 12 will be c/o Young, Naushon Island, Woods Hole, Mass. After that time until Sept. 17 it will be c/o Arthur Young, Paoli, Penna. I am hoping, of course, to know something by the 27th, but add these addresses in case they should prove useful.

Any help you can give on this whole matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
Ruth Paine
(Mrs. Michael R. Paine)

carbon to:
Ruth A. Kloepfer
306 Pine Street
New Orleans 18, La.
Commission Exhibit 420

Ruth Paine
To Arthur Young
Paoli, Penna.
Dear Ruth, Hello!

I've not written for a long time. Forgive such a long silence, but it was for this reason. We also had a small vacation, that is, we had an opportunity to go visit Lee's brother. We drove with his aunt, uncle and sister and her husband and children (she arrived from Texas) to the town of Mobile (Alabama) to see a son of Aunt Lillian. He is a priest, or more properly he is studying at a Catholic institute—or however it is called. I don't know.) We spent several fine days there. I was able to see more States in America, Mississippi and Alabama. True, it is just a little. I liked that green town, there was much, much green. We drove along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, which I have long hoped to see. While such a trip is pleasant, all the same we became tired. Recently I have not been feeling entirely well because
of the oppressive heat in New Orleans. It is very hot here, and the air humid. For
me this is rather hard to take. Especially before thunder storms, when the at-
mospheric pressure changes. But, thank goodness, there is not much time left to
wait. I hope for a speedy and fortunate delivery.

Dear Ruth, I thank you so much for your thoughtfulness, and that you were so
kind as to write those women. Mrs. Ruth Kloepfer called that I am very thankful
to her for having taken out time to stop by and see us. I liked her very much.
Don’t you think her a fine woman? And such a pleasant and winsome face. She
explained that her daughter is studying Russian, but is presently travelling and is not
in America. It was pleasant to meet her and we are thankful to you for it.

Dear Ruth, of course, certainly come to see us. We will look for you about Sep-

Commission Exhibit 421—Continued
tember 20th, as you wrote. We will be happy (especially I) to see you and also I want just to talk. Dear Ruth, don’t be angry with me for such a long silence, all right?

Still a little about our life. June runs about, grows and is a great joy for us. Lee doesn’t have work now, already for 3 weeks. But we hope that everything will clear up, right? For the time being it is difficult to find work, but possibly at the end of summer there will be more openings, when some go to study. But we are not downcast and are hoping for better times.

Now about how to write thou. It is always written with a small letter, while you, when it has reference to a person is always written with a capital letter.

The verb—to try
I will try, thou wilt try—future tense
I tried—past tense
I am trying—present tense. From the very to try.
I don't know if I have explained it well. Finally let me wish you a good vacation and fortunate trip. We are looking forward to your being here. I kiss and embrace you and the children. I hope everything is going well with them. Greetings from Lee.

Until we meet in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

MARINA

P.S. Thanks you your good letter!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 421—Continued
Дорогая Марина,

Я хочу (предположу вам) пригласить Вас приехать ко мне сейчас и теперь и потом, когда ребенок родится (как вы расскажете?)

я не знаю как я Вас зову, с упоминая не знаю это лучше лучше для Вас.

Они все—хорошее висячее или отдаленное. Это, конечно, Ваше дело, я Вам надо сделать это лучше, и что Вы хотите делать. Но я хочу сказать, что я Вас делать выбор.

когда вы хотите, где жить, когда, когда, месяцы, и Хаттер переезжайте сюда.

Дорогая Марина,

Я хочу пригласить вас сюда и жить с нами здесь, когда ребенок родится. Место, которое вы выберете, будет лучше всего для вас. Я хочу, чтобы вы сделали правильный выбор.

С уважением,

(имя)

Commission Exhibit No. 422

2515 West Fifth Street

Irving, Texas

7th April 1962

Commission Exhibit No. 422
It seems to me that it would be pleasant and useful for us both to live together. We can easily help one another. When you converse it helps me. If you sometimes correct my mistakes in conversation or letters, I would be very happy. It is so helpful for me, that I would consider it proper to buy all which we need from the grocery store: food, soap, etc. Lee would need to give you enough money to pay for clothes and medical expenses.

You can get rest here such as you need during pregnancy. During the day it is rather quiet here, but not so quiet as at your place. You and June would be by
yourselves in the room which fronts on the street. There you would find privacy.

Here, I think, it would not be difficult to learn English. From me and from my children you would learn words.

In the course of two weeks you could learn all I know about cooking. I'm bad at housecleaning. Perhaps you could help me with this a bit.

I don't want to hurt Lee. Of course I don't know what he wants. Perhaps he feels like Michael, who at one time wants and doesn't want to live with me. You
know, you could live here work days and return home on weekends. You would only need to carry back and forth clothes, diapers, etc. The other things necessary for June and you are here all the time: beds, sheets, towels, a high chair for June, etc.

Please think about this invitation and tell me (now or later) what you think. If you are interested in coming here earlier than September or October, (about which we have already spoken) I want to write an official letter to you and Lee, and I want him to know all that I have said to you. Where you and June live—that is of course

Commission Exhibit 422—Continued
a matter which touches him deeply. Therefore I want to speak directly with him about it.

Your

RUTH

Do you have the book by Petrov: Self-Teacher in English Language?
My neighbor has promised us a bassinet to use after the birth of the baby.
Commission Exhibit 423

(Commission Exhibit No. 424 is a translation of this letter.)
Из сказанного, что он жил на севере,
у газ. как прасть, аццелем.
Это точно.
Она сказала, что здеше так прасть.
Потом кое-каки времена.
на волнах часто кое-как он родился в этом городе.

Затем, она сказала, что в Бостоне, Массачусетс, она жила.
Она сказала, что была в Бостоне в 20-х.
Она была в Бостоне в 20-X годах.

Я не могу себе представить, как много.

Комиссия Экзhibit 423—Продолжение
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.

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.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA MIKHAYLOVA
January 14, 1964
Tomorrow, we and the children will go to Baltimore, Maryland, where Michael's brother and his wife live. We will spend one day there and then we will go further to Washington, where we will stay with sister until Thursday. Then back to Paoli again, where we will wait for my father. He will be here with us for two days. I expect to be in Paoli until September 10, and then to go to Ohio and Indiana, where our relatives and friends live, and to arrive in New Orleans on the 20th, in daytime if I can make it; otherwise, in the evening.

I hope you will be able to understand this letter. My mistakes are terrible.

(In Paoli)

Please write to me here one more time. I shall be glad to hear news from you and will be particularly glad to see you, Lee and June in September.

All of the best,

Sincerely,

/s/ Ruth
Dear Mom,

Lee Oswald is looking for work in Dallas. Did my last letter say so? Probably not. He arrived a week and a half ago and has been looking for work since. It's a very depressing business for him, I'm sure.

He spent last weekend with us here and was a happy addition with us here and was a happy addition to our expanded family. He played with (plu) the Ohio, watched football on TV, played down the Ohio, watched football on TV, played down the Ohio, and generally did not lose. He added a needed masculine flavor. From a first impression I have come to like him. We saw the doctor at Parkland (pre-cen) hospital last Friday and all seems very healthy. The baby has lowered somewhat. I am as you impressed with the quality...
If she can manage to get an income that will cover the expenses and help her, I think it would be best if she could continue working until she finds something else. Meanwhile, I thought giving her more work during the week end (last Sunday) would help. If she can drive the truck, it will open up more job possibilities and more locations.

I feel committed to seeing Maria and Lee through this difficult period in their lives. This may mean coming up with a plan for keeping her and the babies here until spring. If Lee has to go East or somewhere else for work, meanwhile what I would most like is for Maria to stay through Christmas (which she has never celebrated—and at least American style). Then have you visit us. You might think me to take her to being for half of alternate
I am in such a condition again. I find it very embarrassing. I hope you can forgive, and that time will clarify things happily.

Yes, I've heard from Dad, who says he is to go on a 2 week trip to Britain to give his final report on the crop insurance business he was doing the past year.

I've given up the idea of a trailer. It just doesn't make sense for me to put money in that direction. If you come, it will have to be to the 51 bedroom. I feel I need "real money." In this case I mean money to move east, or if I decide to give up all hope for the marriage. I am presently very discouraged. I came back so hopeful and feel so dashed. Michael doesn't seem to want to include me in his future. For whatever reasons, he doesn't...
taken us to see the land he bought. Last 

wrote by phone I got directions from him 

and went today to see it without him. 

It's nice, wooded and cozy. It does 

need everything—cleaning up, water, light, stoves, 

and Michael seems so slow 

building—and Michael seems so slow 

to achieve his own aims. He seems to 

think he can do it all himself, and really 

he has not the energy or the time. He 

has not the energy or the time. He 

has not the money, but seems unwilling to 

delieve the work. 

I wish Michael would consider seeking professional 

help. But he is very angry. And of course 

good help is very hard to find. 

Please let me know how things are 

with you, or I'll keep you informed on our 

down here.

Much love,

Ruth
APPLICATION FOR
TEXAS DRIVER’S LICENSE

Print or Type Name: MRS.
Full Name: MISS

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<td>RACE</td>
<td>COLOR OF HAIR</td>
<td>HEIGHT</td>
<td>Employer’s Address</td>
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READ THIS FIRST

FOR DEPARTMENT USE

1. All information on this form except the signature must be typewritten or PRINTED in INK.

2. 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.

3. 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

1. [ ] Have you ever held a TEXAS license? When last? [ ] Have you ever held a Texas license? When last? Number of license. Did you pass?
2. [ ] Have you ever been examined for a Texas license? When last? [ ] Have you ever been examined for a Texas license? When last?
3. [ ] Have you ever held a license in any other State? Where? When last?
4. [ ] Have you ever been denied a license? Why? When?
5. [ ] Has your license or driving privileges ever been suspended, revoked, or cancelled? When? Where? Why?
6. [ ] 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?
7. [ ] Have you ever been convicted of any other moving traffic violations? How many times? When?
8. [ ] Have you ever been involved as a driver in a motor vehicle accident? How many times? When?
9. [ ] Have you ever been subject to loss of consciousness or muscular control? Are you now cured? When?
10. [ ] Have you ever been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs? Are you now cured? When?
11. [ ] Do you have any physical or mental defects? What are they? When?
12. [ ] 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?
13. [ ] I do solemnly swear that I am the person named and described herein and that the statements on this application are true and correct.

TO BE USED ONLY IF APPLICANT IS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

I do 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.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of , 19 .

Commission Exhibit 426
### APPLICANT'S DRIVING RECORD

**This side for use of Driver and Vehicle Records Division only.**

### ROAD TESTS

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**APPROACH**

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### TRAFFIC SIGNALS

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### PHYSICAL CONDITION

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### REMARKS or Restrictions

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**Commission Exhibit 436—Continued**
EMPLOYEE IDENTIFICATION/QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME IN FULL (First, Middle, Last)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
602 ELSBETH ST
DATE ENCONTRATED
3519, FAIRMOUNT

DATE EMPLOYED: Oct 12, 1962

EMPLOYED

PRITEN Address
P.O. Box 2915

PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS
SAME

DATE OF BIRTH
Oct 18, 1939

RACE
M

WEIGHT
5' 9" 150

NO. OF DEPENDENTS
3

□ SINGLE □ MARRIED □ FEMALE □ MALE

WIFE OR HUSBAND'S FULL NAME
MARINA N. OSWALD, WIFE

IN CASE OF ACCIDENT NOTIFY
WIFE

PHONE NO.
IM - 10692

DO YOU HAVE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AILMENTS? NO
□ Tuberculosis □ Back injury □ High Blood Pressure □ Heart Disease □ Kidney trouble □ Illness due to chemicals

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CHARGED WITH OR CONVICTED OF A FELONY? Yes ERM

Commission Exhibit No. 427

Signed

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 427
Commission Exhibit 429
1. FRONT VIEW OF PAINE HOME.

Commission Exhibit 431

2. REAR VIEW OF PAINE HOME.

Commission Exhibit 432
3. VIEW OF EAST SIDE OF PAINE HOME.

Commission Exhibit 433

4. VIEW OF WEST SIDE OF PAINE HOME.

Commission Exhibit 434
5. LOOKING THROUGH DOOR LEADING TO GARAGE FROM KITCHEN.

Commission Exhibit 435

6. DOOR LEADING TO BACK YARD.

Commission Exhibit 436
7. KITCHEN AREA IN PAINE HOME.

Commission Exhibit 437

15. VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST, SHOWING PAINE HOME AT LEFT, RANDLE HOME AT FAR RIGHT.

Commission Exhibit 438
17. VIEW LOOKING WEST ALONG WEST 5TH STREET TO PAINE HOME. (ARROW)

Commission Exhibit 439

PAINE AND RANDLE HOMES
IRVING, TEXAS

Commission Exhibit 440
9. CORNER VIEW OF RANDLE HOME.

Commission Exhibit 442

10. MRS. RANDLE STANDING AT SINK IN FRONT OF KITCHEN WINDOW.

Commission Exhibit 443
11. MRS. RANDLE'S FIELD OF VIEW FROM KITCHEN WINDOW.

Commission Exhibit 444

12. MRS. RANDLE LOOKING INTO CARPORT FROM KITCHEN DOOR.

Commission Exhibit 445
13. INSIDE OF CARPORT AS SEEN BY MRS. RANDLE.

Commission Exhibit 446

14. WEST SIDE OF HOUSE SHOWING CARPORT AND LOCATION OF FRAZIER'S CAR ON MORNING OF NOVEMBER 22, 1963. (ARROW)

Commission Exhibit 447
16. VIEW OF RANDLE HOME LOOKING EAST ALONG WEST 5TH STREET.

Commission Exhibit 448

Commission Exhibit 449
18. INTERSECTION OF WESTBROOK DRIVE AND WEST 5TH STREET VIEWED FROM IMMEDIATELY OUTSIDE THE RANDLE KITCHEN WINDOW.

Commission Exhibit 450
17. VIEW LOOKING WEST ALONG WEST 5TH STREET TO PAINE HOME. (ARROW)

Commission Exhibit 452
Commission Exhibit No. 453
Dear Mom,

I got your letter in this noon’s mail—just after taking the one I wrote this morning to the post office. That is just as well, as your letter does require a letter given over fully to the subject you raise.

First let me say that your letter was a very welcome one...It made me feel very fortunate that I have a mother who can—and will—write as you did.

I have, of course, felt that you, and I gather Dad, too, disapproved of the idea of my going to Middlebury. It is very helpful to have this disapproval stated with the reasons and feelings behind it. Not only is it useful in clarifying the view each of us has of my going to Middlebury, but also—in a broader way—of helping me to see how a good parent-child relationship can operate—particularly that difficult relationship of the parent to the adult child. I agree with you that it is much the best course for the parent to try when he thinks the child is about to make a mistake. I could, as you observed in your letter, have profited earlier in my life from clear statements from you when you disapproved an action I proposed or undertook. I know it must have been very hard for you to write as you did. Thank you very much for doing it—and I know you realize I mean that with all my heart (although I feel it would be easier to express in person.) Your criticism, your concern, your stated recognition that as an adult I must do what I think best—all made me feel very much loved.

Being specific and open in your disapproval makes me feel like answering to the questions you raise—while the nebulous disapproval I felt on your end of the wire before made me feel like saying as little as possible. An in-person dialogue would be far more preferable to a letter—but much can be said here also.

I plan to go up to Middlebury a week from today, and will go expecting, and equipped, to stay for the duration of the 7-week session. I feel it is the appropriate thing for me to do. I may find it difficult to get a room—or I may find that I don’t get from the school what I hope for—I may find I can’t bear being away from Michael—I may, in other words, turn around and come back.

The urge to go however (and the many things that urge represents) is so strong that it needs direct expression—I need very much to respect its intensity—and to find out what being there would really mean. I need to replace my pictures about it (pictures I have been formulating, as you know, ever since high school when I first learned of the Middlebury program) with real experiences in the real situation.

I feel Michael’s support for my going—and feel that going will not injure what we have in our marriage that we want to keep. —Support from
the culture, so to speak, is as you would expect — negative. — Expressed by
acqua intalinec by a "Is it school going to?" or "How does Michael feel about
that?" or "I wouldn't feel right being away from my husband that long."
but to Michael and to no — the people closest to our marriage it seems right.
I can't say I expect you to understand or agree with this (or any of the views
I'm putting forth here) — but I simply want to say how I feel — as clearly
as I can — so you will know.

For a year or more I have questioned my motivations in wanting to
 go to Middlebury, the married. — For as long as I have been studying Russian
I have wondered occasionally and discussed with myself the question of
whether it is trying to prove something to myself in the academic area
— something I didn't complete in high school and college — something motivated
from revolt rather than freedom.

But my dominant feeling, as I have tested it in this regard over
2 years is that Russian interests me, and the study of it excites and vivifies
me. I have pages of notes to myself on how Russian might be taught to
a high school class. — I deal constantly with the Young Friends efforts
to get correspondence going between the U.S. and Russia — and the
frustrations of it that might in some part be eased if we offered to do
some of the necessary translating instead of requiring it all of them. I
look forward to subscribing to Izvestia — when my skill warrants it — and
reading the Russian view of the news. This last would be very exciting to
Michael too, and he would be much interested in hearing the translations
of Izvestia now. There is also, as you suggest, now, an interest in
applying "real" to a rigorous intellectual discipline — to working hard to
get something that can be had only by working hard — and that will not
allow me to slough through on an I.Q. and verbal bluff.

On this matter of getting into things when I don't meet the
usual requirements. True, this has been done in the past — not to my harm,
however, except in the expectation that did to some extent follow (as you
correctly suggest) that having special privileges is a right. — A dangerous
and unrealistic expectation, true. But it is not true in this case that I would
another year of study in order to meet the requirements of Middlebury as you
(and the director of the school in our first talk) have implied. I
can handle myself in the language better than I could in German after
2 college years of study and better than any of the other students I have
not (3 of them) who have had 2 or 3 years of college study in Russian, I
was scared over the phone when I first talked to Fayer, I was not able to
express command the knowledge of Russian which I do have. I forget
the word for "Saturday" the word for "case" — words I know perfectly well.
I was thrown off balance because he didn't want me to speak, listen and
respond in Russian (as would be required at the school) but simply to
translate English sentences in Russian. I panicked — and did very poorly.
I realize now what panic means to the person who is afraid of written
tests — and forgets that he knows perfectly well.

There is the further point that there is no course I can take here
that will take me on from where I am. What is offered is too elementary
for me. Further, I cannot expect to study more here and apply another
year. How could I expect to take a 7-month-old along with me? Conceivably
it might be possible, but this is not something I could count on.
— Especially knowing as little of the school and town set up as I do. I hope
to find out when I go to Middlebury, and when I have a baby and see how much work it is—whether I might ever think of going to Middlebury with a child. But certainly it can be said I'm in no position now to be able to expect to go.

One side point. Perhaps I didn't say that in the second conversation with Fayer he said admission requirements for auditors were as strict as for regular students. He said the auditors were very much a part of the school—participated in all social functions and talked to the other students between classes—and they didn't want anyone around who would garble the language too badly, or lapse into English. He said he would speak with no again over the phone in Russian, however. This he did—and this time he spoke in Russian, asking me questions which I answered in Russian. I answered this time without hesitation, and with considerable ease. He commented that I must have been outdoing hard and said I spoke very well. (Although thinking about it later I realized I had made a mistake.) I had not been studying—rather was in a discouraged slump and hadn't done anything for a week and a half. He said if an opening should occur at the school it might be possible for me to switch over and become a regular student. They're packed full, however, and there is not too much likelihood of this.

About the money. I meant for you to take it at face value and go ahead and use the $200.00. I had in my mind that we could swing the cost of auditing if I decided to do that—and that it would be best to give you a go ahead since my expectation was that I would probably stay here—and you wanted to know this. The $50.00 is much appreciated, though, and will be used—but don't send the $150.00. And don't raise the ridiculous question of a loan on the $200.00 again, please. I couldn't be more interested in interest. I appreciate your recognition that money can be used decorously, tho' and your desire not to use it so. I'm sorry to have seemed suddenly to have reversed position on wanting the $200.00. I didn't mean to imply it was all wanted now. About baby-sitting time the need will be more pressing for us. Further—I did say we wouldn't want the $200.00 in full for several months, and I don't mean to go back on that.

How do you feel about a suddenly depleted bank account? Especially as it is representative of your no longer being or feeling in an "airtight box" as you so descriptively put it. I care how you feel—very much—and would rather you kept the $50.00 for a time if not having it is going to make you feel boxed again. Do you have a means of income, so to speak, to replenish your account?

Thanks again for your letter. I find I am all talked out. But another time—or when we next see each other—I might say more on the subject of undercover participation in my interest in Russian. There is more, although it is not very undercover. It is more in the area of wanting some expression of myself that is larger than the duties of being a wife and house—keeper, than it is in the area of old academic revolt still going on in me.

Love,

Ruth

Commission Exhibit 459-1—Continued
I have not been able to look in the face the idea that if I had led my life differently President Kennedy might be alive. Perhaps most people whose lives touch the matter have a host of "if only" thoughts. Mine will be with me forever.

If only I had known that Lee Oswald had hidden a rifle in my garage. If only I had appraised this man as some one able to do such terrible violence. If only the job that I helped him find hadn't put him in a building along the President's route. If only, quite by accident, I had done or not done a dozen things, the country might have been spared the tragedy, and Marina Oswald, whom I love as if she were a sister, would not have been turned into an assassin's wife.

I have to wonder whether my inclination to look for good in all people interfered with my seeing Lee clearly. Just three days before the assassination I learned that Lee was using a false name in his room in Dallas. In the light of this new knowledge, I questioned how much truth there was in anything he told me. What sort of man was this beyond the confines of my home, where he was simply Marina's husband and Junie's father?

I wondered whether he could be, in fact, sent by the Russian government to work as an agent here. I thought not. He was neither bright enough nor organized enough. I felt, to be given such an assignment, I really thought that even if he had volunteered

OSWALD

by Ruth Paine

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 460

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his services to the Russians they either wouldn't accept, or were fools.

I had told the FBI what I knew about him, and realized that they would know a great deal more than anybody else. I felt that I didn't have to worry about whether Lee was a spy or wanted to be one. The high caliber of the FBI men I met made me feel secure. They may have some 'if only' thought, too, but I am still convinced that if anybody could have anticipated the danger these men would have.

I first met Lee and Marina at a small party in Dallas about a year ago. The host invited me because he knew I was interested in learning the Russian language well enough to teach it. Lee told me about his experiences in the Soviet Union, where he met and married Marina. He talked to a clutch of people around him for perhaps an hour, but I missed half of it because I spent time getting acquainted with the kitchen crowd. He talked about the censoring of his mail. He realized after he got home that his brother had sent some letters that never reached him. He said all mail from foreign countries addressed anywhere in the U.S.S.R. must go first to a Moscow office for reading.

I wasn't sure as he talked whether he was dissatisfied with the Soviet system or simply wanted to make it clear to his listeners that he was not blind to its defects. He did say that he had gone there because he thought their system superior to ours, and while there he tried to renounce his citizenship. But our Embassy refused

Commission Exhibit 460—Continued
to surrender his passport to the Soviet government, a fact which made it possible for him to come back to this country with his wife and their child.

I saw little of Marina the first part of the party. She was trying to get June, their one-year-old, to sleep. She explained that she didn't like to leave Junie with a baby-sitter. She was wearing slacks which, if anything, emphasized how slight her build is. She weighs about 110 pounds. I remember wondering whether it was possible that she was expecting a child again, though how it occurred to me I can't imagine. Perhaps it was because, although she said she liked beer, she refused a drink. She had quit smoking when she was expecting June. She always put her children first.

I got her address and wrote asking if I could come and visit some time. She wrote back, and I went to see her with my two children. Lynn was then three, Christopher two. We took all three children for a walk in the park near their apartment. She was very pleased that her Junie felt comfortable. The child was often frightened by strangers, but when I came she took to my children and their toys, and hardly noticed me.

In spite of my faulty Russian, I found Marina easy to talk to and very personable. Our conversation almost always had to do with home and family. Neither of us care much for politics. She told me that she was, as I had guessed, expecting a new baby in October. But she didn't want me to tell it around. I realized that she must have very few friends in whom to confide. After all, it was our first real talk together.
We visited two or three other times, and began to confide as friends. She said that a while ago her husband had told her to go back to the Soviet Union. I didn't know whether this was said in anger or a quarrel or was something he seriously wanted her to do. She had written to the Soviet Embassy to inquire about going back. When they wrote to ask why, she just didn't reply. She dropped the subject. She liked the United States. She hoped to learn enough of the language to become a part of the life here, and to get a job.

Her husband refused to speak English to her. It may be that he wanted to be certain of keeping his Russian up, but she argued with him the importance of her learning English. I couldn't help but feel that he wished to keep a deck on her. It just seemed unfair for such a nice person to be in a helpless position, and unable to stay here. I thought she had a good deal over the next few days, and determined to offer my home to her as an alternative to going back to the Soviet Union.

Next time I saw them he had lost his job in Dallas—he did advertising layouts for a photo-engraving shop—and couldn't find another. On her suggestion, he decided to try for work in the city of his birth, New Orleans. His things were all packed in suitcases and U.S. Marine duffle bags. Maybe the rifle was in one of the duffles, I don't know. I delivered him and the whole pile to the bus station downtown.

Marina and June came to stay with me. Then if he found work, I said I would drive them to New Orleans in my '55 Chevy station.

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Her husband refused to speak English to her. It may be that he wanted to be certain of keeping his Russian up, but she argued with him the importance of her learning English. I couldn't help but feel that he wished to keep her dependent on him. It just seemed unfair for such a nice person to be in a helpless position, and unable to stay here. I thought about this a good deal over the next few days, and determined to offer my home to her as an alternative to going back to the Soviet Union.

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wagon. A long night bus trip seemed to me a rather hard thing for a pregnant woman with a small child. So she came home with me that day, April 24th. We brought along their playpen, the baby bed and a few kitchen utensils. I remember we both were glad that these large pieces would travel by car rather than commercial transport.

In the next two weeks, I often wished my facility in her language let me talk freely. She'd have to explain her jokes, even though she got mine easily enough. One day Chris and June were squabbling over a toy and I commented: "Soviet-American cultural exchange." She laughed and said, "Don't say it."

We didn't use the dictionary much. She was remarkably patient about communicating in simple terms and gestures. We only looked up hard-to-explain ideas like pin-worms. Yes, my little girl had them, the doctor said, and you can imagine my embarrassment. Here I had invited a mother and baby to my house to be infected. I was blue. But she laughed and assured me that pin-worms are just something that happen. All five of us took the cure.

Marina had been born in Archangel in 1941. She was still an only child when her father was killed in the war. Her mother re-married and had another daughter and a son. Then she, too, died after fighting cancer very hard because her young children needed her. Marina moved off to an uncle's home in Minsk, where she met an American, Lee Oswald, at a social club in the medical institute. He was very nervous six weeks later when he came to ask her uncle's permission to marry. Her family feared he might be a spy. The newlyweds soon applied for her visa to the United States, but had to wait a year for it.
Marina has a strong sense of pride and independence. She had trained and worked as a pharmacist in Russia. She wanted to get a job here when her English was better and the babies a little older. She never was quite comfortable accepting bed and board from me, and I never succeeded in convincing her of the value to me of having her live with me. How many struggling language students are lucky enough to have a resident (non-paid) tutor?

On the night of May 8th, Lee called to say, Hurrah! he had a job. We left next day for New Orleans, two women, three children and piles of paraphernalia. We stopped often for Seven-Up and diaper changes. When we got there next afternoon, Saturday, Lee took proprietary pride in showing us the apartment he had rented. It was on Magazine Street, a house cut up into apartments and furnished with local period pieces. Old and ugly. The cockroaches were in firm possession of the premises, and Lee's heavy bombardments of bug spray only brought them out fighting. Marina was less enchanted than he had hoped. She confided to me that she wanted some day to have her own furniture, modern things to her taste.

They bickered for the next two days. Petty things it seemed to me. I thought my presence added to the strain, so I took off Sunday afternoon with my children for a quiet trolley ride. When Lee went to work, Marina and I took all the children to Ponce de Leon Beach. That was good fun, but it was with relief that I headed home Tuesday.

Back at my own quiet life in Irving, a suburb west of Dallas, I soon got a distressing letter. Marina might yet have to go back.

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Commission Exhibit 460—Continued
to Russia. "What a pity!" she wrote. I invited her to come live with me at any time. She needed an alternative to being shipped back. No answer came from her for a long time. I worried. From the Quakers in Dallas I got the name of a woman in our church in New Orleans. I telephoned and she looked in on the Oswalds. But all my fears were groundless. Marina soon wrote that all was well, and she'd been to a doctor for a pre-natal checkup.

In August I drove to Philadelphia and Cape Cod to visit friends and relatives. Marina had my schedule and addresses, so I learned that Lee had again lost his job. She said, their spirits were good and they were quarreling less.

I drove home by way of New Orleans to see them and suggest, as I had already done by letter, that she come stay with me the last month before the new baby's birth and while she gained back her strength. Lee agreed. He seemed relieved that his wife would be with somebody who could translate for her and make arrangements at a hospital. I could see that he cared for his wife and her welfare. Before that, I'd seen only that he liked to order her around and insisted on having the last word. When his vocabulary was outstripped by hers, he would shut off an argument with a curt "malchi!" — Shut up. I thought him very impolite.

But in New Orleans, for the first time, I felt sympathy for Lee as a husband and a father. He liked to play with Junie. Marina said that his love of his daughter was the strongest tie in their marriage. When he'd come into the apartment with an armload of groceries, he'd announce himself by calling out to them: "Devochki!"

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 460—Continued
—Girls! When time came for the trip to Dallas, he was very helpful packing up. He looked very bleak when he kissed his girls goodbye.

Marina, very pregnant and with June on her lap, perked up when we crossed the state line. “Back in Texas!” she cheered. “You might not know I think of it as my home, but I do.”

Ten days later, on October 4th, Lee called to say that he had been in Dallas for a few days, had found a room and was looking for a job. In New Orleans he had told us that he was going to job-hunt in Houston; however, the papers reported after the assassination that he had actually gone to Mexico at that time to apply for a visa to visit the Cubans. He deliberately misled his wife and me.

On the phone that day, he must have asked Marina if I would pick him up downtown. I heard her say no, because I had just come from giving a pint of blood in Parkland Hospital. That’s the hospital where both the President and Lee were soon to die. We had applied there for pre-natal care, with aid from county welfare, because they could not afford “the full cost.” The doctors had been kind and thorough. Since maternity patients might need blood transfusions, they asked each if some friend would donate two pints of blood for the bank. (I’ll donate Marina’s second pint in a few weeks.) Anyway, Lee hitch-hiked out to the house that day. He looked clean and spindly and soon caught a ride. When the man learned he was going to see his wife and child after two weeks away, he took Lee right to our door.

He spent the weekend at my house, and came again the next weekend (October 12 and 13). He liked football, and I realized how nice it was for a man to simply sit and watch television and be available.
for the children to play with. Some things he didn't like. We sometimes have a Quaker grace at dinner. We hold hands around the table and each says his silent prayer. We did that once when Lee was there, and he issued a silence that was no prayer. In spite of his attitude on religion, Marina had taken June to the Russian Orthodox church in Dallas to be baptized. She had herself been baptized as a child, and raised partly by her very orthodox grandmother.

Commission Exhibit 460—Continued
Lee talked religion and politics to my husband Michael, who remembers the conversation. All religions were the same to him, and all were part of the power structure's method of maintaining its control. He got his answers out of Marx, and he simply recited them from the book, an old book. He could argue only when he could find a parallel in his Bible, Marx, to what I had to say. He used a supercilious tone when he felt good; otherwise, he was sour and scornful.

The capitalist system, he said, is built on the exploitation of men by man for a profit, which he contended to be the cardinal sin. He felt himself personally exploited by his employer; this was the only area in which he mentioned a grudge to me. Of course, I contrasted the efficient, unprofitable manager who can pay only the minimum wage with the efficient, unprofitable manager who can pay more. The real wage goes up. He would declare that in Communism the decision on a man's pay is made by a manager who does not stand to profit from the decision. He could not present evidence to support his idea, as other people do, but would merely reassert his original thesis.

He thought himself a moral person, but his range of values were very limited. He didn't even gather the idea of the Bill of Rights. I took him to an ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) meeting, and it was startling to him that ACLU's interest in human rights is without ulterior motive. He couldn't join that organization, he said, because it isn't a political action group. (He did nastily enough, join it about two weeks before the assassination.)
He was looking, I'm sure, for other Marxists to be with. He said he hadn't found any Russian Communists before he left the country, and he didn't seem to have found any who would talk to him after he came back.

"In our arguments I told Lee that all the civilized values I hold dear are diminished or lost by acts of violence. But he held such human values in contempt, the same contempt in which he held most human beings."

Michael feels that Oswald became the President's assassin because he suddenly found himself with the opportunity to affect the course of history. He got his job at the Texas School Book Depository quite by chance. On Monday morning, October 15, Marina and I were having coffee with a neighbor. We mentioned that Lee had been unable to find work. He had just received his last unemployment check, smaller than usual because it covered the last fraction of his eligibility. The baby was due any day, and they were pretty desperate. My neighbor said that her younger brother was working in the Texas School Book Depository and thought there might be an opening. We told Lee about it when he phoned that night. He applied, and was accepted. He seemed very happy indeed. He came out the next Friday, and we celebrated both the job and his twenty-fourth birthday.

That Sunday night, October 20th, Marina went into labor. I took her to the hospital while Lee stayed with the children. He couldn't drive. When I left Marina at the labor room, she asked me to pray for her. She gave birth to Rachel very soon, at 10:41.
The birth was normal, and she came home with Rachel a day and a half later—which seemed very fast to me.

We had a busy first week. She was pleased when the neighborhood children came shyly and asked if they could see her new baby. Marina commented that people here are much more free to lend and give than they are in her own country. She thought Americans very generous. In Russia, she said, you couldn’t just go out and buy clothes when you wanted to. There is not the feeling that what you need is always available, so people tend to hold what they have closer to them.

She noticed, too, that I didn’t lock my doors. The front lock didn’t even work. She said how glad she was to see people live with a feeling of trust toward one another.

My trust in the world comes from a lifetime of experience in our country. She was much less confident than I on the day an FBI agent came to the house to see me. I assumed he wanted to see Lee. The FBI has to follow the activities of a good many two-bit Communists, and I was certain they kept themselves informed on Lee’s whereabouts. This visit, however, was addressed to Marina, not Lee. Part of the activity of the FBI is to protect former residents of Communist countries from blackmail and other pressures. The agent was there to invite Marina to ask their protection if threats were made to her.

It distressed me to see how he expected people to be against him. His presence, and the attitude he brought, never did wear well. It was the first time I had talked personally with an FBI agent.
agent, and my already great respect for the agency went up. We discussed the difficulty in a free society of politely watching people with queer, possibly dangerous ideas. Unlike public opinion or a congressional committee, the FBI never even mentions an individual in public until they have evidence that will stand up in court. I never felt so proud to pay my taxes, and to live in this country as after talking with the FBI man.

We hardly realize the freedom we have here. Marina told me that in the USSR you have to register in a town as soon as you get there. All lodging and houses are assigned by the government. What you read is siphoned through a narrow channel of censorship. Here we live in freedom and trust the FBI to protect us.

It distressed me to see how Lee expected people to be against him. His presence, and the attitude he brought, never did wear well. Lee thought the FBI was trying to intimidate him. He came out each weekend, and on Veteran’s Day weekend had four days at home. Marina felt also that it was too long, and asked him not to come the next weekend, and the one before the assassination. He called just about every day, so we had never used the telephone number he had left us for calling his room in Dallas. But on Monday, November 18th, Marina happened to notice Junie playing with the telephone dial and got the idea of calling him. At her suggestion I dialed the number he had given me. The man who answered didn’t know a Lee Oswald. I asked if I’d reached the right number, and if it was a rooming house. The answers were yes. I hung up in bewilderment.

- 13 -

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 460—Continued
Lee called next day and bawled out Marina for trying to reach him. He told her then that he was living under a different name, and demanded that she cross out the telephone number in my book. She was very disturbed. "Imagine asking a thing like that!" she said to me. It was not the first time, she said, that she had been caught "between two fires," between loyalty to her husband and her belief that deception is never necessary or right. He didn't call the next day. "I guess he thinks he's punishing me," she said.

He came out late Thursday afternoon, the day before the President was due in Dallas. It was the first time he had come to my home without asking permission. Marina worried that he had not called to see if it were all right, and I reassured her. Both of us took the visit as his way of making up for Tuesday's anger over the telephone. We had supper as usual, and he went to bed early.

I went out to the garage to paint some blocks for the children. I noticed that the light was on and judged that he'd been there to get something out of the things they stored in the garage. I walked all around getting the paint, but didn't notice anything unusual.

Friday morning I woke about 7:30. The house was so silent that I wondered if he'd overslept and would be late to work. But in the kitchen I found a coffee cup that had been used. I immediately turned on the television, as I wanted to see President Kennedy in Ft. Worth and Dallas, and I knew that Marina would want...
to see him, too, I left the set on for her when I took Lynn to an early dentist's appointment. When I got home she thanked me for leaving the TV on. She had nursed Rachel about 6:30 while Lee dressed for work, she said, and then gone back to sleep. Next time she woke up she was in a bad humor, but the thrill and excitement of Kennedy's arrival at the airport had made her feel fine.

We were on the sofa in the living room watching the television set when they announced that the President had been shot. I translated to her that the President had been wounded in the head. We waited for further word, and the lunch I had been preparing sat on the table untouched. I lit some plain candles. She asked if that were a way of praying, and I told her yes, it was my private way. When the news came that the President was dead, I told her and we wept together. She said what a terrible thing it is for Mrs. Kennedy, how sad for her two children to grow up without a father.

We were there in front of the TV when a knock came on the door. It was six men from the sheriff's office and the police department. They told me that they had Lee in custody, and that he was charged with killing a police officer (Officer J. D. Tippit, who had stopped him near his rooming house in Dallas.) They didn't have a search warrant but I told them to go ahead. I said most of the Oswalds' things were in the garage, and she and I went with them to look.

They asked if Lee had any weapons, and I translated the

- 15 -
question to Marina. She told me, to my shock, that she had known he had a rifle, and that two weeks ago she had seen what she thought was the butt of the rifle wrapped up in a blanket on my garage floor. I stood on that blanket roll and translated to the officers what Marina said. I felt that the rifle must still be there. But when they picked up the blanket, it was quite limp. It was then I realized how strongly the evidence pointed to Lee as the killer of the President.

The police wanted us to come to the station for questioning. They were getting anxious about time, and didn't permit Marina to change her clothes. While I went to get a baby-sitter, they filled the trunks of two cars with things out of my house. Every scrap of paper the Oswalds had, and my filing cases of old correspondence and 78 rpm phonograph records. They packed us off to the police station. It was my first ride in a police car.

At the police station, I learned with relief that they had a Russian translator. I just couldn't gather my thoughts in Russian. Marina noticed that my Russian had suddenly become no good at all. I gave the police a statement on whatever they asked that I could answer.

When they typed it up for me to sign, they got impatient over my efforts to correct the grammar.

Mrs. Oswald, Lee's mother, came to the police station. She had heard his name on her car radio while driving to her practical nursing job in Ft. Worth. At that time, Marina didn't know where Lee's mother lived, and hadn't been able to get word to her of the
new baby's birth. Lee wanted it that way, but Marina said "a mother is a mother."

We got home about nine-thirty, ate hamburgers and put the children to bed. Marina said she couldn't imagine that Lee had anything against President Kennedy. She liked him, she explained, and most of what she knew about him came from the things Lee translated to her from the newspapers and magazines. She thought that he would have expressed his opinion while translating. But she said little else. She knew it would take a long sleep now, as she borrowed my hair-dryer, took a shower and washed her hair.

Marina Oswald left my house the next morning, Saturday. The police took her into custody, in part for her own safety. She called once, just after Lee was shot and before he died. For the next few days she heard about the tragedy and the news about the murder of President Kennedy. Reporters, police, FBI, Secret Service men, and about the police officers who phoned all day. Through some of these men, I sent word to Marina that I hoped she would come back again to stay with me if she wished to.

Other Americans expressed their concern for Marina and her difficult situation. One man said, "I was writing out a check for Mrs. Tippit, the policeman's widow, and my wife said to me, 'will anyone think about Mrs. Oswald and her babies?' A Baptist minister's wife called. Please let Marina know, she said, that we are a Christian country and do not condemn her. Calls came from all over America, and letters offering sympathy, support and contributions. People in Kansas, California, Texas, Pennsylvania and..."
Ohio invited her to live with them.

I suggested to people that while her finances were desperate, her feelings must be even more so. Perhaps the most helpful thing would be personal messages to show that they understand her plight and continue to welcome her in this country.

This tragedy has smashed the private world in which two mothers, Marina and I, concerned ourselves with diapers and dishes. But we are still the same two people, who must go through each day the light it gives. I hope she can forgive me for adding to the invasion of her privacy. I want the nation to know what an innocent, fine person she is. If only I can somehow do this, perhaps she can bring up her fatherless children in a place where they don’t have to lock the front door at night.

Ohio invited her to live with them.

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Commission Exhibit 460—Continued
Commission Exhibit 483
TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
DIAGRAM OF FIFTH FLOOR

OPEN STORAGE SPACE

(No opening to ELEV. shaft on this floor)

ELM STREET

SCALE IN FEET

Commission Exhibit 487
State of Texas  
County of Dallas  
City of Dallas  

I, Harold Norman, wish to make the following statement to Special Agents William Carter and Arthur W. Blake, United States Secret Service.

I am 25 years of age, and I live at 4858 Beulah Street, Dallas, Texas. I do not have a telephone at my residence. I have been employed as an order filler at the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas for about three years.

I was acquainted with Lee Oswald during the time that he was employed at this company, but I never did get to know him well. I have spoken to him briefly to say "Hello" or in connection with my work, but I never carried on any conversations with him. He did not mix with the employees and did not appear to want to make friends with me or any of the others. I never saw him at any time other than in the building at work.

On the 22nd of November, 1963, to the best of my memory, the last time I saw him was about 10:00 A.M. when we were both working on the first floor of the building. I did not speak to him at that time.

About 12:15 P.M. on this same date, after I had eaten my lunch, I went to the fifth floor of the building to watch the parade of the President pass the building. Bonnie Ray Williams and James Jarman, who also work at this building went with me. We took a position in the south-east corner of the building on the fifth floor and I was looking out the window which is closest to the end of the building overlooking Elm Street.

Just after the President passed by, I heard a shot and several seconds later I heard two more shots. I knew that the shots had come from directly above me, and I could hear the expended cartridges fall to the floor. I could also hear the bolt action of the rifle. I also saw some dust fall from the ceiling of the fifth floor and I felt sure that whoever had fired the shots was directly above me. I saw all of the people down on the street run toward the west side of the building, so I went to that side with Williams and Jarman, and looked out the west side window. We discussed the shots, and where they had come from and decided we better go down stairs. We walked down the stairs to the first floor and did not see anyone else on the stairway as we went down. From the time of the shots until we started down-stairs was about five minutes.

I have read over the above statement and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1963.

Harold Norman

William N. Carter, Special Agent  
U. S. Secret Service

Witness:  
Arthur W. Blake  
Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service
12. MAIN ENTRANCE.

Commission Exhibit 495
PLEASE FILL OUT APPLICATION BLANK COMPLETELY

NAME: Oswald, First name
LAST NAME FIRST

STREET & NUMBER: 2515 W. 5th St.
TOWN: Dallas

PHONE NO: 31628
SOCIAL SECURITY NO: 433-5X8376
AGE: 32
WEIGHT: 150
HEIGHT: 5'11'

PLACE OF BIRTH: New Orleans, Louisiana
HOW LONG LIVED IN DALLAS: Continuously

FINISHED WHAT GRADE IN SCHOOL: 12
NAME SCHOOL ATTENDED: High School
GOOD WITH: Photography

DID YOU ATTEND COLLEGE? YES
NAME COLLEGE: University of Texas

RACE: C
MARRIED: YES
SINGLE: NO
HOW MANY DEPENDENTS: 2

WHERE DID YOU LAST WORK: V.S.O.P. (Theager's)
NATURE OF WORK: Air Wing

REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB: Honorable Discharge

HOW LONG DID YOU WORK ON YOUR LAST JOB: 3 years

WHERE IS YOUR FATHER EMPLOYED: Dead
NATURE OF WORK: None

IS YOUR MOTHER EMPLOYED: YES
NATURE OF WORK: Practical Nurse

MEMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS:
CHURCH: ___
LODGE: ___
VETERAN: ___

HAVE YOU ANY PHYSICAL DEFECTS (ANSWER YES OR NO) IF ANSWER IS YES STATE WHAT THEY ARE:

YES

DO YOU ROOM AND BOARD: NO
DO YOU LIVE WITH PARENTS: NO

SHOULD YOU LIKE TO MENTION SOME OF YOUR SPECIAL ABILITIES YOU WOULD LIKE COMPANY TO KNOW IN CONSIDERING YOUR APPLICATION USE THE THREE LINES BELOW:

Clerical/Accounting work, military service, experienced with Ditto cabinet and some typing.

DATE OF APPLICATION: Oct. 15, 1963

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT: [Signature]

Commission Exhibit 496
TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
DIAGRAM OF SECOND FLOOR

Commission Exhibit 497
Commission Exhibit 498

Commission Exhibit 499
24. EMPLOYEES' LUNCH ROOM.

Commission Exhibit 500
25. NORTH WALL OF LUNCH ROOM.

Commission Exhibit 501

26. NORTHWEST CORNER OF LUNCH ROOM.

Commission Exhibit 502
21. STAIRS BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

Commission Exhibit 505
36. POSITION OF CLIP BOARD WHEN DISCOVERED. (CIRCLED)

Commission Exhibit 506
TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
DIAGRAM OF SEVENTH FLOOR

KEY
CAMERA LOCATION

ELM STREET

HOUSTON STREET

OPEN STORAGE SPACE

MISC. STORAGE

LAIDEN TO ROOF

SCALE IN FEET

Commission Exhibit 507
31. WINDOW AREA, SOUTHEAST CORNER, SHOWING TWO CARTRIDGE CASES. (CIRCLED)
32. WINDOW AREA, SOUTHEAST CORNER, SHOWING THREE CARTRIDGE CASES. (CIRCLED)
35. POSITION OF RIFLE WHEN DISCOVERED.

Commission Exhibit 517

Commission Exhibit 518
3. MARKHAM STANDING AT CORNER FROM WHICH SHE SAW TIPPIT KILLING.

Commission Exhibit 524

5. VIEW OF SQUAD CAR (ARROW) FROM MARKHAM'S LOCATION. (SIMULATED)

Commission Exhibit 525
4. MARKHAM STANDING AT CORNER FROM WHICH SHE SAW TIPPIT KILLING.

Commission Exhibit 526

Commission Exhibit 527
22. VIEW OF SHRUB ARRANGEMENT AT 400 EAST 10TH STREET, SHOWING SCOGGINS’ CAB. (SIMULATED)

Commission Exhibit 530

7. VIEW OF SCOGGINS’ CAB (ARROW) FROM MARKHAM’S POSITION.

Commission Exhibit 531
9. SCOGGINS' VIEW OF TIPPIT SQUAD CAR. (SIMULATED)

Commission Exhibit 532

21. VIEW FROM TIPPIT SQUAD CAR TO SCOGGINS' CAB. (SIMULATED)

Commission Exhibit 534
30. CALLAWAY'S LOCATION AT TIME HE HEARD SHOTS. (501 EAST JEFFERSON BOULEVARD)

Commission Exhibit 538

29. TED CALLAWAY (ARROW) IN SPOT FROM WHICH HE OBSERVED OSWALD.

Commission Exhibit 539
Commission Exhibit 541—Continued
EJECTION PATTERN FOR 6.5 mm RIFLE
TESTED 2/20/44  SCALE 420:1
ELEVATION 32° ABOVE FLOOR

TEST 1 - Muzzle depressed 45°

TEST 2 - Muzzle horizontal

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 546
EJECTION PATTERN FOR 6.5 mm RIFLE
(PROFILE)
SCALE .05" = 1"

MUZZLE DEPRESSED 45°

MUZZLE HORIZONTAL

Commission Exhibit 547
Commission Exhibit 548
Commission Exhibit 549
Commission Exhibit No. 550

25 yards
Frazier #1 = 4.86 sec
#2 = 4.65 sec
FACE OF BOLT OF C14 RIFLE

Commission Exhibit 558
Figures furnished by Helvin Eisenberg P. Eng. Comm.
on 3/27/64 for chart showing
relative sighting conditions as car moves away
from witness.

Height shooter's sight 70' above car @ 1st shot
75' @ 2nd shot

3rd shot

Speed of car 90° travelled 6.5 sec. = 16.3/sec
Average 175' = 30.0 0.085 sec. Car moved 11' 20
2.9
2.0

Miles/hour 110° 22.5' 20.5
30° 20.5 22.5

Bullet Flight Time in Seconds

Commission Exhibit 560
Commission Exhibit 565
Commission Exhibit 566
CLIP FROM C14 RIFLE LOADED WITH SIX CARTRIDGES
CLIP FROM CI4 RIFLE

Commission Exhibit 575

Commission Exhibit 576

Commission Exhibit 577

Commission Exhibit 578
Commission Exhibit 584

Commission Exhibit 585
TABLE I  
Hit Probability ($P_H$) As A Function of Range and Aiming Error ($\sigma_A$)  
Target Radius ($R_T$) = \frac{1}{2} in. (Head, Neck and Shoulders) and \frac{1}{4} in. (Head)  
Round-to-Round Projectile Dispersion = .3 Mil  

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* Aiming error for target at 175 feet from reenactment at APG.  
** Aiming error for target at 240 feet from reenactment at APG.  
*** Aiming error for target at 270 feet from reenactment at APG.  

Commission Exhibit 586
Smith & Wesson Military & Police Revolver

By James M. Trigg

During the Spanish-American War, Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., was tendered a government contract for 3000 cal. .38 double-action revolvers, of which 2000 were for the Navy and 1000 for the Army. The war ended before delivery of a single gun had been made, but the contract was not canceled, and first deliveries were eventually made early in 1899. Designated the .38 Hand Ejector, Military & Police Model, this revolver was the first cal. .38 side-swing model to be made by Smith & Wesson. It was chambered for the .38 Colt long cartridge. The military version was made with 6½" barrel and walnut grips. The commercial model had 4" barrels and 4" barrel.

The improved Model 1902 M&P introduced in that year was chambered for the new cal. .38 Special cartridge, and also featured a "Flat" lock for the extractor rod.

The Model 1905 that superseded the Model 1902 also incorporated significant improvements. In 1922, the " military model M&P has been manufactured. Under pressure of wartime need, Smith & Wesson in April 1942 began production of the V-19 Model M&P with grips, serial numbers, etc., identical to the military model. Serial numbers were preceded by the letters "V-19" and a new production series was begun. In December 1944 an improved hammer block was instituted, and serial numbers were preceded by the letters "V.A.S" to indicate incorporation of this feature in the lock mechanism. With the coming of peace, and cancellation of government contracts, Smith & Wesson resumed production of commercial

Parts Legend

1. Frame
2. Barrel
3. Barrel pin
4. Vane
5. Extraction rod
6. Carriage pivot screw
7. Center pin
8. Extraction rod collet
9. Extraction spring
10. Cylinder
11. Trigger
12. Bolt
13. Bolt plunger spring
14. Bolt plunger
15. Thrum brace
16. Thrum brace nut
17. Locking bolt
18. Locking bolt spring
19. Locking bolt pin
20. Slide stop
21. Slide stop screw, round head (12)
22. Slide stop screw, large head (discontinued)
23. A. Slide plate screw, flat head
24. Cylinder slot plunger
25. Cylinder slot pin
26. Cylinder stop
27. Cylinder stop spring
28. Cylinder stop pin
29. Sleeve screw
30. Stock pin
31. Rebound side spring
32. Rebound side pin
33. Rebound slide pin
34. Main spring
35. Hammer block
36. Hammer
37. Hammer shoe
38. Hammer shoe rivet
39. Extractor
40. Extractor pin
41. Extractor spring
42. Extractor body
43. Extractor lever
44. Extractor lever pin
45. Hand locking terminal pin (2)
46. Key screw (keyhole on top)
47. Band
48. Stocks
49. Stock screw

Commission Exhibit 593
HENRY DERINGER

He gave his name
to a whole class of firearms

Borns—Lusten, Pa., 1796
Died—Philadelphia, Pa., 1865

To son of an immigrant German
dasman, Henry Deringer, was
destined to follow in his father's
boots. At an early age he was
apprenticed to a gunsmith in Rich-
mond, Va., and made rifles and other
frames there until he was ready to
set up business for himself in Phila-
delphia in 1808. In 1818 he suc-
cceeded in obtaining his first gov-
ernment contract, and thereafter he con-
tinued to manufacture rifles, muskets
and pistols for the United States
until 1845.

Although this was the beginning of
contracts which firmly established
Deringer, his civilian arms, particu-
larly during the days of the gold
rush, brought prosperity. His
rifle and pistols were very
well received, and above all there was
the short, single-shot percussion
pistol that made the Deringer name
famous. According to his own ac-
count, Deringer first began the
manufacture of this pistol in 1825.
In so doing, he was one of the first
gunsmiths in the United States to
adopt the percussion system of
ignition, and he steadfastly clung to
that system, refusing to the very end
to consider the manufacture of
the rimfire cartridge and
Deringer's contribution to the
manufacture of the pistol was
conceived, studied, and held in
such exactness to the gadget and
shaped in such exactness that
when a man never knew what
he had his hand on of
and that the
was thanked for it, and a
was made
With the onset of the Civil
War, the manufacture of
pistols had to stop, and so had manufacturing
the
...—Harold L. Peterson

Commission Exhibit No. 593—Continued
Commission Exhibit 599

Commission Exhibit 600
<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>J. Hicks</th>
<th>Dall. PD</th>
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<td>DPD #</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH</th>
<th>PRESENT ADDRESS</th>
<th>SCARS AND MARKS</th>
<th>DATE OF ARREST</th>
<th>CHARGE</th>
<th>ARRESTED BY</th>
<th>PRINTED BY</th>
<th>CLASSED BY</th>
<th>SEARCHED BY</th>
<th>NEAREST RELATIVE AND ADDRESS</th>
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POlice DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 627
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 630
Refused to sign

Oswald
Lee Harvey

DECEASED

Commission Exhibit 633

Commission Exhibit 633-A

287
Hilll. Characteristics
Used by Experts in Comparing Fingerprints

Finding Ridges

Island

Short Ridge

Situation

Dot
Commission Exhibit No. 635

EXHIBIT R. 635

Name: 

Last Name: 

First Name: 

Middle Name: 

Sex: 

Race: 

Place of Birth: 

Date of Birth: 

Weight: 

Height: 

Marital Status: 

Father's Name: 

Mother's Name: 

Date of Issue: 

Place of Issue: 

Exhibit to Show: 

Signature of Official/Exhibitor: 

Signature of Official/Exhibitor: 

I hereby certify that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Commission Exhibitor No. 635

289
Commission Exhibit 640

Commission Exhibit 641
Commission Exhibit 646

Inked right index finger impression
Lee Harvey Oswald

Latent fingerprint developed
on end of cardboard carton

Commission Exhibit 647
Commission Exhibit 649
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 656
Commission Exhibit 656—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 656—Continued
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CURRENT ARREST OR RECEIPT

DATE ARRESTED OR RECEIVED   CHARGE OR OFFENSE   DISPOSITION OR SENTENCE
11-22-63  Assassination of Pres. of U.S.  Shot & Killed 11-24-63 while being transferred in custody

OCCUPATION  Residence of person fingerprinted
Photographer  1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas

INSTRUCTIONS

SEND COPIES

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 657-A
R. P. A. M. O. W. A. D.

UNDER SIDE GUN BARREL
Commission Exhibit 659-A

Commission Exhibit 659-B
Commission Exhibit 660—Continued
Commission Exhibit 662
Box B (Continued)

# 21 Same as Box A. Photo 26-32. Also Box B is # 24 same
(Special fragments - No value)

# 22 - The inner fragments - Irresistible characteristics
(storage container)

# 23 - Inner fragments - Py. Not, Unidentified - 006 palm - No value

# 24 Same as Box A - # 36-32. Also same, Box B - Photo # 21

Box C

3 Photos

# 10 - Partial value - A.B. Signed - E.P. September

# 11 - 26 P.M. Value Large For Identification

# 12 - Partial E.P. Prior Indecisive - Questionable Value

Box D

2 Photos

# 17 - 2 Latent E.P. - Left No Value. R. Value same
As E.P. in Box B # 19 photo.

# 18 - Right Palm Oswald (Here)
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 663—Continued
Commission Exhibit 663—Continued

Commission Exhibit 664
Textile Fibers

Cotton

Wool

Viscose
Commission Exhibit 665

Diagram of a Hair

Shaft

Root

Longitudinal Section

Scales
Cuticle
Cortex
Medulla
Pigment
Cortical Fibers

Cross Section

Commission Exhibit 666
1 General Appearance
   a. Color
   b. Length
   c. Texture

2 Medullary Structure
   a. Shape of cells
   b. Width of medulla

3 Pigmentation
   a. Size
   b. Distribution in cortex

4 Root
   a. Size
   b. Shape

5 Scales
   a. Size
   b. Shape

Commission Exhibit 667
### Racial Determination of Hairs

#### General Appearance of Hairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Caucasian</th>
<th>Negroid</th>
<th>Mongoloid</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diameter</td>
<td>Slight fluctuation</td>
<td>Great fluctuation</td>
<td>Little or no fluctuation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Black to blond</td>
<td>Dense black</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texture</td>
<td>Soft and flexible</td>
<td>Very stiff and wiry</td>
<td>Flexible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Large</td>
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### Commission Exhibit 668

<table>
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<th>Cuticle</th>
<th>Medium to thick</th>
<th>Thick</th>
<th>Thick</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pigment</td>
<td>Fine to coarse</td>
<td>Medium to coarse</td>
<td>Medium to coarse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parental Distribution</td>
<td>Even</td>
<td>Clumped</td>
<td>Heavily dispersed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Commission Exhibit 669
Racial Determination of Hairs

Caucasian

Negroid

Mongoloid

Cross Section of Hairs

Oval

Flat

Round

Commission Exhibit 670

Commission Exhibit 671
Fibers From Shirt  Fiber From Rifle

MICROPHOTOGRAPH SHOWING MATCH BETWEEN ORANGE-YELLOW COTTON FIBERS FROM BUTT PLATE OF ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND ORANGE-YELLOW COTTON FIBERS FROM OSWALD'S SHIRT, ITEM C:11.

Commission Exhibit 674
Microphotograph showing match between gray-black cotton fibers from butt plate of assassination rifle and gray-black cotton fibers from Oswald's shirt, item C-11.
Microphotograph Showing Match Between Dark Blue Cotton Fibers From Butt Plate of Assassination Rifle and Dark Blue Cotton Fibers From Oswald's Shirt, Item C-11.
Commission Exhibit 678
Commission Exhibit 679
BODY DIAGRAM

Commission Exhibit No. 680

Left

Enter

Path of projectile (along 5th rib)

Right

Exit

R.S.

Commission Exhibit 680
Commission Exhibit 682
Commission Exhibit 684
Commission Exhibit 686
Commission Exhibit No. 687

Commission Exhibit 687
Commission Exhibit 699
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DALLAS, TEXAS

Commission Exhibit 705
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 9, 1964, in response to a request for a transcript of all radio transmissions from the State Police capable of being received in Dallas from 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as it related to the assassination, murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas County Jail, contact was had by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with Captain R. A. Crowder, Company B, Texas Rangers, Dallas, Texas.

On March 9, 1964, Captain Crowder made available to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the original of a Department of Public Safety Interoffice Memorandum prepared March 6, 1964 by Texas Ranger Lester H. Robertson, which is set forth as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM"

Date March 6, 1964

To: Captain R. A. Crowder, Company 'B',
Texas Rangers  Division Rangers

From: Sergeant Lester H. Robertson

Subject: Report for F.B.I. regarding Radio Station KKQ 395 Log from 12:20 P.M. 11-22-63 until 6:00 P.M. 11-24-63

"Per your instructions to check the radio log of State Radio Station KKQ 395, Dallas, from 12:20 P.M. 11-22-63 until 6:00 P.M. 11-24-63 and select all transmissions."

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
"that were audible to the Dallas area (1) as it relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy; (2) as it relates to the murder of Police Officer J. D. Tippitt; (3) as it relates to any investigation of said assassination and murder; and (4) as it relates to the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"On March 6, 1964, in cooperation with Marvin Duval, Operator in Charge of Station KZQ 695, Dallas, we checked each item on the log and picked out items pertaining to the four above mentioned subject matters.

"This is a handwritten log and is entered in a very brief form and at times when an extreme emergency occurs, such as this, there are some transmissions completely omitted on the log due to the heavy volume of traffic.

"On 11-22-63 Radio Operators on duty were Donald Gee and Larry Rogers:

12:35 PM -- Information pertaining to an incident involving the President.
  (Station went on 10-33 traffic)
12:44 PM -- Unit 1802, return to Radio Station as soon as possible.
12:50 PM -- Unit 1120 enroute to Parkland Hospital.
12:51 PM -- General Broadcast - All stations. This station handling 10-33 traffic only.
12:57 PM -- Unit 1120 advised he had delivered the people to Parkland Hospital.
12:59 PM -- Unit 6505 given information on attempted assassination of President Kennedy.
1:01 PM -- Unit 1126 was asked to furnish information on the attempted assassination.
1:01 PM -- Unit 1503 advised he would go to Parkland Hospital and obtain information needed.
1:13 PM -- Called Unit 1126. Asked for information pertaining to Governor Connally for Colonel Garrison and Colonel Speirs, who were standing by awaiting this information in Austin.
1:20 PM -- Station to All. This station is on 10-33 traffic.
1:27 PM -- Unit 1126. Information on Governor Connally's condition.

-2-
1:31 PM -- Unit 1120. What is Governor Connally's Location.
1:31 PM -- Station advised Unit 1108 to stand by for assignment.
2:08 PM -- Unit 1503 checked 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.
2:55 PM -- Unit 1126 was told to relieve Unit 1503 at Parkland Hospital.
3:43 PM -- Unit 77 will arrive Dallas-Garland Airport in 25 to 30 minutes.
3:55 PM -- Unit 66 enroute to Dallas from Austin.
3:55 PM -- Unit 1278 out of service at Southwest Airmotive.

"Changed Operators 4:00 PM. Operators on duty are Terry Greene and Everett Wright.
4:05 PM -- Unit 1503 advised Station if further information is needed, I will go to Sheriff's Office.
5:49 PM -- Unit 5159 advised he had checked a car with two Latins and one White, north of Grapevine on Hwy. 114 and they were released as they checked out okay.
5:49 PM -- Called Unit 1103. Dispatch a unit to Southwest Airmotive.
6:06 PM -- Unit 4 advised to call Captain Fritz.
6:07 PM -- Subjects checked okay north of Grapevine.
7:50 PM -- Units 1108 and 1101 checked 10-6 at Southwest Airmotive.
8:36 PM -- Unit 1127 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.
9:31 PM -- Unit 1127 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.
10:52 PM -- Unit 1108 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.

"Changed Operators 12:00 Midnight. Operator on duty Jerry Landress.
12:07 AM -- Unit 1133 exchanged information with Station regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.
1:35 AM -- Unit 1127 enroute back to Parkland Hospital.
1:42 AM -- Unit 1127 arrived Parkland Hospital.
6:53 AM -- Unit 1183 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
7:49 AM -- Unit 1126 10-10 Parkland Hospital.

"Changed Operators 8:00 AM 11-23-63. Operators on duty are Larry Rogers and Donald Gee.
8:15 AM -- Unit 1131 10-8 Parkland Hospital.
8:28 AM -- Unit 1128 10-8 to Love Field.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
"8:46 AM -- Unit 1131 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
9:42 AM -- Unit 1124 10-10 Southwest Airmotive.
9:52 AM -- Unit 1707 was given information as to where to report at Parkland Hospital.
10:02 AM -- Unit 1124 was 10-8 at Southwest Airmotive.
10:35 AM -- Unit 1802 10-10 Parkland Hospital (for purpose of installing emergency radio station at Parkland Hospital).
11:59 AM -- Unit 1124 checked 10-10 at Love Field.
12:45 PM -- Emergency Unit checked 10-8 Parkland Hospital, call letters being 1805.
1:17 PM -- Unit 77 gave information on time of his arrival in Dallas.
1:21 PM -- Unit 1805 advised that Christian and Rose of the Governor's Office aboard.
1:30 PM -- Unit 4 checked out at Dallas P.D.
2:28 PM -- Unit 66 sent message to Austin.
3:41 PM -- Unit 1124 is 10-8 to Southwest Airmotive.

"Changed Operators 4:00 PM. Operators on duty are Terry Greene and Everett Wright.
4:02 PM -- Unit 4 was instructed to call Colonel Garrison as soon as possible.
4:19 PM -- Unit 4 was advised to call Colonel Garrison.
4:35 PM -- Unit 1126 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.
4:40 PM -- Unit 1602 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
4:52 PM -- Unit 1704 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
11:50 PM -- Unit 1708 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.

"Changed Operators 12:00 Midnight. Operator on duty Bill Dawson.
12:23 AM -- Unit 1612 10-3 to Parkland Hospital.
12:36 AM -- Unit 1134 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
12:44 AM -- Unit 1127 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
7:18 AM -- Unit 1102 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.

"Changed Operators 8:00 AM 11-24-63. Operator on duty Jerry Landress.
8:30 AM -- Unit 1183 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.
8:56 AM -- Unit 1707 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.
11:21 AM -- Unit 1805 gave information reference Oswald.
11:37 AM -- Unit 1805. Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

-4-

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
11:37 AM -- Unit 1101. Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.
11:37 AM -- Unit 1150. Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.
11:41 AM -- Unit 1101 was given information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.
11:41 AM -- Unit 1801 was 10-8 to Regional Office.
11:42 AM -- Unit 1601 given information reference units needed at Parkland Hospital.
11:52 AM -- Unit 1703. Information regarding Parkland Hospital.
11:52 AM -- Unit 1132 was 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.
11:54 AM -- Unit 1124 was 10-10 Governor's Office, Parkland Hospital.
11:57 AM -- Unit 1101 given information regarding assistance at Parkland Hospital.
12:31 PM -- Unit 1805 advised that Unit 4 was 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.
12:32 PM -- Unit 4 checked 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.
12:50 PM -- General Broadcast. 10-33 traffic until further advised.
1:06 PM -- Unit 1185 to Parkland Hospital.
1:08 PM -- Unit 1142 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
2:09 PM -- Unit 1185 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
2:16 PM -- Unit 1181 10-10 Parkland Hospital.
2:27 PM -- Unit 1805 advised Unit 201 to call Unit 1801 at Regional Office.
2:29 PM -- Unit 1186 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.
2:47 PM -- Unit 1805 advised to call 1701.
3:36 PM -- Unit 1802 10-8 to Parkland Hospital.
3:56 PM -- Unit 1802 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.

"Changed Operators 4:00 PM. Operators on duty are Terry Greene and Donald Gee.
4:10 PM -- Unit 1172 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.
4:18 PM -- Unit 1174 10-10 at Parkland Hospital.
5:57 PM -- Unit 4 checked 10-6 at Dallas P.D.

"Trusting this is the information needed and meets with your approval.

"/s/Lester H. Robertson
"Lester H. Robertson, Sergeant
Company "B", Texas Rangers
Dallas, Texas"

-5-

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Dallas, Texas
March 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS

On March 20, 1964, Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, made available the following transcript of all radio transmissions emanating from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office during the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963, to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dallas County Jail. This transcript had been requested from Sheriff Decker on March 6, 1964.

12:30:40 - Stand by one. All units and officers vicinity of station report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm - Report to the railroad track area, just north of Elm.

26 Enroute.

All units stand by, have emergency traffic. All units near the railroad acknowledge. 7

OK, 7, have you found anything?

7 - I'm here with Walters and Weatherford.

OK, check the area as close as possible.

26 - I'm on Stemmons near the terminal.

All units stay out of the way of emergency ambulance going to Parkland.

All units stay out of the way of emergency ambulance going to Parkland.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
OK, 27, go ahead with traffic. 12:40 PM

27 - No traffic.

26 - Do you want a uniform squad at the station?

26 - 10-4.

26 - Report to railroad area.

20

20

(AT THIS TIME CITY GAVE INFORMATION TO SHERIFF'S OFFICE RADIO DISPATCHER ON HOT LINE THAT THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN SHOT-CONDITION UNKNOWN)

20 - We do have a report that the President has been hit. Report to the railroad area over Elm street to the North.

10-4, I'll be coming in on the Continental viaduct.

20 - This will be Code 1.

20-10-4.

7

Go ahead, 7.

Squad 10 is here and we have about 15 Deputies here and about half a dozen city police and we do not need any more additional squads in this area.

OK, I didn't get anyone just a moment ago when I called.
26 - Disregard.

Any units in vicinity of Station, stand by.

161 Clear. 12:44 PM.

Received 6. 12:46 PM.

Repeat 6.

Unknown at this time. We have units and officers in area also.

67, go ahead.

Repeat 67.

Did not.

26 - 10-4.

161 - In service.

Dallas 6 - Clear. Enroute to station.

6. Did they make apprehension on North Dallas shooting?

Did they make apprehension on North Dallas shooting?

67.

Coming in on Central, where should we report?

Didn't you put out a call a few minutes ago for Elm and Houston?
All units enroute to Elm and Houston, disregard. 12:48 PM.

Did not. 12:49 PM.

23 Clear. 12:49 PM.

23, OK.

Received 20. This reported to be the Texas School Book Depository.

Suspect described as white male, 30, slender build, 5'10", 155 lbs, possibly armed with 30-30 rifle.

12:53 PM.

36-go ahead.

10?

36 - 10 is evidently out of his car.

67 - I thought you said the railroad tracks at end of Main Street.

22 - Did you call?

23 - Clear.

23 - Out with a flat.

20 - Will be out of car.

20 - 10-4. Out on North side of building now.

36.

Ask 10 where he would like for me to go?

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
No. 36. Have numerous Police Department officers at the Texas Book Depository where suspect is supposed to be.

OK, 36. 1:00 PM.

OK, 161.

Negative.

For attention of all officers, it is reported that the President is still alive.

Unknown at this time, 20. There are quite a few officers at the station and around the area.

20 - 10-4. I'll keep by the radio in case you need me, from now on.

36. Do you have any suggestion for this unit?

36. OK, I'm enroute to town. Anytime you get anything, let me know.

161 will be out at Parkland.

36. Have you heard anything from 10 or Sta 1?

2C. I'm in area behind the building. Do you have need of me anywhere else. This area is covered with officers.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
16 PM. Units with traffic go head. All units unless you have important traffic, please hold for while.

my squads in vicinity of Jefferson nd East 10th. 510 E. Jefferson.

my squads in vicinity of 510 E. Jefferson nd 10th, give your call number and identify.

109 - Can I help you.

remain in area and be on alert for emergency vehicles.

109 - 10-4.

my units in vicinity of 10th and East Jefferson be alert for city units running code 3.

tation 5 to 531.

0.

0.

my units in vicinity of 510 E. Jefferson,lease identify.

109 - At 10th & Jefferson.

09-OK, Do you see a police squad anywhere?

109 - Repeat

o you see a city police squad anywhere in that area? 500 E. Jefferson or E. 10th?

109- One just left here going Code 3 up Jefferson, West on Jefferson.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
OK. Have report of officer being shot in that area.

109-All that we have is a suspect left on foot, running from that location, going West.

109-What do they have?

104-An officer shot here at 510 East Jefferson.

44 - Enroute.

109 to 104.

25 - Your location.

109 - The only information we have is a white male, about 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket, going West on foot from that location.

25 - We're on Industrial at Stemmons. We are enroute to that location.

26 - At the Circle.

109 to 104.

OK. 1:24 PM.

103 to 109. Any description of him?

OK, 26. Will advise.

103 - Have description of white male, about 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket.

103 - Have description of white male, about 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket.

Any units spotting a white Pontiac Station Wagon, with license prefix P E, proceed with caution and advise. In area of West Jefferson.
35. In service.

For attention of 25. White male, 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket and black trousers.

All units proceed with caution. All emergency equipment running.

61. What's correct location of shooting in Oak Cliff?

61. West Jefferson. White male, about 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket, black trousers. Also be on lookout for 1961 White Pontiac Station Wagon, color white, license prefix PE.

Prefix PE is all we know.

61 - Correction location is supposed to be 501 West 10th.

61. 501 W. 10th.

104 - Correction, that should be 501 East 10th.

61 and 56 out at 501 E. 10th.

Advise if that is correct location, we are not sure.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Thank you. 1:31 PM.

156, go ahead.

Was 10-4, Dallas 20.

44, that was 501 E. 10th Street. Running West from that location, a white male, 30, 5'8", black hair, white jacket, black trousers, white shirt. Had either shotgun or rifle in back seat, license on car, prefix P - no other information.

On foot at that time.

For attention of 44, subject shot was a Dallas Police Department officer, DOA at Parkland.

20-go ahead.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
44, did you receive?

We have 61, 103, 104 and several other units in area. Proceed with caution.

10-4, 41.

10-4, 24. 1:33 PM.

10-4, 23. 1:34 PM.

Dallas 1?

Dallas 1.

For attention of all officers, this is an anonymous tip only. A green and white '57 Ford, bearing Texas license D T 4857 with white male as occupant. If located, acknowledge. Advise this department.

Report from City radio just now that jacket has been found at scene. Probably won't have a jacket on.

44. 10-4.

41 - I'm over here.

24 - In 500 block West Jefferson.

23 - Zangs and Clarendon.

35 - In area on 10th street.

44 - Zangs & Davis.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Any unit near Marsaillis & Jefferson.

35 - stand by.

Station 5 to 531.
Station 5 to 531.
Station 5 to 531.

Any units Marsaillis & Jefferson. Go to Library. 1:37 PM.

Go ahead. 20, car 2.

(Unknown officer)
Marsaillis and Jefferson. They've got him.

35.

24 - Marsaillis & Jefferson
44 - Out.
61 - Out.
24 - Out

24 - Out.
20 - Car2-In service.

10-4. Do you want us to report to that location or come to the station.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Don't know at this time. We have report of a suspect at Library at Marsallis & Jefferson. If you're near that area, report there.

Wait on Thornton at Cobb Stadium.

1:32 PM. OK. Had a city officer shot.
Was DOA enroute to Parkland. Have about 10 units already over there.

23 - Cut.

Received

44 - Wrong boy.

OK, 44, received.

All units at Marsallis & Jefferson disregard. This is wrong suspect. 1:40 PM.

All units stand by unless you have emergency traffic. 1:40 PM.

For attention of all Units: THE PRESIDENT IS DEAD.

35 - Out at Texas Theatre on West Jefferson.

44 to 35.

44 - Did you advise you were clear?

44 - What you got at the Texas Theatre?

35 - They got a suspect hiding in the balcony at the Texas Theatre on West Jefferson - I'll be out.

44 - I'll be enroute.

12

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
44 - D.T. 4857. Subject in green and white Ford 1957, apprehended in Ft. Worth. Not sure at this time whether or not him, but was apprehended in Tarrant County.

All units please stand by your radios for emergency traffic.

24 - Out Texas Theatre.

61 - Out Texas Theatre.

44 - Out at Texas Theatre.

25 - Out Texas Theatre.

29 - Out Texas Theatre.

36.

Have 2 newspapermen with me that want to know the situation in Oak Cliff. Can you advise?

Have suspect in Texas Theatre, 36. Unknown for sure exact location. Have several units at the location.

41, what is exact location?

41. In 200 block. At intersection of 300 block West Jefferson.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
1:51 PM.
Secret Service 473. He is at Parkland.
Mr. Johnson is at Parkland. Secret Service 473.

103 and 104 Out at Texas Theatre.

23 Cut.

24 - Go ahead.

24.

59.
Disregard information. We have subject.

All units enroute to Texas Theatre, Subject in custody. 1:53 PM.

Any unit near Central at NW Highway underpass, acknowledge.


21 - Report to that location, a man running north on Central, looking back over shoulder, wearing windbreaker with red and white collar, brown disheveled hair. Check and advise.


1:53 PM.

35. They have apprehended subject at Texas Theatre.

35. 10-4.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
35. 10-4.
Attention, all units enroute to Texas Theatre, disregard. Subject has been apprehended. 2nd call, 1:54 PM.

44.
They did take the gun off the man and everything.

44 - Go ahead.

44 - You were covered. Repeat.

44. They did take a gun off subject and everything. He's a pretty good suspect.

24 - Clear.

23 - Clear.


Hold your traffic to a minimum, still have emergency traffic.

21.

Go ahead; 21.

I'm on N. Central. Was the subject going North on Central

Stand by. Advises going north on Central expressway, wearing windbreaker with red and white collar, brown disheveled hair.

10-4. I'm checking out area out.

OK. If you find anything, acknowledge.

41.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
41. Go ahead.

41. Have they got another one?

Carrollton PD called Public service and said someone had reported a 1963 Chev Impala, bearing Georgia license 52J1033, had been parked for 3 or 4 days near Harry Hines circle — reported vehicle left location traveling North on Harry Hines at high rate of speed. Red, '63 Chev, Impala. All we have at this time.

521.

521, go ahead.

Can you use this unit?

What area are you in?

Stephens Park.

521, stay around on North side. Stay in that area. No traffic at this time.

590 — In Oak Cliff. Please advise.


All Reserve units stay in your car and stay on the radio. Will advise if needed. Not needed at this time.

25. Do you want me to remain in service?

25. 10-4.

All units stay in service until further advised.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Stay in car.

Received 123. 2:11 PM.


Received 2:19 PM.

123. 123. 123. 2:20 PM.

123. Report to Methodist Hospital.

123. Out Methodist Emergency. 2:33 PM

This is reserve dispatcher 517. Do you want me to come in the radio room or stand by in car?

An x NW Highway & Central vicinity.

123 - In service.

I've searched the area out at NW & N Central and talked to quite a few people. No one saw subject. I'll remain in area for few more minutes.

21.

123. Were you calling me?

123. Out Methodist Hospital Emergency.

123 - In Service. Enroute to Parkland.

161 - In service from Parkland enroute to Sheriff's Office.

123 to 161. Did you take care of everything at Parkland?

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
161, Could you drop by the Sheriff's Office and meet me there?

123. 10-4. I'm going to Parkland first on a police officer that was killed.

161. 10-4. I'll contact you later and give you the information you want.

123. 10-4. Thank you.

156. Enroute to Sheriff's Office, also.

Received 2:47 PM.

123 to 156. Is Dr. Rose still at Parkland?

156. Yes. He was in his office a few moments ago, believe you'll find him there.

123. 10-4 and thanks.

161. Out at Sheriff's Office.

Received 161, 2:54 PM.

123. Out at Parkland.

Received 123. 2:58 PM

The Unit enroute to meet DPD Unit 311, acknowledge.

44.

Are you enroute to meet 311?
44. 311 is at the location you are supposed to meet.

Acknowledged. 3:02 PM.

Any Secret Service Unit please acknowledge.

Any Secret Service Unit receiving, acknowledge please. This is Dallas Sheriff's Office.

We are calling for any Secret Service Unit receiving. Acknowledge please.

44 Clear

Received 44, 3:11 PM.

Secret Service 473.
Secret Service 473.
Secret Service 473.

10-4. If he isn't receiving DPS, will you advise him to contact Special Agent In Charge, Shanklin, local FBI in Dallas At Riverside 1-1211.

Tarrant County Sheriff's Office to Dallas County. Secret Service 473 has just checked out at Tarrant County Sheriff's Office.

Tarrant County to Dallas County. Will advise.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Dallas 44-48 or 37.
Dallas 44-48 or 37.
3:32 PM.
Dallas 44-48 or 37. 3:49 PM.
All units will remain in service although you have been relieved by evening squads.

Secret Service 473 out at Dallas Police Department.

Received SS 473. 3:55 PM.

44. Go ahead.

Advise Station 1 we are enroute to City Hall.

(AT THIS TIME, INFORMATION GIVEN OUT CONCERNING BANK ROBBERY AT RICE, TEXAS, WHICH OCCURRED AT 3:57 PM. ANNOUNCED AT 4:09 PM)

44. Received 4:33 PM.

123 - Out at Home.

Received 123. 5:22 PM.

35. Out at Dallas Police Department.

Received 35. 5:30 PM.

35 Clear 5:42 PM
I will be out at 551 Dallas Police Department.

Received 156. Out. 5:45 PM.

Sheriff BILL DECKER advised that the foregoing represents the only radio transmissions by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office pertaining to the subject matters referred to in the request made of his office. He stated that on November 23 & 24, 1963, there were no radio transmissions pertaining to instant matter and that the Dallas County Sheriff's Office was advised of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by telephone on the morning of November 24, 1963.
Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
In Reply, Please Refer to
Files No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
March 25, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Inspector J. HERBERT SAWYER, Dallas Police Department, made available the following transcripts of all radio transmissions from Channel 1 and Channel 2, of Dallas Police Radio Station KKB-364, covering the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President KENNEDY, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigations of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail. This was in response to a request made of Inspector SAWYER on March 6, 1964 and was furnished on March 20, 1964:

Channel 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CALLER</th>
<th>CONVERSATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>10:00 a.m. KKB-364.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>Channel 2 (10:06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Out Love Field assignment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>10-4, 10:08.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Let me talk to 290 please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>this is 260. They have removed these signs down on Houston between Main and Elm. Do you know anything about it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>290 to 260...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disp</td>
<td>Advised on east side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>There's not suppose to be &quot;no park&quot; on east side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>10-4. (10:10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
272. Would you check with 260 for me, please sir, and see if there are going to allow these people to park out here on Cedar Springs. We've had a number of people to ask us - I mean on Turtle Creek out here - we've had a number of people to ask us if they could park along the curb out here.

Disp 125.... (10:21)
Disp 30 call Operator 2.
Disp 30 (10:21)
Disp 260 oz 270...
Disp 260...
Disp How about that parking on Turtle Creek? Are they going to be allowed to park on the side of the street out there?
Disp 260 Contact 125 on Channel 2.
Disp 10-4. (10:23)
Disp 272.
Disp 272.
Disp Yes, let them park.
Disp 272 10-4, thank you.
Disp 39.... (10:24)
Disp 20.... (10:39)
Disp 1 1.
Disp 1.
Disp 1. Tell them they need a man to work traffic at Mockingbird and Cedar Springs at the entrance to Love Field. It's very heavy.
Disp 10-4. (10:43)
Disp 260.
Disp 260.
Disp 260.
Disp Will be out at the Sheriff's Office a few minutes.
Disp 10-4. (10:44)
Disp 581 581 out at the Trade Mart.
Disp 10-4, 581. (10:49)
Disp 21 21.
Disp 32....
Disp 32.
Disp Report to 20 at the old Love Field for your assignments, 10:54, on a mark out.
Disp 21 & 32 10-4.
Disp 4 4.
Disp 4.
Disp 4 Let me talk to 39.
Disp 39.
4 to 39, the landing will be southeast won't it.

Disp He's on Channel 2, 4.

4 10-4. (10:55)

260 260.

Disp 260.

260 Clerk from Sheriff's Office, switching to Channel 2.

Disp 10-4, 10:59.

2 2

Disp Tell I I'm sending the pins he wanted by motorcycle officer. Should be there in a few minutes.

Disp 10-4. (11:07)

271 271.

Disp 271.

271 Could you send a City wrecker to the Triple Underpass; just west of the underpass on Elm to clear a stalled truck from the route of the escort?

Disp 10-4. (11:07)

118 118.

Disp 118.

118 Could you disregard me on that call? I've got an Air Force truck here that has the President's Seal and Flags in it and he's got to get to the Dallas Trade Mart before the President does - in about 10 or 15 minutes. I'll escort him out there about Code 2.

Disp Disregard the call. (11:08)

118 118.

Disp 118.

118 What hundred block of Stemmons does that Trade Mart run off of?

Disp Right at Industrial. (11:09)

271 271.

Disp 271.

271 Disregard the wrecker at the Triple Underpass. We got a truck to push him out of there.

Disp 10-4. (11:16)

Starting at 11:29 we had considerable interference. It sounded like Dallas Power and Light Co. radio intermodulating with our frequency. There did not appear to be any relative radio activity during these periods of interference.

118 118 clear and enroute back to the district.

Disp 118 clear, 11:38.

3 Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
9...
Disp
9.
 Disp
This is 2 calling 9.
 Disp
Stand by 2.
9.
Disp
9 to 2.
 Disp
Go ahead 9.
 Crowd along Earwood are quite light. I was just wondering if we could pick up 2 or 3 of these officers along here I think we could do without and take them down on Main Street.
 Disp
Are they on intersections?
9.
Disp
No, they are in the middle.
 Disp
Yeh. If that's the situation go ahead and pick them up and put them in there.
10-4. (11:43)
280.
Disp
280.
 Disp
Attempting to contact 9.
9...
Disp
280 to 9... (11:45)
Disp
280.
Disp
280.
 Disp
Were you able to contact him?
Disp
No, he hasn't answered yet.
280.
Disp
Try him on Channel 2.
 Disp
We're trying both ways. He hasn't answered yet.
Disp
Channel 2, 280. (11:48)
104.
 Disp
104.
104.
 Disp
Is the President going to come down Ervay?
 Disp
Down Main, across Ervay, (11:51)
104.
 Disp
Remains out.
Disp
104, you will have to come in on Main, make a left turn into basement.
104.
24.
Disp
24.
 Disp
24.
24.
 Disp
You might notify anything running on emergency out here in North Dallas that Mockingbird, Lemmon, Cedar Springs and Denton Drive is all jammed.
Disp
10-4.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp Is a white? (12:19)
Disp 10-4. Make that ambulance Code 3. Can you tell me the direction he will be coming in?
Disp Go ahead and start your set up.
Disp 10-4, 606. We are going to have to take this prisoner to Parkland. Is Harwood Street blocked all the way?
Disp Go ahead and start your set up.
Disp 10-4. You need a squad to meet you there?
Disp 10-4. We are enroute Parkland. This is a signal 16.
Disp We are going to have to take this prisoner to Parkland. Is Harwood Street blocked all the way?
Disp Yes, all the way, 111.
Out here at the intersection of Fairmount and Cedar Springs there is a "V" shape piece of land out here with no improvements on it. Someone during the parade backed over a water faucet out here and it is shooting water into the air. Wonder if you can contact the Water Department and have them come out here and turn it off.

Disp 10-4, 12:25.
Disp 252, I'm clear.
Disp 10-4, 12:25.
Disp 258 clear.
Disp 258 clear, 12:26.
38. 38.
Disp 38.

Might tell some of those people involved handling this deal at the Market Hall these people are walking across Southbound Stemmons in front of the Marriott Hotel and all the way down south.

Disp 10-4, 38.
Disp (transmitter stuck, can't read anything for some time after 38's last transmission) (12:34)
Disp 24.
Disp Report to Inwood and Stemmons, cut all traffic for the ambulance going to Parkland code 3.
Disp Inwood and Stemmons?
Disp Inwood and Stemmons where they come off of Stemmons going to Parkland.
Disp 10-4.
Disp Make your assignment Code 3, 24.
Disp 10-4. (12:35)
Disp 21...
Disp Code 3 Stemmons and Inwood, cut traffic.
Disp 21 10-4.
Disp 4 did you call?
Disp (could hear someone talking but could not make it out)
Disp 4, have a mike button stuck open, We can't hear anything (still could not understand)
Disp Attention all emergency equipment - attention all emergency equipment; do not use Industrial Boulevard; do not use Industrial Boulevard, 12:36.
Disp 35, did you receive?
Disp I've got it. (12:37)
Disp 32 clear.
Disp 32 on mark out report to Cedar Springs and Mockingbird.
Disp 10-4.
This ambulance must have already passed Stemmons and Inwood.

Is AFB following the ambulance?

Unknown.

What do you want us to do here; Service road on Hines?

Has the ambulance gone through already?

We just arrived.

Stand by there until we notify you.

I'm on Hines in front of Parkland. What is this emergency on this ambulance?

There's been a shooting in downtown area involving (no other information)

Will you check with my supervisor and see where he wants me to go. I am through with my second assignment.

Is 32 one-man or two-man?

2-man.

It's going to take two men.

No, we are in North Dallas on this call. We are at Webb Chapel and Northwest now.

That ambulance hasn't arrived at Parkland. Do you have any other information on it?

What's your location 601?

Here at the market.
Disp 601 At the market.
Disp Disregard
Unknown We are at Parkland.
2 2.
Disp Attention all squads, report to downtown area code 3 to Elm and Houston, with caution.
233 233.
Disp 233.
233 I'm at Elm and Houston.
Disp 10-4.
(known squads checking out - too many to keep up with)
Disp Attention all squads - Attention all squads. At Elm and Houston reported to be an unknown W/M, approximately 30, slender build, height 5 Ft. 10 inches, 165 pounds, - reported to be armed with what is believed to be a 30 caliber rifle. Attention, all squads, the suspect is believed to be W/M/30, 5 Ft. 10 inches, slender build, 165 pounds, armed with what is thought to be a 30-30 rifle. No further description or information at this time.
Disp 12:45 KKB-364, Dallas.
Disp Signal 19, involving the President.
233 233.
Disp 233.
233 He is thought to be in this Texas Book Depository on Northwest corner Elm and Houston.
102 Out this location.
Disp 10-4. 102 and 233.
81 81.
Disp 81.
81 I'll be going north on Industrial from Corinth.
Disp 10-4. 81.
Disp 87-78 move into Central Oak Cliff area.
93 93 to 531. I'm clear, where do you want me to go?
Disp Report to old School Book Depository, Elm and Houston area.
Disp Unit clearing?
95 95, clear
Disp 95 clear 12:46.
Disp Elm and Houston 77 at School Book Depository.
77 10-4
(numerous squads checked out at School Book Depository could not hear all the call numbers)
116 116, clear

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
116 clear, report to Triple Underpass.
24.
24.
I'll be out at Triple Underpass.
Disp 19, report to Elm and Houston.
19 10-4. Code 3?
Disp Yes.
95.
Disp 95.
Disp What's going on?
Disp Signal 19 involving the President - suspect W/N/30, slender build, 5 ft. 10 inches, 155 pounds, believed to have used a 30 caliber rifle, believed to be in School Book Depository, Elm and Houston at this time. 12:48.
Disp 550/2
Disp Go ahead, 550/2
Disp 550/2 and 10-4 enroute Elm and Houston, Code 3.
Disp 174 174 is enroute.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 212 212 is enroute.
Disp 212's out.
40 40.
Disp 40.
Disp Clear. I'll head down that way from out here on Skillman.
Disp 10-4, 40.
Disp 22.
Disp 22.
Disp 22.
Disp 22. I'm at Industrial and Continental. Where do you want me?
Disp Report to the vicinity of the Triple Underpass, Elm and Houston.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 87.
101 101 is on south end of the Houston Street viaduct.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 116.
Disp 116.
Disp 116 Any code on it?
Disp 3.
Disp 116 10-4.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
81 81.
Disp 81.
81 Out
Disp 10-4.
4
Disp (unknown unit) call Station 7. (followed by unreadable conversation)
Disp Repeat, 4.
4 Who's in charge down there at that area?
Disp (unknown) is enroute. He'll be in charge.
4 10-4.
Disp 100 or 60...
60 60.
Disp Have you arrived?
60 Yes, I've just arrived Elm and Houston now.
Disp 10-4. 212 report to the downtown area, 12:49.
15 15.
115 115 is out downtown also.
223 223 is out downtown.
15 15's at the scene. The building is the old Purse Company on the eastside of Houston. Have that cut off on the backside will you? Make sure nobody leaves there.
Disp 10-4, 15.
15 15 is in charge down here - correction; 5's in charge down here.
Disp 10-4. Did you receive, 4?
4 Yes, I did. Thank you
Unknown Any clothing description?
Disp No clothing description. A white male approximately 30, slender build, 5'10", weight 165.
605 605.
Disp 605.
605 This call on Crockett is going to be a drunk. You don't have a downtown squad clear, do you?
Disp No, disregard and return to service.
Unknown We're clear.
212 212.
Disp 605, let that drunk go.
605 10-4.
212 212
Disp 212.
212 I'll report to the rear of that building.
Disp 10-4.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
262’s out Elm and Houston.
Disp 10-4.
45 45’s clear.
Disp 45 clear 12:51.
305 396
Disp 396.
305 Which hospital is he?
Disp Parkland.
305 10-4.
601 601.
Disp 601.
601 We’ll stand by at Parkland.
Disp 10-4. (12:51)
Disp Are you enroute to Parkland, 601?
601 On stand by here at Parkland.
24 24.
Disp 24.
24 We’re clear. What do you want us to do?
Disp Do you have a description on the suspect, 24?
24 10-4.
Disp Romain in that vicinity.
24 10-4.
79 79.
Disp 79.
79 Going to be out at the Triple Underpass.
Disp Received. (12:52)
87 87.
Disp 87.
87 Out down here.
Disp 10-4.
49 49.
Disp 49.
49 I’m going to be in the downtown area.
Disp 10-4.
35 35.
Disp 35.
35 I’m going down that way, down Stemmons.
Disp 10-4, 35.
252 252.
Disp 252.
252 Is this the place where it has Texas School Book Depository on it?
Disp Yes. (12:53)

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
49
Disp
49.
Disp
Code 6, Triple Underpass.
Disp
Repeat.
Disp
Code 6, Triple Underpass.
Disp
10-4.
174
Disp
174.
Disp
174.
Disp
Be out along the tracks just west of the building.
Disp
10-4.
263
Disp
263.
Disp
263.
Disp
263. I have 2 radio patrolman myself. Do they want us to go
down there or stay out here with our after assignments.
Disp
Who's with you?
263
Disp
Moor and Murdock, Radio patrolman.
Disp
263, disregard any other assignment you might have had
and remain at that location.
232/2
Disp
232/2.
Disp
232/2.
Disp
I'm boxed in at Parkland. It's going to be a while
before I can get back in service.
Disp
10-4.
263
Disp
263.
Disp
263.
Disp
263. We're out on Harry Hines Boulevard. Do they want us
to go down there around where the shooting occurred?
Disp
10-4.
263
Disp
10-4. (12:54)
Disp
78.
Disp
78.
Disp
You are in the Oak Cliff area are you not?
78.
Disp
Lancaster and 8th
Disp
You will be at large for any emergency that comes in.
73
Disp
24...correction, 21.
Disp
21.
Disp
21. We're still out here on Hines. Do you want us to go
in the downtown area?
Disp
Yes, 21.
21.
Disp
10-4 (12:55)
49
Disp
49.
Disp
49.
Disp
Do you have any clothing description?
Disp
No. A white male approximately 30, slender build, height
5'10", weight 165 is all the information.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
49 10-4.
21 21.
Disp 21.
21 Is this routine or Code 3.
Disp Code 3.
Traff. Off Traffic Officer to Dispatcher...
Disp Go ahead.
Traff. Off I have an eye witness over here who saw the President get hit. The witness is over here at the T&P Railway Overpass at the Stemmons Service Road.
Disp 15...
Disp What radio are you using, Traffic Officer?
Traff. Off I'm using a three wheel unit.
Disp 10-4, 5...
Unknown He's in the building down here, I think.
Disp 10-4, 60 or 100....
Unknown 15 started around the building when he heard this over the speaker.
Disp 10-4. Did he receive the information?
Unknown Apparently so. He turned and started the other way. He had... (unable to understand the rest of this sentence).
Disp 10-4.
12 15.
Disp 312.
312. 312.
Disp Did you receive that information, 312?
312. Repeat.
Disp The three wheel unit that has the eye witness of the shooting is on the T&P Railroad Overpass at Stemmons, just beyond the Triple Underpass.
Unknown There on the Freeway... the Service Road.
Disp Hold on to him.
19 19, I'm at this location; at the Triple Underpass. Where do you want me?
Disp A three wheel unit has an eye witness that saw the shooting, 19. He's on the overpass of the T&P Railroad at Stemmons.
19 I see him over there. I'll go over there.
Disp 10-4.
15 15.
Disp 15.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
15 has got about 6 men checking out that railroad yard, back toward that direction. If you get any information on the shooting...(unable to read the rest of sentence.)

Disp 10-4.
Disp 312.
Disp 312.
Disp Where's the Command Post?
Disp Elm and Houston.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 15.
Disp 15.
Disp Call those Canine Units back in; Norman's dog and the Sergeant's dog. Have them back in here.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 260.
Disp 260.
Disp Give us 508 down to the Texas School Book Depository.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 15...
Disp 15.
Disp Where do you want them to report to - Elm and Houston? 10-4. It's the School Book Depository Building. It will be a hard one to search-out thoroughly without these dogs.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 508 is enroute.
Disp 40/2.
Disp 40/2.
Disp 40/2. We'll need 2 more cars to report to the President's plane out here for escort service, please 40/2.
Disp 40/2.
Disp 19.
Disp 19.
Disp I have the one that saw the President get hit in my car. I'm on the Elm Street side of the Triple Underpass just before you go up on Stemmons.
Disp Received.
Disp 492.
Disp 492.
Disp 492. We've been instructed to go to the scene. What code?
Disp Code 3.
Disp 5....
15 15.
Disp 15.
15 I think 5 and 9 both are in the building.
Disp 10-4. Did you receive 19's transmission?
15 No, I didn't.
Disp He has the person that saw the shooting in his car.
He's returning to the location.
15 10-4.
Unknown Have you got his description yet?
Disp No.
19 19.
Disp 19.
19 He didn't see the shooting. He saw the President get hit.
Disp 10-4.
Unknown Any unit....
Disp 45.
Disp 78 location....
Disp 45 or 47....
45 45.
Disp What's your location?
45 Gaston and Abrams.
(This was followed by intermodulation similar to that most
often originating from the Dallas Power and Light Company
radio).
48 48.
Disp 48.
(followed by more interference)
Disp Repeat, 48.
48 Was that Park Lane and Greenville?
Disp Stand by.
Disp Any unit near the 2000 block Commerce....
508 508's 2000 Commerce.
Disp Disregard 508, return to the scene.
241 241.
Disp 241, your location?
241 Live Oak and Central.
Disp Code 3, the Blood Bank, 2000 Commerce, take to Parkland.
241 Enroute
607 607, Code 5.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
16 10-4, front or near?
16 I'm Akard and Main if you want me to make that.
Disp 10-4, 241...
241 Go ahead.
Disp Code 4, 16's going to make it.
241 10-4.
Disp Will be the front door 16.
16 10-4.
309 3-9.
Disp 309.
309 Have you heard from 300?
Disp Negative (1:04 p.m.)
311 311, what squad has that subject that's supposed to have seen the shooting?
Disp He did see the shooting, 309. He saw the President hit. That is 19. He has the person in his car.
311 10-4. Do you have the information that this came from the Book Depository down there?
Disp Yes.
311 10-4. It's well covered off here.
241 241.
Disp 241.
241 I'm code 5 at the Blood Bank.
Disp 10-4. 16....
16. 16.
Disp Code 4, 241's there. He's going to take it.
16 10-4.
241 241's got it and gone.
4 4 to 15....
4 - 4.
Disp 4.
4 See if you can raise 15.
Disp 15....
15 15, did you call?
4 If you can contact 15, see if he thinks it advisable to send some of the people from out here, down there to relieve some of the squads that are on duty.
Disp Did you receive, 15?
15 10-4, 4. (1:07)
15 15 to 4.
4 Go ahead.
Is 4 at the Market Hall?
No, I'm at Love Field.
Do you have radio contact with anyone at Market Hall?
15/2's on the air.

Disp

15/2...

78
78. (1:08)
Disp
261
261.
Disp
Do you have any clothing description yet?
Disp
All we have is a white male 30, slender build, 5'10", 165 pounds, armed with a 30 caliber rifle.
Disp

I have a subject that fits that description. He's drunk, down at the north end of Laws Street. Do you want someone to check him?
Disp

Can you get to him?
Disp
261, are you near that person?
Disp
I've got him on my motor.
Disp
Be-at the north end of Laws at the dead-end?
261
38-4.
388
388.
Disp
388.
388
...members of the CID enroute to Elm and Houston as ordered.
Disp
Have 312, 305, 386, 38...correction, 492 and 309.
388
We're enroute that location to await orders there. I don't know.....do.
Disp
10-4. 15....
260
260.
Disp
260.
260
Inform the squads that anyone that gets any information regarding this incident down here, to bring it to 9 at Elm and Houston; bring the person to 9 at Elm and Houston.
Disp
Did you receive, 261?
15
15.
Disp
15.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
If you can get 15/2, would you get him to put some personnel on those railroad tracks near Market Hall and proceed back toward this location...tracks in this immediate vicinity.

Disp 10-4. 15/2...
Disp 10-4. 15. He's on Channel 2. He has the information.
Disp 15.
Disp 15.
Disp Do you have anyone you can send to the dead-end of Laws Street? 261 has a suspect on the back of his motor.
Disp 10-4. (1:11)
Disp 212 212.
Disp 212.
Disp Have you got another squad that can meet that unit at the dead-end of Laws. I'm blocked in over here and can't get out?
Disp Yes, disregard. I have someone there now.
Disp 212 10-4.
Disp 261 261.
Disp 261.
Disp I'm going to stay on these railroad tracks at the dead-end of Laws.
Disp 10-4. (1:15 p.m.)
Disp 120 120.
Disp 120.
Disp 29 and 99 are enroute to their respective homes to pick up car and a dog and then will clear on Channel 1. You advise them where to go.
Disp 10-4. 15, did you receive?
Disp 15 10-4.
Disp Attention all squads - any telephone truck enroute to Parkland, Code 3, give him the way in, 1:16.

Hello, police operator....
Disp Unit ending in 6....
Disp Hello, police operator....
Disp Go ahead....Go ahead, citizen using the police (citizen cut in)
Disp We've had a shooting out here.
Disp Where's it at?
Disp The citizen using police radio...(Citizen cut in)
Disp on 10th Street.
Disp What location on 10th Street?

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Citizen  Between Marsalis and Beckley. It's a police officer. 
        Somebody shot him. . . . what's this? . . . . 404 10th Street. 
        (Someone in the background said 78, squad car, number 10) 
Citizen  . . . . you got that? 
Disp   78. . . . 
Citizen  Hello police operator, did you get that? (Some other 
        unknown voice came in with "a police officer, 510 E. 
        Jefferson") 
Citizen  Thank you. 
35  35. 
Disp   The citizen using the police radio remain off the radio 
        now. 
Disp   91. . . . 
       69's going out there. 
Disp   10-4, 69, Code 3. 
602  602 Code 5. 
211  211. 
Disp   211. 
211  We're clear at Industrial and Stemmons. Will go on out 
        there. 
Disp   10-4, 211. 
15  15. 
603  603 Code 5 Baylor. 
602  Code 6 
Disp   10-4 603 and 602, 1:10 p.m. 
602  What's that address on Jefferson? 
Disp   501 East 10th. 
85  85 out. 
19  19. 
Disp   19. 
19.  Give me the correct address on the shooting. 
Disp   501 East 10th. 
105  105. 
602  602 Code 6 
Unknown  Was 519 E. Jefferson correct? 
Disp   We have 2 locations, 501 E. Jefferson and 501 E. 10th. 
        19, are you enroute? 
Unknown  This is an officer 
19  10-4. 
19  19 is enroute. 
Disp   10-4, 19. 
605  605, Code 5. 
Disp   10-4, 605, 1:10. 

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp 85.
602 602.
Disp 85....
85 85.
Disp The subject's running west on Jefferson from the location.
85 10-4.
Disp No physical description.
Citizen Hello, hello, hello....
602 602...
Citizen ....from out here on 10th Street, 500 block. This police officer's just shot. I think he's dead.
Disp 10-4, we have the information. The Citizen using the radio, remain off the radio now.
Disp 15
15 15.
Disp Channel 2.
15 I'm using a three wheeler motor. I'll have to go to another radio.
Disp 15, did you receive the information on the police officer shot?
15 10-4 but didn't that citizen say first he was on Jefferson, then on 10th and then Chesapeake?
Disp Yes.
15 Do they relate?
Disp Yes, at Denver.
15 10 will be enroute shortly.
Disp 10-4.
91 91 will be clear
Disp 91, have a signal 19 involving police officer 400 E. 10th.
Suspect last seen running west on Jefferson. No description at this time.
Disp Suspect just passed 401 E. Jefferson.
91 10-4.
85 85.
Disp 85.
85 (unable to read)
Disp Give us the correct location on it 85. We have 3 different locations.
85 I haven't seen anything on Jefferson yet.
85 10-4.
Disp 91...
91 91.

 fascination

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Subject just passed 401 E. Jefferson.

91

Unknown (unable to read)

Disp 401 E. Jefferson.

87 87

Disp 87

87. I'm in my car here at Elm and Houston. Do you want me to go over there?

Disp 87 Report to 4340 W. Davis at the Service Station for information regarding suspect on this signal 19 of the President.

87 4340.

Disp Code 3 (1:22)

85 85

Disp 85.

85 We have a description on this suspect over here on Jefferson. Last seen about the 300 E. Jefferson. He's a white male about 30, 5'8", black hair, slender, wearing a white jacket, white shirt and dark slacks.

Disp Armed with what?

85 85

Disp Unknown.

105 105

Disp 105.

105 We're at the location now.

Disp 10-4.

19 19's Code 6.

Disp 10-4, 19.

85 85

Disp Repeat his clothing description.

85 Wearing a white jacket, believed to be a white shirt and dark slacks.

Disp 10-4

603 603 out Baylor.

Disp 10-4, 603, 1:23

Unknown What was his direction of travel on Jefferson?

Disp Traveling west on Jefferson, 400 block. Last seen 401 W. Jefferson, correction it will be East.

Disp Pick up for investigation aggravated assault on a police officer, a white male approximately 30, 5'8", slender build, has black hair, a white jacket, a white shirt and dark trousers. The suspect last seen running west on Jefferson from 400 East Jefferson, 1:24.
Unknown Anything on the condition of the officer?
Disp 602....
67 67.
Disp 67.
67 Is that 4340 West Davis?
Disp Ys.
67 10-4.
Disp Said he pulled in there and bought some gas. Driving a white pontiac, '61 or '62 Station Wagon with the prefix "Pecos" "Ellis". He had a rifle laying in the seat.
67 10-4.
Disp We have a citizen following this car at this time - unknown direction. (1:25).
Disp Any unit near Gaston...3600 Gaston, at the Blood Bank....
257 257's downtown.
Disp Can you escort some blood?
257 Which way's he going?
75 75's Forest and Central.
Disp 10-4.
257 I'm Central and Pacific right now; 257.
279 279....279.
Disp 279.
279 We believe we've got that suspect on shooting this officer out here. Got his white jacket.Believe he dumped it on this parking lot behind this service station, 400 block West Jefferson, across from Dudley-Hughes, and he had a white jacket on. We believe this is it.
Disp 10-4, you do not have the suspect, is that correct?
279 No, just the jacket laying on the ground.
Disp What unit is going to take that blood to Parkland Code 3.
257 Where is it?
Disp 3600 Gaston Wadley Blood Center.
257 I got it.
91 91.
Disp 91.
91 What was-the description beside the white jacket?
Disp W/M/30 5-8 black hair, slender build, white shirt, white jacket, black trousers, going west on Jefferson from the 300 block
550/2 550/2
Disp Go ahead.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
I'm at 12th and Beckley now - have a man in the car with me that can identify the suspect if anybody gets near.

Disp
10-4.

Disp
Return to service 599.

Disp
10-4.

Disp
550/2.

Disp
Have you been to the scene?

Disp
10-4. The officers were already gone when I got there. He was driving car #10

Disp
Do you know what ambulance took him. We had three going.

Disp
No, Dudley Hughes passed in front of me going to Beckley looked like he might have had him.

Disp
602
Unknown
Did someone find a jacket?
Disp
Unknown, 85.

19
Disp
19.

39
Disp
One of the men here at the service station that saw him seems to think he is in this block of 400 East Jefferson, behind this service station. Will you get me some more squads over here.

79
Disp
Enroute (Some other squads couldn't make out)
Disp
10-4, 412 75

75
Disp
Go ahead.

Disp
400 E. Jefferson

75
Disp
We're almost there.

Disp
19, where did the officer go?

Disp
550/2

Unknown
I saw some squads towards Methodist real fast - I'll bet that's where he is.

75
Disp
400 E. Jefferson report in that vicinity.

75
Disp
Code 2.

Disp
Yes.

76
Disp
76.

Disp
76
Disp
I'm enroute over there
Disp
10-4.

Disp
10-4, 16

Disp
10-4

Disp
10-4.

Disp
10-4.
GOING back over on about 400 E. Jefferson

OUT 400 E. Jefferson

You calling 79

Are you enroute 300 E. Jefferson?

Is enroute.

Is enroute

Is down here.

Is there.

Do you have the information.

No what?

NBC is reporting DOA

That's correct

Is that the officer?

Yes.

No, that's not correct 75, 19.

What officer was it.

J. D. Tippit

A white station wagon believed to be PE3435, unknown make and model, late model, occupied by 2 ½/2 left. This fellows station going east on Davis and believed to have a shotgun or rifle laying in back seat.

Received 87.

Will be enroute on East Jefferson.

When you get down there see if you can find that car at the scene.

10-4, Code 2

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp Code 3.
87 10-4.
Disp 19.
Disp 1.
111 111.
Disp 111.
111 They say he is running west in the alley between Jefferson and Tenth.
Disp 85.
Disp West in the alley between Jefferson and Tenth.
85 10-4.
87 10-4.
75 Received.
599 Is in service.
Disp 599 Clear 1:32
Unknown What was the description on the suspect.
Disp W/H/30 5-8", very slender build, black hair, a white jacket, white shirt and dark slacks, 1:33.
19 19.
Disp 19.
19 Do you know what kind of a call he was on?
Disp What kind of what?
19 Was he on a call or anything?
Disp No.
19 10-4.
Disp Do you have any information for us, 19?
19 No, we are shaking down these old houses in the 400 block East Jefferson right now.
95 95.
Disp Go ahead.
95 Send me a squad over here at Tenth and Crawford to check out this church basement.
Disp Any squad Tenth and Crawford
63 63 is enroute.
Disp 10-4.
Unknown Was that Crawford and Jefferson.
Disp Tenth and Crawford
Unknown 10-4.
Disp 87
87 87.
Disp PE3435 Story 1961 Falcon, 4-door.
87 He wasn't sure of License #.

25

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Prefix and color on that car again.

He is in the library, Jefferson and Marsalis. (Several squads talking at one time, can't make out)

What location 222.

Library Jefferson and Marsalis. I'm going around back.

Get them here fast.

Any unit near Marsalis and Jefferson.

(Several squads talking again - can't make out)

Enroute.

Go ahead,

He is in the library, Jefferson and Marsalis.

(Several squads talking at one time, can't make out)

Go ahead, 223.

I'm going around back.

Get them here fast.

Any unit near Marsalis and Jefferson.

(Several squads talking again - can't make out)

Enroute.

Called.

Go ahead.

Enroute.

Enroute.

Clear, I'll be in the downtown area anyplace you can use me.

Jefferson and Marsalis, 29.

Enroute

They got him hemmed up - looks like in this building at the corner.

Where you be?

Is at library

Is out at location.

10-4.

19.

We are all at the library.

19.

We are at the side of the building now.

10-4.

Where is it?

Marsalis and Jefferson.

What and Jefferson.
Might can give you some additional information. I got an eyeball witness to the get-away man; that suspect in this shooting. He is a white male, 27, 5'11", 165 pounds, black wavy hair, fair complexion, wearing light gray Eisenhower type jacket, dark trousers and a white shirt and about last seen running on the North side of the street from Patton on Jefferson; on East Jefferson, and was apparently armed with a 32, dark finish, automatic pistol which he had in his right hand.

For your information 221, they have the suspect cornered in the library Marsalis and Jefferson. 

Well, they do have the suspect under arrest now.

This man can positively identify him if they need him.

Well, do have the suspect under arrest now.

Hang on to the witness or hold on to him.

It was the wrong man.

Disregard all the information on the suspect arrested. It was the wrong man.

221 has an eye witness to have the shooting. You want him to hold onto him? 

What did you say?

You want him to keep the eye witness at the scene?

Yes.

I'm in front of 404 W-E 10th right now. I got two witnesses - the one that talked to the officer and one that observed the man.

R. L. Thornton and Marsalis.

What officer you got commanding this area over here where the officer was shot?
Repeat.
Disp 19.
 Disp 19.
 19.  what is your location?
 19 I'm at Marsalis and Jefferson right now.
 550 There's nothing to this Marsalis here. Let's get back up to Jefferson (followed by some interference)
223 223.
Unknown We got a witness that saw him go up.
Unknown His jacket - lets check that vicinity, towards town.
Disp 223.
Disp That was just a boy running to tell them what happened. He works there.
Disp 243, location?
241 241 is 1000 No. Central.
Disp 10-4. Report to 3rd floor of the Sheraton - contact the officer there for an escort to Parkland, 1:40.
Disp 49.
Disp 49.
Disp 49.
Disp I'm back in the car, where do you want me?
Disp Remain in downtown area.
Disp You receive 241?
241 10-4. Whereabouts on 3rd floor?
550/2 550/2.
Disp Go ahead 550/2.
550/2 The shell at the scene indicates that the suspect is armed with an automatic 38 rather than a pistol.
Disp 10-4.
492 492.
Disp 19.
19.
Disp 19, are you enroute to 404 E. 10th where 221 has the eye witness.
19.
Disp 10-4.
492 492.
Disp 492.
492 We have been instructed to report to the Oak Cliff scene.
Disp 300 E. Jefferson.
492 Code?
Disp Code 2.
19
Disp 19.
19. Is 80 in service?
Disp 80.
19 I think he was sent to Elm and Central. We need
somebody to notify that officer's wife.
Disp 80.
Disp 241...
210 210.
Disp 210.
210 I'm at Hines and Wolfe. 19 want me out in Oak Cliff?
Disp 19.
210 I'll head that way.
Disp 10-4.
19 19.
Disp 19, can you use 210 over there?
Disp 241...
410 410.
Disp 410.
410 410 enroute from Trade Mart with 3 detectives to City
Hall unless otherwise directed.
Disp 10-4. 410, 1:43.
Disp 241...
87 87.
Disp 87.
392 392.
Disp 392.
392 392 and 362 in service from Fed Mart; from the -
Disp 10-4.
392 Ready for assignment.
Disp 10-4.
87 What was the last location anybody had on the suspect
over here in Oak Cliff?
Disp Running north on Patton.
222 222, clear.
Disp 222, clear, 1:45.
Disp 19...
Disp 19...
79 79.
Disp 79.
Disp Have information a suspect just went in the Texas Theater
on West Jefferson.
Unknown 10-4
85 85, enroute.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp 10-4. Supposed to be hiding in the balcony.
Disp 10-4. clear, 1:46.
111 111, enroute.
Disp 10-4. 111.
76 76-code 5.
Disp 10-4.
9 9.
Disp 9.
9 We have a man that we would like to have you pass this
on to C.I.D. to see if he can pick this man up. Charles
Douglas Givens, G-I-V-E-N-S. He is a colored male, 37,
6'3", 165 pounds, I.D. # Sheriff Department 37954. He
is a porter that worked on this floor up here. He has
a police record and he left.

Disp 550/2 550/2.
Disp 550/2 Do you have any additional information on this suspect?
492 492 out at Texas Theater
Disp 10-4
Disp They think he is at the Texas Theater, 550/2.
550/2 10-4.
Disp In the balcony.
Disp 241 Go ahead.
Disp 241 You make pickup at the Sheraton?
Disp 240 No, I couldn't find him. He is not in the front, he's
not on the side and he is not on the Third Floor.
Disp Wait right there.
Disp 241, you are clear, 1:47.
508 508.
Disp 508.
Disp Notify our office to send us 4 slides and need additional
metallic kit. Bring to the sixth floor down here at
Houston and Elm.
Disp That extra metallic, what was that?
508 A metallic kit.
Disp 10-4.
Disp Have some squad cover off the rear of theater fire escape.
211 211.
Disp 211.
211 There's about 5 squads back here with me now.
Disp 10-4. (1:48)
99
Disp
99.
Disp
99.
Disp
Clear. Where do you want me?
Disp
Stand by.
Disp
15.
15.
Disp
99 is clear. Where do you want him?
15
if they don't need him tell him to go to the Texas Theater.
Disp
29
29.
Disp
29.
29
About 2 blocks away.
Disp
10-4. Handle assignment. 99 report to the Book Depository
Elm and Houston
99
10-4.
19
19.
Disp.
19.
19
and some squads are going to the Texas Theatre. I
remain here at the scene.
Disp
10-4. 1:49.
19
19.
Disp
19.
19
Did you get anybody to go by the officer's house?
Disp
19, we are going to have 210 contact you there. Would you
give him the information? He said he would handle it.
19
10-4.
26
26.
Disp
26.
26
We remain out to Homicide Bureau with a witness on this
officer's shooting.
Disp
10-4. (1:51)
550/2
550/2
Disp
550/2
550/2
Suspect on shooting of Police Officer in apprehended and
enroute to the station.
Disp
10-4. At the Texas Theater?
550/2
Caught him on the lower floor of the Texas Theater after
Disp
10-4.
3
3.
Disp
3.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
2 and 3 are on the air. We are enroute to Parkland Hospital now - Will be enroute back to the station in a few moments. What do you have working at the Texas Theater?

Disp

We have a shooting of a police officer which was DOA at Methodist. The suspect has been apprehended at the Texas Theater - enroute to the station.

3

10-4 Thank you.

91

Disp

91 clear, 1:53 p.m.

242

242.

Disp

242.

242

The suspect was apprehended?

Disp

Yes.

305

305.

Disp

305.

305

Tell that squad to stand by there for me with that man.

Disp

550/2.

550/2

223 is in the car with us. Have someone pick his car up at the rear of the Texas Theater and take it to the station. It's got the keys in it.

Disp

10-4.

Disp

91.

91.

Disp

Report back to the Texas Theater - Get 221's car keys and lock it up.

91

10-4.

221

221.

Disp

221.

221

509 said he would be out 400 block & 10th a few minutes.

Disp

10-4, 221. 22...

22

210's here. Did you say you had him? Or somebody had him?

Disp

The suspect has been arrested at the Texas Theater.

Unk

Where is he? Who's got him?

Disp

550/2 and 223

550/2

Disp

550/2.

550/2

Special Service unit is with us also; we are in his car; 492.

Disp

10-4.

15

15 to 550/2.

305

305 to 550/2.

15

What's your location?

550/2

Go ahead to 550/2

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
15 to 550/2 Your location?
Zang's and Colorado.
15 You do have the suspect arrested in the Texas Theater?
550/2 Yes sir, him and the gun.
15 10-4, 1:55 p.m.
91 91.
Disp 31.
91 What do you want me to do with the keys after I lock
that car up?
Disp Just keep them until you contact 223.
91 10-4.
211 211.
Disp 211.
211 Captain Westbrook wants a photographer up here at the
Texas Theater
Disp 509 is supposed to be enroute.
211 Message received.
(221) 509 is 400 Block E. 10th. He's out down there, he said.
Disp 10-4. Send him on up to the Texas Theater, 221.
221 He's got his speaker on. I've already left there. I
guess he'll come on up.
Disp Go back by and contact him. 49....
49 49.
Disp Report to the City Hall Identification Bureau, pick up
some equipment. Take down to the scene of the earlier
shooting on Houston.
49 10-4, 1:56 p.m.
Disp 32....
32 32.
Disp On Shorecrest at the end of the North-South runway,
report to that location, 1:57 p.m.
32 10-4.
Disp 32....
32 32.
Disp Keep everyone moved out of that area, when you arrive.
32 10-4
61 61.
Disp 61.
61 We have information from the agent out here at T&P.
Said that the train is stopped on the overpass; the
triple overpass; that there was a person jumping at
the 9th boxcar from the front engine. Said he was
hiding in a car.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp Is the train stopped there now?
61 I'm in behind the Texas School Depository. He has the train stopped. He said it is the 9th car from the engine. He climbed over the top of car. Said he's hovering down inside.
Disp Any squad Elm & Houston...
392 392.
Disp 392, did you receive that information?
392 10-4. Enroute.
Disp 10-4.
241 241 enroute.
361 361 enroute.
498 498 is going back.
Disp 10-4, 498 out, 1:59
224 224's enroute.
375 375's enroute.
505 Do you need a photographer at the theater?
Disp Repeat.
505 Do you need a photographer at the theater?
Disp Yes, at the theater.
505 We're at 10th and Patton now—we'll be through here just a few minutes; will be enroute.
Disp 10-4, 505, 1:59 p.m. 433... 311 311 received; we're standing by.
26 26.
Disp 26.
26 See if you can raise somebody over there at Tippit's car.
221 221 just left there, what do you want to know?
26 Go back and get that witness's shoes she left on the hood of the car and we'll be in Homicide Bureau.
221 Captain Doughty has them.
26 10-4.
16 16.
Disp 16.
16 Clear on E. Jefferson; will be headed to East Dallas unless you need me somewhere.
Disp 10-4, 2:00 p.m. KKB 364. (Microphone stuck open now—very noisy signals)
91 91.
Disp 91.
91 Which one of these APB cars is 223?
Disp The one around at the back door.
91 There's two around back here. One of them running and one with the keys in it.
Unk Number 81
22 22.
Disp 22.
22 In case (unable to read) regarding Officer Tippit's pistol; I gave it to Sergeant Owens.
Disp 10-4.
581 581 out at Parkland.
95 95.
Disp 95.
95 I'm enroute downtown to make a statement.
Disp 10-4, 2:01 p.m.
305 305.
Disp 305.
305 See if you can ascertain what squad has the lady witness to this shooting in Oak Cliff.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
26 26 does.
305 305 Where are you?
26 26 I'm at the City Hall fixing to go in the basement.
305 305 10-4. I'll meet you there.
Disp 300....
29 29.
Disp 29.
29 Clear from the Texas Theater. Do you want me to report
downtown now?
Disp Yes, 29.
Disp 19....
19 19.
Disp Are you enroute Methodist now?
19 19 Yes.
Disp 10-4, 2:02 p.m.
91 91, I locked up one car but the other one's still
running back there.
211 211.
Disp 211.
211 That's mine. We're getting in now, enroute City
Hall; they've got my handcuffs.
Disp 10-4.
474A 474A.
Disp 474-A.
474A We need 1 wrecker on the parking lot just west of Cobb
Stadium for suspect's car.
Disp 10-4, 2:04 p.m.
Disp 29....
29 29.
Disp Report to Parkland Code 2.
29 29.
Disp To Parkland Code 2.
Disp 99.
99 99.
Disp Report to Parkland Code 2.
509 509.
Disp 509.
509 I'm clear here from Patton and 10th, Code 5 at the
Texas Theater.
Disp 505 went to the Texas Theater, 509, 2:05 p.m.
509 10-4.
49 49.
Disp 49.
49 "m Code 5 to Elm and Houston from the City Hall.
Disp 10-4.
447 447
Disp 447.
447 See if 3 is back on the air.
Disp 3....(2:08 p.m.)
Disp 3....
606 606.
Disp 606.
606 We're instructed here at Parkland to clear through you to get us cleared through Love Field Area we have a (unable to read)
2 2.
Disp 2.
2 Notify the escort on Hines Blvd. to drop back and pick up the bus.
Disp Which.......
153 153 I'm the last motorcycle. What did you want?
Disp Wants you to drop back and pick up the bus.
153 Has the bus left yet or is it still at Parkland?
Disp 2.
2 It's still at Parkland.
Come back and get it.
153
305
Dis
305.
Check with my office and see if they need me now or want me to go back to Elm and Houston.

Disp
447
See if any squad on the air knows (whereabouts---Det. Wallace) ..... Trade Mart ..... 443.
Disp
447
447 All right.
Disp
447 Repeat your transmission.
447 Attempt to contact any squad who took Lt. Wallace from the Trade Mart Bldg.
Disp
305 ...
305. Disp 305 return to your office. Any squad knowing 443's whereabouts, acknowledge.
Unk Who is 443?
Disp Lt. Wallace.
Unk He's out at the theater.
153 Is 2 on the air?
2 2. 153 This bus is empty here behind Parkland at the emergency entrance. He said he didn't have anyone to go out there.
384 384.
Disp 384.
384 Lt. Wallace is at the Sheriff's Office.
Disp 10-4, 447, 443's at the Sheriff's Office.
447 All right; that's 433.
Disp 2...
2 The motorcylce officer at Parkland - tell him to stay with that bus until he's ready to go.
153 10-4. (2:13 p.m.)
Disp 509 or 507....
Disp 505 ....
15 15 is out at Methodist.
Disp Received 15, 2:16 p.m.
Disp 509 or 507....
Disp 469 call your office.
153 On this bus I am staying - there is a lot of equipment; typewriter, suit-cases and such on this bus - in case they want to get it to the plane.
Disp 41 & 45 - 5818 Belmont - have information that person just got out of a car with a rifle at this location, 2:19 p.m.

41 10-4.
45 10-4.
47 What is the address I'll go over there to?
Disp 5818 Belmont.
47 10-4.
41 I am down town - do you want 47 to handle my end?
Disp Yes, continue in that direction.
320 The subject in this car - what is he suppose to have?
Disp White male - 20? I don't know, 320, just a White male, 20. Signal 32.
320 10-4.
Disp 45 & 47, for your information; reported to have gotten out of a light green 2-tone car and went to this apartment, 5818 Belmont.
45 Received.
47 Received.
Disp 474A...
474A 474A.
Disp 474A, there is a subject on this overpass carrying a rifle; railroad tracks, Cobb Stadium, Can you see him?
474A No, but we'll go around and get him.
Disp 10-4.
113 113.
Disp I have 3rd Platoon Officer, Joe B. Jones with me. We are to remain out on special assignment from Elm and Houston to the Dallas Morning News with Mr. Sorrels of the Secret Service.
Disp 10-4. 2:21 p.m.
320 320.
Disp 320.
320 All clear 100 North Field.
Disp 10-4. 105, disregard.
48 48 clear. 2:23 p.m.
Disp 22...
22 22.
Disp 22, go out toward Cobb Stadium on the railroad overpass. There is a white male carrying a rifle at that location.
22 10-4.
105 Clear 2:24. p.m.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
16
10-4.
Disp
16.
Will be out 5818 Belmont. For your information,
the light green car, License No. RB8950 and a
light colored Falcon NX3171 is sitting at the
location.
Disp
10-4.
Disp
75
75 just left.
Disp
75 and 69 return back to this location. They
want the theater shaken down good for 2 hulls.
Believe the subject reloaded his pistol in the
theater. We need the two hulls, 2:26 p.m.
Disp
10-4.
105
105, I have recovered two hulls at the scene
and they were turned over to the Crime Lab to Pete
Barnes.
Disp
Received.
Disp
69
69.
Disp
69.
Disp
Do you still need the theater shook down?
Disp
Disregard at this time. 2:26 p.m.
Disp
472A
472A will be back in a minute.
Disp
562
562, 10-4.
Disp
I'll be down here at Cobb Stadium Parking Lot for
that suspect's car.
Disp
Stand by there, 562.
Disp
75 and 69 disregard, return to service. 2:27 p.m.
Disp
Clear.
Disp
52
52.
Disp
52.
Disp
In regard to suspect, the T C Cobb Stadium; was
it the Hines Overpass, the railroad overpass
or the freeway overpass?
Disp
He is walking on the (unable to determine).
Disp
Unknown.
Disp
10-4.
607
607 Code 5 Baylor
Disp
10-4, 2:28 p.m.
Disp
474A
474A.
474A, that wrecker's down there on the Cobb Stadium Parking Lot.

474A We will get him there.

22 22.

Disp 22.

22 I am here with him looking at the car.

Disp 474A, 22 is with the wrecker at this time.

474A The car that we want picked up is on the parking lot in front of the Merchandise Mart just north of Cobb Stadium. Will meet him there and take him to it.

22 Is it a 1964 Falcon?

474A No, it is a red panel truck with writing on the side.

Disp 79, Code 4 – your call; Code 3 – to the officers house that was shot 2:29 p.m.

79 10-4.

Disp 474A...

474A The license number on the car you are picking up?

474A Stand by.

474A 474A.

Disp 474A, go ahead.

474A The license is 3E9087.

Disp 10-4.

Disp Attention all squads in the Oak Cliff area - pick up for investigation of a COW, the driver of a 1957 Chevrolet Sedan bearing License #NA4445 last seen in vicinity Tenth and Jefferson 2:33 p.m.

Disp Any unit near the Texas Theater?

Disp 75, report back to the Texas Theater and call Operator 10 on a mark out, 2:33 p.m.

75 10-4.

Disp 599, was that a 1957 Chevrolet convertible?

Disp Unknown.

79 79.

Disp 79.

79 Any further instructions at the location of the officer's house?

Disp No, just go on out, and we have another officer's wife enroute.

79 10-4.

111/2 111/2.

Disp 111/2.

430

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
This is the officer assigned from 511 working communications center from the White House at the Sheraton. I have an escort going to Love Field and need 39 to pick me up at the entrance and escort me to the Presidential plane.

Disp
Any unit at Love Field....
Disp
111/2, they are standing by for your arrival. (3:13 last time prior to next 2 transmissions)

Disp
280
Disp
280.
Disp
I am not able to find Mr. Sorrels at Parkland Hospital.
Disp
Well, the last information we had, the squad was taking him to the Dallas Morning News.
Disp
4 had me to check if he was out here, but he was not out here.

Disp
4....
(3:14 was next time check)
Disp
19 or 87.....87.....
87
Disp
Who is officers car at? The squad car?
87
Disp
The Officer that was shot.
87
Disp
Unknown to me.
78
Disp
I have the car. It was on the lot.
Disp
Repeat.
78
Disp
I have car #10. It was on the lot.
Disp
Do you know what car number he was driving today?
78
Disp
I assumed it was car #10. (An unidentified voice advised it was Car #10)
Disp
10-4
(3:26 was the next time check)

Disp
112
Disp
I will be working special assignment for the White House Communication Center at the Statler - correction, Sheraton Hotel. Do you have any message or assignments for me?
Disp
Not at this time.
112
Disp
10-4. I will be enroute to that location and in the Communication Room.
Disp
10-4
(Next time check 3:34)
Disp
31, a signal 32, Gate 11, Braniff Building, 3101 West Mockingbird 3:34 p.m.
Disp 31, did you receive?
31 3101 West Mockingbird, Gate 11
Disp Yes. Are you 2-man?
31 No, I am 1-man.
Disp 32...
32 32.
Disp We are unable to locate this (unable to read) at Love Field. Give us that call on 3101.
Disp 10-4, Gate 11 - 31 at the location, 3:35.
32 32, I am 2-man.
Disp I know it. I want both of you there.
32 10-4.
Disp 31 & 32, for your information, reported to be several persons armed, 3:36.
32 10-4.
31 10-4.
32 Is that the Braniff Building on Lemmon?
Disp Stand by.
Disp Yes, that is the information we have - Gate 11 off of Lemmon.
Disp 20...
20 20.
Disp 20, report to Gate 11 at the Braniff Building, 3101.
20 10-4.
Disp Believe that is going to be off Lemmon instead of 3101.
31 31.
Disp 31.
31 We have come by the Braniff Building on Lemmon. Believe this gate 11 will be back over by the terminal.
Disp 10-4. Be by the terminal, 20, Gate 11.
20 10-4.
(3:40 p.m.)
47 47.
Disp 47.
47 47 and 45 remain out with the prisoner.
531 10-4, 3:44
32 32 in service
Disp 32, return to the station.
32 10-4. (3:51 p.m.)
509 509 clear from Patton and 10th. (4:22 p.m.)
20, 3rd Platoon out at Parkland Hospital.

141

Mark me out Record, Main and Pacific until relieved.

115

Second Platoon.

115

Second is taking me back to my car at Elm and Houston now. When I get to my car where do you want me to go?

Disp

Make relief and report to Assembly Room 4:35 p.m.

162

Out Commerce and Record on Traffic.

162

Out Elm and Austin.

162

Code 6 at the station.

509

KKB 364

Did you call?

151

Yes, 4 - call 1 on 527.

151

151

report to the Trade Mart; furnish escort to Parkland.

151

151

Location now?

151

Elm and Good-Latimer.

151

You are enroute?

151

10-4.
Disp  Your escort will be standing by at the Main entrance, 5:27 p.m.
151  10-4.
Disp  4.
4    4.
Disp  We've secured out here and all policemen have been released.
Disp  10-4, 5:33 p.m.
Disp  4.
Disp  4.
Disp  I'm out at Parkland emergency a few minutes.
Disp  10-4, 5:42 p.m.
581  581, will be out on 551.
Disp  10-4, 581 5:46 p.m.
151  151 clear
Disp  151 in service 5:52 p.m.
Disp  4.
Disp  4.
Disp  I'm enroute to the station.
Disp  10-4, 4 5:52 p.m.
Disp  311, ...  (6:19 p.m.)
Disp  311...
Disp  15....
Disp  7,.... (6:19 p.m.)
Disp  311.....
Disp  15.
15  15.
Disp  15 call Operator 4
15  10-4. (6:32 p.m.)
15  15 clear
Disp  15 clear, 7:23 p.m.
   (No relative traffic during the following 3 hours, 33 minutes.)
Disp  24...
24  24.
Disp  On your way to the station pick up the Parkland Officer.
24  10-4. We will be clear now and enroute for relief.
Disp  10-4. 10:56 p.m.
65  65, have you heard that squad 65 will be assigned to station 511?
Disp  No.
65  In that case I don't think you will have a squad 65 tonight (11:12)
32  32.
32  We're clear from Substation enroute to Love Field to get Mrs. Tippit.
Disp 10-4, 11:13 p.m.
32
32
32
32
23
23
23
24
23 24 is going down to Parkland. Do you want him to pickup prisoner?
Disp 24 what is nature of your assignment at Parkland?
24 We are going to guard the Governor and also investigative prisoner.
Disp 24 10-4. You will be marked out. 23, continue your assignment, 11:16 p.m.
Disp 83 on mark out - report to 511, 11:17 p.m.
83 10-4.
108 10-4.
108
108 We're going to be on special assignment for 511 to carry a telegram to Mrs. Tippit.
Disp 10-4, 11:26 p.m. Nov. 23 1963
367 367.
Disp 367.
367 We have been out of the car down at the Mart - anything?
Disp 367 10-4. Is the crowd out of the halls up there now?
Disp 367 Biggest part of them. There's still some of them up here.
Disp 367 10-4, we're enroute to Hall.
Disp 10-4, 1:08 a.m.
Disp 113, on markout report to Homicide Bureau at 1:17.
113 10-4.
32 32, clear.
Disp 32 clear, 1:27.
Disp 91.
91 91
Disp Relieve honor guard at Dudley Hughes so they can get coffee, 1:47.
Disp Attention all squads - prisoners can now be brought to the third floor, 1:59 a.m.
20 20 to 21....
21 21.
20 How about you all relieve the two guards at Parkland, one's in Room 229, other in second floor recovery.
21 10-4. (3:50 a.m.)
22 to 20....

22
20
20, meet us at Hampton and Singleton.
20
22, meet me over behind Parkland at the emergency entrance.
22
10-4. (4:57 a.m.)

(SECOND PLATOON)

20
20, out at Parkland.
Disp
10-4, 6:36 a.m.
20
20 to 23, meet me emergency room at Parkland on markout.
23
10-4.
21
21, clear substation taking guard to Parkland.
Disp
10-4, 7:17 a.m.
395
Looks like there's going to be quite a bit of traffic congestion at Elm and Houston. You might notify the traffic division of that fact.
Disp
10-4.
Disp
24, Sig 15, Second floor, Parkland, 10:00 a.m.
24
10-4.
Disp
10-4.
Disp
101, on mark out, meet 20, second floor at Parkland, 10:55.
101
10-4.
231
231.
Disp
231.
231
I don't know what's the deal but traffic on Elm is at a standstill and has been at a standstill for several minutes far as I can see from the 2300 block west.

Unk
Everybody's down there looking where the President got shot. (12:10 p.m.)

125
125.
Disp
125.
125
Notify my office to get some more traffic personnel down here on Houston Street to handle this traffic.
Disp
10-4, 12:14 p.m.
Disp
3 call 602, 12:42 p.m.
223
223 did you call?
Disp
Call 602.
223
10-4. It will be a while. Can you tell me what Central divides on Ledbetter? (12:46 p.m.)
130
(could not read)
Disp
130 report to Elm and Houston and see what's needed.
Our telephones are all tied up. We're receiving complaints on traffic bogging down because of the right turns off of Main onto Houston going to Elm. See what kind of signs or what you'll need there.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 705—Continued

436
Enroute (12:54 p.m.)

260
Disp 260.

260 I'm enroute Elm and Houston.
Disp 10-4, 12:56 p.m.

125 125
Disp 125.

125 Will you contact 900 and tell him it will be a while before I can contact him?

900 900, 10-4. (1:01 p.m.)
Disp 260....

260 260.
Disp Call 2 in his office.

260 10-4, (1:03 p.m.)

125 125 to 260... (no answer)
Disp 130... (no answer)

130 130.
Disp 241 wanted to talk to you 130.

241 241-130....

130 130.
Disp Where are you?

130 I'm Main and Houston.

241 10-4, I'm approaching there now. Can you wait for me?

130 10-4 (1:21 p.m.)
Disp 260....

260 260.
Disp Did you say you wanted 125 to contact you?

260 No, 125 is standing by with me at Main and Houston.
Disp 10-4, 1:28 p.m.
Disp Any detective on the air that picked up a notebook from 1026 N. Beckley....

(no answer)
Disp Any detective unit that picked up a notebook from 1026 N. Beckley, call 531.

581 581.
Disp 581.

581 That notebook in question; is that an officer's field notebook or was that one of the school type notebook?

Disp It's a news reporter's notebook and was black.

581 I did not see it yesterday. The only other thing that I saw was one of these school type notebooks with a cloth-pasteboard type cover. It was on the desk in the hall going into the kitchen.
Disp 10-4. I don't believe that was it, 1:31 p.m.
260 260.
Disp 260.
260
Disp Notify 515 call the Greyhound and Union Bus Stations and tell the officers assigned there to report to Main and Houston.
10-4, 1:44 p.m.
Disp Any squad in downtown area....
26 26.
Disp 26.
26
I'm at Olive and Federal. We are taking a witness home from yesterday's incident.
Disp 26, do you have male or female?
26 Male.
Disp Start toward 2200 McKinney at the gun store, we have a signal 12, 3:12.
26 2200 McKinney.
287 287, can you raise 290?
Disp 290...290...
290 290.
287 287 to 290, do you want Brown of Mynarcik to work Commerce and Harwood?
290 Let Mynarcik work it. Send Brown to Main and Houston.
Disp 4:45 p.m. KKB 364.
287 287, we have Main and Houston well covered.
Disp 101 Inv. Traffic congestion Elm and Central, 5:32 p.m.
101 10-4.
101 101.
Disp Do you have a traffic officer at Houston and Elm?
101 Unknown.
Disp That's what's causing the traffic congestion up there.
290 290.
Disp 290.
290 We have Main and Houston well covered.
Disp 10-4. Could that have anything to do with the congestion at Central and Elm?
290 Main and Elm westbound are both jammed. They are sightseers just looking.
Disp 10-4.
Disp 504...
504 Do they need an officer to direct traffic or control the crowd?
504 I believe so. It's stacked a long way on Central and Elm. I think it's these people.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp 290...
290.
Disp Do you have all your men tied up?
290 Where do you need one?
Disp Central at Elm.
290 We will cover it.
Disp 10-4. 5:34 p.m.
271 271.
Disp 271.
271 Let me talk to 290.
Disp 290...290...
290 290.
271 271 to 290. Central North bound is pretty well cleared.
Nothing blocked but Elm Street and it's blocked all the way to Good-Latimer. I'm back enroute to your location.
290 10-4. (5:45 p.m.)
Disp 290...
290 290.
Disp 290, your location?
290 290, Main and Houston.
Disp 290, do you want the 10-6 men to remain on duty?
290 126...
126 126
290 Do you want the 10-6 men to remain on?
126 I haven't met 125 yet and I'm not familiar with the problem so contact 125 if he is at your location.
290 10-4. (6:06 p.m.)
125 We have enough traffic men to handle the situation in the Houston, Main Elm and Commerce area. I believe the rest of the men can be released.
Disp 10-4.
290 290.
Disp 290.
290 290; 10-6 traffic men working traffic in the upper end of town can take off; be relieved. I have 4 of them here - I'll keep with me for a little while longer.
Disp Received 6:08 p.m.
100 100
Disp 100.
100 Have 102 to meet me at Elm and Houston.
Disp Be on a mark out?
100 Yes
Disp 102, on a mark out Elm and Houston, meet 100, 6:54.
Disp 190....

[End of transcription]

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Traffic officer needs assistance Elm and Harwood. Do you have anyone that can help him?

What kind of assistance does he need?

Is that Elm and Harwood?

Yes.

10-4. I'll send him someone down there.

10-4, thank you, 8:31 p.m.

We are clear and put 105 out at Main and Houston to control traffic while these television men get a cable strung up.

10-4, 11:36 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1963

Can we get on 3 with Inv. Prisoner?

Yes, 12:19 a.m.

(No relative traffic from 12:19 a.m. to 9:05)

Elm and Houston assignment.

9:05.

Contact Sergeant Young on 515; advise him to contact all the three wheelers and all the point control men that are due on at 2:00 p.m. and have them to report to Elm and Houston at noon.

10-4, 10:00 a.m.

Contact the assembly and ask them to send out about 5 more reserves to the Command Post at Elm and Houston.

Message received, 10:02 a.m.

Go ahead.

Report to the basement to transport reserves to Elm and Houston Command Post.

10-4, (10:03 a.m.)

103 clear, 10:13
Did you know there is additional messages going to the Tippits or did he want me to go back there after I deliver these?

Disp Go back to the office now.

111 Now?

Disp Yes.

111 10-4. (10:29 a.m.)

Disp (Unable to read; then) report: to the Basement Code 3-108 is enroute.

Disp 10-4, 108. 118....

Disp 118....

Disp Code 3 Report to basement.

118 118.

Disp Code 3 to basement.

95 Enroute.

95 605....

Disp Code 3 report to basement, City Hall.

95 605.

95 Enroute.

10-4.

126 Anybody else?

Disp No, that's all, 11:21 a.m.

Disp (unknown) - clear, remain on air do not check out on traffic or any other violations unless it's an emergency, 11:22.

Unk Need anybody else down in the basement?

Disp No.

Unk All right.

115 115.

Disp I'm clear what was that message?

Disp Do not check out on traffic; just stay in service.

Disp 10-4.

Disp Unless it is an emergency.

Unk What is the nature?

Disp It's a shooting.

Unk Is anybody on 2?

Disp Go ahead.

Disp 607...(11:24)

Disp 607....

605 605.

Disp Location?
(sounded like) Ross and Field now. (siren very loud)
Disp 10-4.
Disp 10-4, 607 what is your destination?
Disp (sounded like City Hall)
Disp Code 4, 605 is at location.
Disp 108, 118 or 95...
Unk Go ahead.
Disp 108, 118 or 95; the first squad to arrive-stand by your radio so we will have radio contact with the basement.
Unk 10-4, out City Hall. (sounds like 95).
Disp 63.
Disp I'm code 6. What do you need?
Disp Remain by your radio so we will have radio contact.
Disp 10-4.
Disp Do you have suspect or do you have description?
Disp Unknown, 83.
118 I'm right behind the ambulance. Do you want me to follow him out?
Disp Is there anybody in the ambulance with him?
118 What's that?
Disp Is there anyone in the ambulance with him?
118 I'm sure they are. There is a crowd in front of me.
Disp No. Disregard. Remain around the City Hall.
118 10-4. (11:26 a.m.)
118 118.
Disp 118.
118 They pushed me out of the basement behind the ambulance.
Disp 118, 10-4.
118 I'll be with it.
Disp 10-4.
43 43.
Disp 43
43 What are these patrolman supposed to be working traffic on Main or on Elm rather?
Disp No instructions at this time 43.
43 10-4. (11:26 a.m.)
63 63.
Disp 68.
63  Is that one man squad with that ambulance?
Disp  Yes.
63  10-4. I'm gonna be code 5; I'm out.
Disp  10-4.
20  Where they going?
Disp  Parkland.
20  I'll be out there.
Disp  10-4, 20, 11:27.
231  231.
Disp  231.
231  We are in bad need of a traffic officer Commerce and
     Harwood. I'll be there.
Disp  10-4.
18  18.
Disp  18.
18  We will be Code 5 Parkland.
Disp  10-4, 18.
113  Clear
Disp  113 clear, 11:27.
23  23.
Disp  23.
23  See if you can find out if we are supposed to be on
    our stations on Elm Street.
Disp  Yes, until further notified.
108  108.
Disp  108.
108  I'm down here in the basement I can't get through into
    the garage down here for all these newsmen and everything
    so I'm just going to block the driveway.
Disp  10-4.
211  Clear.
Disp  211 clear, 11:28.
Unk  Did they get the suspect?
Disp  Unknown.
232  232 Clear.
Disp  232....
232  Disregard my 5.
Disp  10-4, 11:28 a.m.
19  19.
Disp  19.
19  Does 15 want me to report to Parkland?

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Stand by we will notify you. 20-13 going to be at location. We will notify you. (11:33)

41.
Disp 41.
I have stopped a traffic violator. He is the head X-ray technician. They give him a call to report to Parkland. I'm going to escort him there, Code 3.
10-4.

Disp 605
Out Parkland.
10-4, 605, 11:31 a.m.
48.

Disp 48.
I'm on traffic assignment down here - Elm and Houston. Remain on your assignment until further notice, 48, 11:32 a.m.
10-4.
18
18 to 19...

18
Send me two squads to Parkland; a total of four men.
19
19 to 93...

115
115 is close to Parkland.
10-4, 2 man 115?

115
I'm close to Parkland I'll be out here.
Disp 24...

24
10-4.

Disp 24...
Did you say go to Parkland?
Disp Yes, 24.
24
I can't hear you. You are talking too low.
Disp 53...

53
Disp You 2-man 53?
53
Yes, my partner Lamar and Elm.
Disp Pick him up and report to Parkland.
53
10-4.

53
Disp 53.
53
What code?
Disp Code 3.
53
10-4.

17
17.
Disp 17.
17
Out at Parkland

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Attention all officers working the Elm Street assignment, all officers working the Elm Street assignment leave your c. and report Code 2 to Parkland Emergency and check out with the dispatcher, 11:36.

21
21 is enroute.

103
Clear where do you want me to go?

97
Will be enroute Parkland emergency.

103

17
Have a squad stop at the entrance to Parkland; there where you turn in; and cut traffic.

17
Attention all squads reporting to Parkland remain at the entrance to Parkland and cut the traffic. No traffic will be allowed in the emergency room unless it is an emergency, 11:37.

53
Enroute.

103

17
Try to take charge there and get on Channel 2.

136

136
I'm here at Elm and Market. What did you say about people assigned to Elm?

136

136
Are you... stand by 136. Are you on that assignment on Elm?

136

381
Still on your motor?

381
Code 2 to Parkland

136
Report to Parkland.

136
Emergency?

136
Yes, to Parkland emergency, at the entrance.

23

23
Hines and Lofland cutting traffic.
Disp 10-4, 11:40
48
Disp Unit calling?
48 48 is out at Parkland.
Disp 113...
113
Disp Code 3 to Wadley, pick up blood, take to Parkland.
113 On Gaston?
Disp Yes
113 10-4.
40 40.
Disp 40.
40 Do we have anymore people enroute out here? We need some more help with the pedestrian traffic. It's drifting around the grounds.
Disp 113
31 31.
Disp Report to Parkland.
Unknown Show 111 in service
Disp 32 report to Parkland.
32 10-4.
Disp Will 2 additional squads be enough 40?
32 Any code on this?
Disp Code 2
111 Is in front of Wadley if you want me to go.
Disp 10-4, pick it up 111.
Disp 113...
113
Disp Code 4. 111 is out there.
113 10-4. (11:50)
113 Put me out with 111.
Disp 10-4.
605 605 clear from Parkland.
Disp 10-4, 605, 11:51.
Disp Any CID officer at Parkland emergency....any CID officer at Parkland....
18 18.
Disp 18.
18 If you can get 17 at the command post, he probably can get you a CID officer. I saw a number of them out there.
Disp Any officer near....disregard, 11:53 a.m.
113 113.
Disp 113.
113 111 has got it enroute and I am clear.
Disp 11:54.
108 108.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
108. Any further assignment for me? I'm still in the basement?
10-4, 11:54
Disp
108. Are you needed in the basement?
108. I don't believe so they have about cleared out.
Disp
Return to service.
108. 10-4. (11:55 a.m.)
Disp
101
101
Disp
On a mark out report to Main and Hazwood, transfer
all reserve officers to Parkland Hospital, 11:59.
101
10-4.
701
701.
Disp
701.
701. If you need a command post inside Parkland or another
building I have that E. C. Equipment Transmitting and
receiving on Channel 1 only.
Disp
10-4 701. We will notify you, 12:01.
101
101 enroute to Parkland from the basement.
Disp
Received 101, 12:05 p.m.
101
101.
Disp
101.
101. Any code on this transfer?
Disp
101
10-4.
Disp
Use caution 101; there is other equipment running in
that area.
101
10-4. (12:15 p.m.)
101
101.
Disp
101.
101. Leaving Parkland now enroute to basement now to get
another load. Would you call down there and notify
reserve supervisor round up about 6; have them ready in
the basement?
Disp
12:16 p.m.
99
99 code 5 to Parkland
Disp
10-4, 99.
29
29.
Disp
29.
29 Code 5, Parkland.
Disp
10-4, 29.
Disp
101...
101.
Disp Report to Room 324 Conference Room to pick up the reserve officers.
101 Report where?
Disp The Conference Room - Room 324.
101 10-4. (12:18 p.m.)
262 262.
Disp 262.
262 I'm clear from my assignment enroute to Parkland.
Disp 10-4.
120 120.
Disp 120.
120 I'll be enroute to rear of Parkland. Did you contact 29 and 99?
Disp They are enroute at this time.
120 10-4. I don't know what the crowd situation is out there but the Fire Department left the rope at the Trade Mart at Stemmons and Industrial. Have a squad go by there and pick up all that rope and report to Parkland with it.
Disp 113....
113 Stemmons and Industrial. Any code?
120 What is the crowd situation at Parkland?
Disp Channel 2, 120. Code 1, 113.
113 10-4.
120 120.
Disp 120.
120 I'm going to switch to channel 2 just a moment. (12:25 p.m.)
29 Code 6
Disp 10-4, 29, 12:26 p.m.
Disp 61 your location?
61 Fair Park
Disp Code 3, report to Wadley Blood Bank, transfer blood to Parkland?
61 10-4.
99 Code 6 Parkland.
Disp 10-4, 99, 12:33 P.M.
101 Clear.
Disp 101 clear, 12:34 p.m.
48 48.
48 We are clear Parkland assignment enroute to radio station; mike trouble.
Disp 10-4, 12:37 p.m.
43 43.
Disp 543.
Disp 43.
43 Clear at Parkland enroute to our...back to our district.
Disp 120 Clear, 12:37 p.m.
120 120.
120 What have you heard from 113 on the rope?
Disp 113 or 103...
103 I'm not out there yet. I'm at Industrial and Oak Lawn at this time.
Disp Let us know something as soon as you get there.
103 All right.
120 I'm going to switch to Channel 2 just a minute.
Disp 10-4.
113 113.
Disp 113.
113 I've got the rope enroute to Parkland.
Disp 10-4, 120...
120 10-4. Tell him to report to the rear of Parkland with it, no code.
Disp Code 1 to the rear, 113.
113 10-4. (12:39 p.m.)
Disp Any unit at Parkland....
Disp 40, you at Parkland?
40 Yes, I am at the front entrance.
Disp Disregard. We have unit on Channel 2 now.
40 10-4.
61 61 enroute to Parkland.
Disp 10-4, 61, 12:47
113 Clear at Parkland.
Disp 113 clear, 12:48 p.m.
101 101.
Disp 101.
101 Elm Street is impassable from St. Paul on down.
Disp 10-4, 12:57 p.m.
Disp Attention any unit on emergency call do not use Elm Street. Any unit on emergency call do not use Elm Street.
118 118.
Disp 118.
118 I'm clear at Parkland.
Disp Clear, 12:58
61 Clear at Parkland
Disp 61 clear, 12:59 p.m.
Disp 101 your location?
101 Harwood and Ross.
Disp Code 3 Wadley Blood Bank; transfer blood to Parkland.
103 103, I'm going there anyway; I might as well get it.
Disp 10-4, you might as well. 101 Code 4. 103 will get it.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
103 10-4.
97 Clear Parkland Hospital.
Disp 10-4, 1:12 p.m.
Disp 101 report to basement. Transfer reserve to Elm and
Houston, 1:25 p.m.
101 10-4
Unk Can we get into basement yet?
Disp As far as we know it's all clear, 1:32 p.m.
Disp 430...
Disp 430...
430 430.
Disp 430, disregard your present assignment. Call 3 on 622
as soon as possible, 1:34 p.m.
430 10-4.
232 232.
Disp 232.
232 Can you get into City Hall now?
Disp Unknown, 232.
232 I got a DWI. I was wondering if you could get in or not.
Unknown Yeah, you can get in down there.
Disp 105....
Disp 105...
Disp 105.
Disp 105....
105 105, you call?
Disp Stand by 105.
Disp 105 call 15 on 401 at Parkland, 1:49.
105 All right.
63 63.
Disp 63.
63 I'm going to be clear at Parkland, out to garage get
another battery.
Disp 10-4.
Disp Any homicide unit have Judge McBride in their unit with
them?
136 136.
135 I believe Judge McBride is at Parkland Hospital.
Disp 10-4, 2:18 p.m.
232 232.
Disp 232.
232 I'm just leaving basement of City Hall here. One of
Deputy Chief's cars is sitting here at entrance. One
of the news media bringing out a big unit. I'm
going to move it so they can get out into the traffic
lane.
This is 285. All of the traffic men are on assignment at Parkland Hospital no one on duty downtown at this time.

I'm at rear of Parkland Hospital on guard duty.

Received note from your office call 515 I guess at your convenience.

Can you ask somebody if that would be all right?

You know whose car it is 232?

No sir, I don't. The reservist working exit here thinks it is one of the deputy chiefs.

They have a 50 foot trailer unit they are bringing in here is the reason they need the space.

we will try to contact someone.

Commerce Street side?

Yes. (2:25 p.m.)

Would you contact 125 and ask him if he has about 2 or 3 men he can send up here on Elm Street. We need one Central and Pearl, I mean Central and Elm and one Pearl and Elm and another up there at Pearl and Pacific.

Stand by. 125....

125, do you have approximately 3 men you could spare?

No, I have 3 men out at Parkland covering assignments. All the rest are down at Houston and Elm and that vicinity and they have all the traffic they can handle down there.

130 to 125. This traffic up here on Elm Street is really getting bottled up, blocked out as far as I can see from east at Central Expressway.

How many men do you have?

Yes, I have been relieved at Parkland where do they need me now?
Disp 125.
125 Advised he has been released at Parkland.
125 OK, 130. Put 261 on assignment.
Disp. Attention all squads, make regular relief. All sub-
station squads remain at sub-station; Central station
squads make relief at garage, then report to assembly
room, 2:49 p.m.
261 261.
Disp 261.
261 You ever find out where they need me downtown?
Disp Go to Central and Elm or Pearl and Elm or Pearl and Pacific.
261 I'll be out Central and Elm.
Disp 10-4.
137 137.
137 Advise 125 or 130 I have been relieved at Parkland. I am
now at Main and Harwood. Where do they want me to go?
Disp Pearl and Pacific, 2:53 p.m.
24 24.
Disp 24.
24 Clear from sub, enroute to Parkland to replace guard.
Disp 10-4, 3:17 p.m.
262 262.
Disp 262.
262 Everything is cleared up in back of Parkland. Where do
they want me?
40 This situation at Parkland entrance is about cleared
up. There are 3 traffic officers here. 900 is taking
all reserve officers here back downtown. (3:22 p.m.)
Disp 10-4.
309 309.
Disp 309.
309 We need transportation from Parkland, downtown.
Disp 24 is there and will handle, 3:26 p.m.
24 10-4.
Disp Park patrol enroute Elm and Houston to unlock building
acknowledge.
575 That's 575.
Disp Are you enroute?
575 10-4.
Disp 24 report to 5201 Hines, 3:40.
24 At emergency?
Disp Yes, emergency entrance, 3 men to N.W.

("")

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
We are releasing all men at the airport.

24, have you made pick up at 5201?

No, they rode in with Sergeant Burkhart.

I had another call 4:04.

Would you advise 17 the condition here is normal?

This traffic on Elm is barely moving. I'll be out Elm and Ervay. See if you can get more help on Elm farther down.

Traffic on Elm blocked back to Good-Latimer.

10-4, 4:14 p.m.

11,...(4:36 p.m.)

We're clear from prisoner mark out but remain out to Elm and Houston with some personnel.

10-4, 4:37 p.m.

17 to 22....

On a mark out report to 20 at Parkland Hospital.

10-4, 17 and 22 4:38 p.m.

Do you have your partner?

No.

I'm to meet so at Parkland.

Advise him to pick up his partner and then report to Parkland on a mark out to the Triage Desk.

Received.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp  Just received information from 17; disregard information to 5201. Upon completion of picking up your partner return to your district.

20  20.

Disp  40.

40  Is 44 in service?

Disp  He's on assignment 4515 Reiger, Apt. 2

40  10-4. When he clears I want to meet him on a mark out please.

Disp  10-4. Will you be on the air?

40  I'll try to be. I've got an extr., I'm going to meet with him and we're going to send them 3 to Parkland.

44  44 clear.

Disp  44 clear, 4:43 p.m. 40...

40  40 to 44; meet me about Abrams and Northwest on a mark out please.

44  10-4. (4:44 p.m.)

17  17.

Disp  Go ahead 17.

17  See if 20's on the air. Ask him to switch to Channel 2.

Disp  20....20....

17  Disregard. (4:44 p.m.)

24  24.

24  Is 20 at Parkland?

Disp  Yes

24  Put us out there a few minutes.

Disp  10-4 24, 4:48 p.m.

Disp  All 2nd Platoon Squads report for relief. All 2nd Platoon squads report for relief, 4:58 p.m.

24  24.

24  Remain out to the Trade Mart for 529.

Disp  10-4 24, 5:14 p.m.

Disp  262...(5:43 p.m.)

Disp  262 report to Elm and Houston, 262 report to Elm and Houston.

Disp  261...

262

Disp  262 report to Elm and Houston.

262  Elm and Houston.

Disp  261.

Disp  110....
Disp 110, advise the squad you are enroute, to meet 261. On completion report to Elm and Houston.
Disp 110.
Disp 110.
Disp Was it 261, I was to meet?
Disp 10-4, 5:43 p.m.
Disp 26, did you see 20 at the location (Parkland)?
Disp When I first arrived he was in the hallway of the emergency room.
Disp Go back in, attempt to contact him, have him call station 565, 5:50 p.m.

No further traffic. Ended transcript at 6:00 p.m., November 24, 1964.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Channel 2 - 10:00 AM, November 22, 1963

Disp 39, would you stay on Channel 2. We have another alert 2, did you know it?
39 No.
Disp An alert 2.
Disp 5, it has been tapped out - the plane is down.
10:15 a.m. KKB-364
24 Is there an ambulance en route out here, 39?
39 Yea.
24 Well, tell him to come on around here to the Fire Station, that's where he's supposed to be.
39 All right.
Disp 30
30 Go ahead
Disp Any information as to the estimation of the crowd out there now?
30 About 500.
Disp 10:30 a.m. KKB-364
30 When the planes make their landing approach, I'm going to use 21 and 32, (they're both 2-man) to cut traffic. How about holding them off anything they might get tied up on for the next few minutes - then we'll have them meet me at the old Love Field Terminal.
Disp About what time?
30 Well, you'd better have them meet me no later than 11:00 a.m.
1 I want to advise we need someone to work traffic Mockingbird and Cedar Springs.
257 We have four men here.
1 Decker and I went through Mockingbird and Cedar Springs and didn't see anyone working. Have them form two lanes and help them make left turns that are backing up about two blocks.
Disp 10:45 a.m.
125 I am approaching Mockingbird and Cedar Springs. I'll get the men working.
Disp 10-4. I'll advise 4 to disregard contact at the Trade Mart.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Some of the detectives out here don't have the proper identification. Ask him if he has anymore down there.

Disp
15/2, can you notify 3 that some of his detectives are at Love Field and do not have the proper identification. 1 is standing by for the information.

4
39, landing will be at Southeast, won't it?

39
Yes, sir.

4
We want to be sure that you get your squads alerted so that they cut the traffic on Northwest Highway just prior to the President's plane coming over Love Field.

Disp
4, we sent 21 and 32 to the old Love Field Terminal to meet 39.

4
10-4.

Disp
30, when you start receiving information from the tower on that plane, advise 531.

30
10-4. Will be on Channel 2.

Disp
4, will you advise as to the crowd estimate and weather condition at this time?

11:00 a.m. KKB-364

4
10-4. It's not raining now and we have an estimate of a crowd of 1100 people.

2
What is 1's location at Love Field? (11:02)

1
Right at the Love Field where the plane will unload.

Disp
2, he is at Love Field where the planes are to unload.

Disp
1, 2 advises he is sending the identification to your location by motorcycle officer.

1
10-4

11:15 a.m.

Disp
39, do you have any information yet?

39
No.

4
39, they changed landing directions on us, did you know that?

39
Yes, sir.

4
10-4. We will have to set up at Mockingbird there.

9
2, are we going to have any more men on Main Street than what we have now assigned? The crowds are getting large and we have very few officers.

2
The only ones we have are assigned on the corners. There should be reserves assigned along the route.
The route on Harwood is not so bad. If we had some of them men we could certainly use them.

21 and 32, cut traffic.

21 & 32

9, have you received information that his arrival time is about 20 minutes late?

Disp

I have not received the information.

Disp

One plane is down, second plane is coming in and Air Force 1 will be right behind it.

Disp

10-4. 11:34 a.m.

2

9, we have some 15 solo motorcycle officers that are assigned with the convoy. These can probably help in controlling crowd - as to approach, there are five in front of the convoy plus those on the side. I think they will be able to move back the crowd.

Disp

39, is Air Force 1 down?

39

No, he is just coming in.

Unknown

He's down.

Disp

21 & 22, all clear.

30

Air Force 1 is not on the ground yet.

531

21 & 32, remain on your assignment.

21 & 32

10-4. (11:37)

30

He is on the ground.

Disp

30, weather and crowd estimate.

30

Weather is good.

540

Will remain clear the rest of the day. Temperature probably stay about the same.

20

There is quite a crowd all along Mockingbird Lane and around the Coca-Cola Bottling Plant. There is quite a crowd.

250

Ask 125 if he wants a man assigned to Herschel and Lemmon and at the signal light.

125

Yes, have one of the men from Loma Alto and Lemmon go there.

5

5 to 1 out at communications - I'm at the front gate out here.

1

Loud and clear.

280

9, Ervay Street is completely blocked with pedestrians and is completely out of control. I have 2 3-wheels

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
with me and we still can't get the pedestrians off of Ervay so Ervay is completely closed.

10-4. I am on my way there.

15/2 Progress report, please.

5 Moving out very slow.

15/2 10-4.

1 5, that traffic up and around Mockingbird - try to get them over to one side.

(ll:50)

1 1 to Motorcycle Escort - send 2 men to Mockingbird and Cedar Springs to help traffic.

Unknown

What is the location now?

1 Just made the turn out of Love Field onto Cedar Springs now.

Disp 15/2, they are just leaving the field now on Cedar Springs at 15 mph.

5 5 to 1, might need a motorcycle at Lemmon and Manor Way.

Quite a few people on Lemmon on the median strip and on the curbs. Location now?

1 Airdrome and Mockingbird Lane.

Disp 9, Airdrome and Mockingbird Lane - proceeding approximately 15 mph.

Disp 12:00 Noon KKB-364

1 At Lemmon, approaching Inwood at approximately 12 mph. (12:01 p.m.)

3 The ambulance is standing by?

Disp Standing by at Love Field and when they complete that assignment, they will report to your location.

1 1 to Motorcycle leading - Drop back closer - hold up about 50 feet ahead of us.

Unknown 15/2, this greeting committee has turned South on Hines from Mockingbird.

(12:03 p.m.)

5 1, what is your location now?

1 We are approaching underpass - Cotton Belt - near Loma Alta.

Disp 15/2, now on Lemmon near Loma Alto (12:05)

1 1 to Motorcycle Escort - 3 or 4 miles faster.

1 1 to escort - pull those cars off the street.

1 Cut traffic at Oak Lawn.
We have got a pretty good crowd of people down here at Turtle Creek.

5, get the traffic off of it.

Disp Are you approaching Oak Lawn?

1 About a block away at Knight Street

Disp 15/2, on Lemmon now.

1 Crossing Oak Lawn.

15/2 Advise 3 that the ambulances have arrived and are standing by.

Disp 3, the ambulances have arrived and are standing by, 12:11 p.m.

1 Just turning off Turtle Creek.

Disp Just turning off onto Turtle Creek off Lemmon.

1 12 mph.

1 At the MK&T Underpass at Turtle Creek.

Disp 10-4, 12:14 p.m.

11 to Motorcycle Escort - 3 or 4 miles faster, let's try it.

Disp 12:15 p.m. KKB - 364 Dallas

Disp 9, now turning onto Cedar Springs Road off Turtle Creek; Cedar Springs and Fairmount. (12:16 p.m.)

139 For your information, have cars lined up on both shoulders of Lemmon north from ---- to Oak Lawn.

51, going to be a pretty good crowd from Ross on on Harwood Street.

31, everything in good shape at Market Hall - traffic's moving well, not any on side of street - good crowd along the barricades.

Disp 1, for your information, Stemmons is pretty well crowded from Continental on to the Trade Mart.

15, have an officer keep the crowd over to Harwood and Ross. They are out of the street here.

5 We got them.

Disp 1, are you approaching Ross?

1 10-4. Just approaching at this time.

Disp 10-4. 12:20 p.m.

Disp 15/2, are you reading all right now?

15/2 10-4.

212 Telephone crew wants to know what time the president will be back through here so they can clear out.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp What location?
212 On Mockingbird near Denton.
Disp It will probably be after 2:30 p.m.
5 l, crowd on Main Street in real good shape. They have them back off of the curb.
1 Good shape, we are just about to cross Live Oak.
Disp 12:22 p.m.
1 to escort - drop back. We will have to go at a real slow speed here on now.
1 to motorcycle - hold up escort. O.K. move along.
1 Check and see if we have everything in sight. Check with the rear car.
Disp 1, who is in the rear car?
138 Everything is O.K.
Disp 1, 158, advise O.K. 12:26 p.m.
1 Crossing Lamar Street.
Disp 10-4. Pretty good crowd there, 12:28 p.m.
1 Big crowd, yes.
5 Notify Captain Souter of the location of the convoy now.
Disp 15½, now on Main, probably just past Lamar.
1 Just crossing Market Street (12:28 p.m.)
4 125, what traffic personnel do you have on Mockingbird?
125 "On Mockingbird at Cedar Springs," is the question?
4 10-4. It's moving out of this lot very slow.
125 I am at the Trade Mart now headed out that way.
4 That is all right - I'll check it.
1 Approaching Triple Underpass.
Disp 12:30 p.m. KKB 364
1 Go to the hospital - Parkland Hospital. Have them stand by.
1 Get a man on top of that triple underpass and see what happened up there.
1 Have Parkland stand by.
Dallas 1 I am sure it's going to take some time to get your man in there. Pull everyone of my men in there.
Disp Dallas 1, repeat, I didn't get all of it. I didn't quite understand all of it.
Dallas 1 Have my office move all available men out of my office into the railroad yard to try to determine what happened in there and hold everything secure until Homicide and other investigators should get there.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp 10-4, Dallas 1 - Station 5 will be notified.
Disp 1, any information whatsoever?
1 Locks like the President has been hit. Have Parkland stand by.
Disp 10-4. They (Parkland) have been notified.
4 We have those canine units in that vicinity, don't we?
1 Headed to Parkland. Something's wrong with Channel 1.
5 1, what do you want with these men out here with me?
1 Just go on to Parkland Hospital with me.
83 Dispatcher on Channel 1 seems to have his mike stuck.
1 Get these trucks out of the way. Hold everything. Get out of the way.
Disp Unknown motorcycle - up on Stemmons with his mike stuck open on Channel 1. Could you send someone up there to tell him to shut it off. (12:34 p.m.)
190 Do you still want me to hold this traffic on Stemmons until we find out something?
1 Keep everything out of this emergency entrance.
Disp Did you get all that information, 136.
136 10-4.
142Disp I just talked to a guy up here who was standing close to it and the best he could tell it came from the Texas School Book Depository Building here with that Hertz Renting sign on top.
Disp 10-4 Get his name, address, telephone number there - all the information that you can from him. 12:35 p.m.
15/2 Capt. have all emergency equipment - have 283 cut the traffic at Hines and Industrial. Have all emergency units on South Industrial.
531 283, cut traffic Hines and Industrial.
Disp Attention, do not Use Industrial Blvd. 12:36 p.m.
260 I have a witness that says that it came from the 5th floor of the Texas Book Depository Store.
Disp 220, keep all emergency equipment off the entrance to Parkland and all of the emergency equipment there off of Industrial Boulevard.
Unknown We have the emergency entrance secured. (12:37 p.m.)
125 We have the emergency entrance to Parkland secured.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Get some men up here to cover this school depository building. It's believed the shot came from, as you see it on Elm Street, looking toward the building, it would be upper right hand corner, second window from the end.

Disp 10-4. How many do you have there?
22 I have one guy that was possibly hit by a rickshaw from the bullet off the concrete and another one seen the president slump.

Disp 10-4.
\137 We have a man here who says he seen him pull the weapon back through the window from Southeast corner of that depository building.

Disp All right, do you have the building covered off?
137 No, about 3/4 of a block away from there.
Disp All right, pull on down there.
137 10-4. I'll leave these witnesses here.
257 Do you want us to go back to Mockingbird and Cedar Springs?
290 See if you can contact 125.
125 290, I am at Parkland.
290 125, do you want us to stay on Industrial or where do you want us to go?
125 At your location right now.

2 Can you give us any information as to what happened for these people out here, evidently they had - seriousness of it - the president involved - one is at Parkland, along with Dallas 1. We have word it is unknown - Texas Depository Store, corner of Elm and Field - officers are now surrounding and searching the building.

2 Where did this happen - at Field and Main?
Disp At Stemmons and the Triple Underpass - 12:40 p.m.
Disp 2, there's a possibility that 6 or 7 more people may have been shot.
295 I believe the president's head was practically blown off.
303 What hospital did the President go to?
Disp Parkland Hospital
Disp 303, where are you?
303 Parkland Hospital.
300 300 en route.
Disp 300, are you en route to Elm and Field to that area?
300 En route to the hospital.
Disp 295, do you know the extent of the injury?
295 It's not for me to say, I can't say. (12:41 p.m.)
5 Give me a squad to Elm and Houston.
15/2 Did they advise they had the suspect?
Disp No, they do not have the suspect.
9 The School Book Depository Building? We should have
some on Main if we could get someone to pick up and
bring them down here.
250 I will start down Elm Street and pick up as many as I
can on the way (12:43 p.m.)
190 We can release this traffic here? We can go down there
or stay here and hold it.
Disp Release the traffic and report Code 3 to Elm and
Houston, 12:43.
15 Are you having them contain that block or 2 block area?
Disp Yes, we are trying to seal off that building until it
can be searched.
15 More than that building. Extend out from that building
so it can be searched.
267 Do you want me to head South?
Disp Yes, 12:44.
Unknown The type of weapon looked like a 30-30 rifle or some
of Winchester.
Disp 9; it was a rifle?
9 A rifle, yes.
Disp 9, any clothing description?
9 About 30, 5'10", 165 lbs.
Disp Attention all squads, the suspect in the shooting at
Elm and Houston is supposed to be an unknown white
male, approximately 30, 165 lbs., slender build, armed
with what is thought to be a 30-30 rifle. - repeat,
unknown white male, approximately 30, 165 lbs., slender
build. No further description at this time or inform-
15 Could 9 determine whether man was supposed to have been
still in the building or was he supposed to have left?

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
I didn't know for sure and the witnesses didn't have the description, but we have got the building secured by now and we should know something before long.

On this building, it's unknown whether he is still in the building or not known if he was there in the first place.

Well, all the information we have received, 9, indicates that it did come from about the 5th or 4th floor of that building.

What building?

The Texas School Book and Depository Building, 5, at Elm and Houston

We have an epileptic before this. The person went to Parkland Hospital. Send a squad there to get all the information you can. 12:48 p.m.

125, do you have any information that the governor also was hit?

Not yet, I'll check in just a minute. Have you notified a DPS on this suspect yet?

Haven't had time yet but we will.

2, advise to contact 401 at Parkland and see if I can (unknown)

Contact the Parkland Hospital and see whether the President will be able to appear out here or not. We have all these people and we want to know what to announce out here.

Yes, as soon as we can obtain that information.

Numerous people asking us what happened. Can you give us any information about it at this time?

Wounded the President or the extent of it at this time.

12:51 p.m.

Was he shot or do you know?

I understand he was involved in it, yes.

The governor was also shot.

125, can you obtain from 1 if the President is going to appear at the Trade Mart?

It's very doubtful.

Can you ascertain what his condition is so we can ...
There are no definite arrangements being made as to whether he will or will not appear.

Net at this time that I know of. I don't know but I feel reasonably sure that he will not.

We need some ropes here at Main and Houston. We are getting a terrific crowd.

What else do you need?

Just a lot of rope.

We want to send a Fire Department Rescue Unit with a lot of rope to that location, 12:54 p.m.

Have a squad go to Community Blood Bank and pick up some blood and bring to Parkland, Code 3.

Have they been notified?

10-4. Parkland has notified them.

2 requests information the condition of the President and also if the governor was hit.

Have information that the governor was hit.

4, there was some statement made concerning the outer perimeter - he stated (Love Field) [This conversation was covered by other squads and unable to read it from the recorder.]

Clear me on Code 2 assignment and 30's station wagon, the Secret Service agents downtown.

Have 39 meet me at the entrance to Love Field. I have the 2 presidential cars on route out there.

139, you will have to take them on yourself because he is coming downtown.

See if you can find out where they are suppose to go out here.

I am in sergeant's car and other half of 39 is still at the field in the car.

15/2, do you have 29 and 33 there?

That is the 2 dog men that are suppose to be working it without the dogs. We can use them if you can release them.

Find out any further information at Parkland about the condition of the President, whether he can be there or not. Mr. Cruell is standing by here and needs to know immediately if you can find out so we can do something to these people out here.
Disp

10-4. 1:11 p.m.
9
On the 3rd floor of this book company down here, we found empty rifle hulls and it looked like the man had been here for sometime. We are checking it out now.

Disp

10-4. 1:12 p.m.
158
Notify 170 I am taking prisoner to the downtown jail and that I'll report back to him down to Parkland as soon as I can.

243
I am down here with this 3-wheeler at the dead-end. He has a loud colored jacket on. He is pretty drunk. Do you want me to take him up there or what do you want me to do with him.

Disp
Take him back up there to 505 Main and contact 9 at Elm and Houston.

243
10-4.
39
I have 2 presidential vehicles and I am trying to get across the field.

Disp
10-4. If I can contact 39, I'll try.
Disp
4 call 504 immediately. Do you have 39 there with you? 39 needs clearance across the field with those cars?
Disp
4, do we have all that is on duty now?
Disp
10-4. That is right.
Disp
General Broadcast - All squads, we have a report that an officer has been involved in a shooting in the 400 E. 10th. 1:19 p.m.

280
Do we have a command post set up anywhere for extra squads. We need additional men around Parkland Hospital.
Disp
Well, about everything I have got tied up now is down at Elm and Houston. 1:19 p.m.
Disp
Notify 1 that we have an officer involved in a shooting at 10th and Patton. We don't know the extent of it yet.
2
We got some officers that ask to be released. Do you need them anywhere?
Disp
Yes, we could use some at Parkland Emergency and the traffic on Elines is terrific.
39
I am at the Sheraton with the Secret Service men. Do you have anyone to carry back?
Disp
No, not right now.
I was en route back to 2's location but if he doesn't need me there, I am right here at Parkland Hospital.

Disp  10-4. Check out there and help with the traffic.
Disp  Go ahead, 19. Are you en route. It's in the 400 or 500 block of E. 10th, I believe.
19  10-4. We are almost Code 6
Disp  10-4 1:21 p.m.
170  Any manpower that you can spare have them to meet 170 or 280 at the entrance out here (Parkland Hospital) on Hines.
251  I am right here at the entrance now if you want me to check out.
Disp  Yes, go ahead.
10  By orders of #1, get us 21 uniform officers out here to the entrance of Parkland Emergency entrance immediately.
Disp  Are you there at Parkland Emergency Entrance?
10  Yes.
15/2  10-4.
10  I'm en route.
At this time it was a precautionary move.
Disp  Wants 10 men Parkland at this time.
254  Can I help you?
Disp  Yes, to Eines in the 5200 block.
254  What code?
Disp  Code 1.
10  Bring him around to the emergency entrance.
Disp  Do you want him, Code 2?
10  Yes.
Disp  All squads en route to Parkland Code 2.
254  I am en route.
Disp  10, would it be possible to man a car with a Channel 2 and get somebody to man it?
10  Yes, it will be done immediately. 1:26 p.m.
4  Do you have any condition of the officer on 10th?
Disp  Stand by. Notify 1 that Officer involved in this shooting, Officer J. D. TIPPIT, we believe, was pronounced DCA at Methodist 1:28 p.m.
4  Is there any indication that it has any connection with this other shooting?
Well, the descriptions on the suspect are similar and it is possible.

4

Thank you.

15

If you get all of 15/2 to send some of his people to relieve people at the scene on this book building, we will meet back in service.

Disp 15, you received the information on TIPPIT, didn't you?

15 10-4. En route to Oak Cliff now.

Disp 15, do you want 4 to relieve some of those people on the building?

15 He has some people at Love Field I think I can send down here.

Disp I think he is going to have to leave them, Captain, because they are going to have to move back. They are not going to allow anybody on that field.

15 Check with 15/2 and see if he has any he can spare.

Disp Well, I have got 20 from him and I had to send them out to Parkland and block it off.

15 We will leave it like it is.

Disp Clear 1:30 p.m.

211 Can you give Captain WESTBROOK any information as to where he was shot?

Disp Repeat.

211 Can you give Captain WESTBROOK any information as to where this happened?

Disp It was in the 400 block of East 10th.

15 Did you say he was DOA at Methodist?

Disp Yes.

15 Have they released any condition on the President?

Disp We understood he is DOA too.

Unknown Was the governor hit?

Disp Unknown.

15 Was 19 asking for a squad to cover that area?

531 Yes, we have 10 squads over there now.

15 Do you think you have a suspect?

Disp 800 E. Jefferson, 15.

15 10-4. Have you run a make on that license number yet?

Disp Yes, we are running a ... on it now.
Do you want us at the emergency or the front?
Disp They are going to set up a command post at the entrance at Hines on Lofland Drive and don't let any traffic in there whatsoever unless it's an emergency.
9 Have the escorts cut their sirens.
Disp Cut the sirens, escorts. Cut the sirens.
10 Notify the escorts on North Hines to cut their sirens.
Disp Notify 9 that we have information that the ladder that runs up to the roof on this building, there is concealed space under the .... sheetmetal has to be raised and there is some concealed space under that sheetmetal. 1:33 p.m.
Disp Lead escort motorcycles escort - cut your sirens. Con- tinue broadcasting for the escorts to cut their sirens. Attention escort, I ___ now going north on Hines cut your siren.
1 With as little attention as possible, get up and break traffic ahead of the cars.
10 With as little attention as possible get up and break traffic ahead of the cars.
Disp Attention: motorcycle escort with 1 - attract as little attention as possible, continue advising the escort to cut the siren. 1:35 p.m.
9 I have been out of the car. Have you been trying to contact me?
Disp Did you get that information? Did the motor jockey give you the information about the building?
9 The being secured now.
Disp 1 or Dallas 1 - when we get to the Main Entrance ..... Are you en route to Love Field?
1 Yes, but don't put it on the air. 1:37 p.m.
39 I got a State Unit going southwest Airmotive to pick up ..... We have information that someone to pick the governor's wife up.
1 Don't let any cars follow us into the field.
Disp 10-4.
2 Mrs. CONNALLY is being flown in here from Austin. She will arrive at Love Field. A State car will be standing

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
by but it will probably be an hour before it gets here. Notify the Command Post at Parkland to get her through when she arrives.

Disp 10-4.
Disp Disp to Parkland Command Post - Mrs. CONNALLY will arrive in about an hour. Be sure to let her through.
Disp 1, Dallas 1 is standing by at Sta. 5, his office.
1 10-4.
Disp 1:40 p.m.
Disp Surgeon being flown in from Galveston to Dallas Love Field. Looking for someone stand by and escort him to Parkland. He should be by in about 30 minutes.
550/2 A witness reports that he last was seen in the Abundant Life Temple about the 400 block. We are fixing to go in and shake it down.
Disp Is that the one that was involved in the shooting of the officer?
550/2 Yes.
Disp They already got him.
550/2 No, that wasn't the right one (1:44 p.m.)
551 The jacket the suspect was wearing over here on Jefferson bears a laundry tag with the letter B 9738. See if there is any way you can check this laundry tag.
138 We need a Justice of the Peace at Parkland Hospital, Code 3.
Disp 10-4.
550/2 Advise someone to get in the alley and behind that building at the fire escape.
Disp 5, an aide to the vice-president by the name of MANESPORT will arrive at Southwest Airnotive at 2:05 and will you also advise Secret Service.
39 I have.
Disp We need an escort there at Southwest Airnotive at 2:05 p.m.
210 Has anybody made arrangements or picked TIPPIT's wife up?
Disp I am not sure, 210.
210 If you give me the address, I will go up there and pick her up.
Disp Yes, you go pick her up. I do not have anybody to send right now.
210 I'll call 505 for the address.
39 Southwest Airmotive and 39, car 2, has the statement.
Disp 10-4, 1:51.
410 Ask 15/2 if he has any extra officers there to help
hold back the crowd on the outside of Parkland Hospital.
1 What is the circumstances of J. D. TIPPIT?
Disp We do not have it all clear yet, 1. He was involved in
a shooting and was DOA at Methodist and I am sorry that
is all I have right now.
1 Did they get the suspects?
Disp We believe we have him in the Texas Theater now.
1 10-4.
39 Is he to arrive at 2:05?
Disp Yes.
39 I'll stand by.
4 The latest information is, he is arriving now and he
wants to know if he has contact.
39 I'm in the sergeant's car and 39/2 has the radio that is
in contact with the tower.
4 Well, where is he?
39 He should be here on the field now. He is around there
with an escort.
Disp We have apprehended a suspect in the shooting at the
Texas Theater.
1 10-4.
Disp Repeat, 1.
1 I'm at Love Field 1:54 p.m.
11 You say the officer is DOA?
Disp Yes, 11.
11 10-4.
4 We need a squad standing by on Mockingbird at the end
of runway 13. Also need one at the North end of that
same runway at Shorecrest there.
Disp 10-4. I'll see if I can find you one.
Disp Is there any officer near Love Field?
Disp 161, we need you on Mockingbird at the end of Love Field
between Airdrome and Cedar Springs.
161 On or off the field?
Unknown Off the field, 161.
210 I'm downtown, J. D. TIPPIT lives 7500 So. Beckley. I'm
running Code 2 to his wife's house.
Yes, go ahead 1:56 p.m.

Disp 4. I've got 32 going down on Shorecrest. What you want him to do?

Disp I want him to stand by at the end of that runway and keep everyone moved out.

550 You probably know that they are en route from the Texas Theater with that suspect. They are bringing him straight to City Hall.

39 See if you can get the Reg 39 car and have them ask the tower the place the aide is coming in.

257 You need me out at Love Field?

Disp No, where are you now?

257 I'm on Hall Street almost at Oak Lawn.

Disp I need you back out there to Parkland about Code 2

257 10-4. I'm en route. Any particular place?

Disp No, just grab you a handful of corner. There's a command post set up there at Parkland, 257.

39-Sgt. car I've been advised by Southwest Airmotive the aides are arriving at Southwest Airmotive and will park here in 5 minutes.

Disp 10-4. I can't raise your partner.


Disp 2:00 p.m. KKB 364 Dallas.

253 I've got back to my car at Cedar Springs and Mockingbird - which way you want me to go?

Disp Parkland Hospital, Code 2.

253 En route.

Disp 2:01 p.m.

Disp Go down to Elm and Houston. Contact Capt. Fritz. Tell him to contact his office.

Unknown Captain Fritz just left about a minute ago. He's in his car.

85 Any report on condition on the President or Governor?

Disp I understand the President is DOA. I don't know about him (the governor).

Disp 4, do you know where Air Force 1 is?

4 Yes, it's out here at the air cargo entrance on the field.

Disp 10-4.
If you can contact 39 cut at Southwest Airmotive, that the airplane is going to be taxied to this area, not there.

Disp 39, did you receive?

39 Yes, I haven't seen the governor's aide. I'll take the Presidential aide. We're heading for Gate 26 where the plane is supposed to come in.

Disp 1, it's parked over there by air cargo entrance.

Disp 550 Notify my office, I'm en route, will you?

Disp 10-4 2:03 p.m.

Disp Command post at Parkland?

Disp 170, how many officers do you have now, do you know?

170 I'm at the entrance here on Hines. I'm not at the Command Post in the rear.

Disp 10-4. What's your traffic situation there?

170 Heavy

Disp 170, I can't raise anyone back there. I'm sending 2 dog officers, Code 2, just in case they're needed.

170 10-4. It's possible we'll need them.

Disp 2:04 p.m.

Disp Yes, to your location.

139 Know the location of that plane?

Disp Yes. If you'll get hold of 4 there at the air cargo freight entrance, he'll direct you to it.

139 10-4.

4 139, come in Cedar Springs past the Ramada Inn and I'll be waiting for you at the first cut-off off Cedar Springs to your right.

139 10-4.

Disp 170, do you know if 3 has come through there?

Disp Someone relay for 3. I'm not receiving.

4 4, to the unit on the Parkland escort to Love Field.

39 This is 39 with the Presidential Aide and Governor's aide.

4 4, to the unit escorting people from Parkland to Love Field.

4 138, did you get my message awhile ago? I'll be waiting for you here at the cut-off.

138 10-4.
39 Would you notify some unit at Parkland to kind'a help us get through when we get there?
Disp Yes. It is policed.
170 The crowd is dispersing out here now.
Disp 10-4. 2:10 p.m.
138 4, approaching Mockingbird on Cedar Springs.
4 All right. Come right on in.
83 I'm going to be out at the City Hall with 550.
Disp 10-4.
251 Could you contact someone out there at the airport and have them advise Mr. KILDOFF, he's in the White House Staff, and tell him the poolmen he's concerned about are en route; that I'm bringing them to the plane?
Disp 4, did you receive?
4 The poolmen he's concerned with are what?
Disp Are en route to that location.
4 10-4.
Disp 2:15 p.m. KKB 364 Dallas
251 This gentleman in this White House Staff wanted to know if you got that message to Mr. KILDOFF out there at the airport?
Disp Yes, that's 104. It has been delivered. 4 is standing by and has notified them.
251 10-4, and these gentlemen also wish to know if it would be possible for your office to make a collect call to Washington to deliver a message for them.
Disp-251 I'm sorry my phones are all tied up.
170 Have any word whether the 7-3 traffic will hold over?
Disp The word I have right now is everyone that is on duty now will remain on duty until further notice.
170 10-4
251 Do you know where 33 is now standing by. I'm on Denton just north of Mockingbird.
Disp Well, I got one going to Parkland and the other one is on the field somewhers.
251 10-4 Do you know where I can take these men to get them to the plane?
Disp 4 is sitting up there in his car.
251 That's up Cedar Springs?

CC

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
That's right. Past the Ramada & Hertz Rent-a-car and turn right.

Who's that calling for me?

That's 139. He has those aides en route out there.

10-4.

No, that's 39.

I'm clear from Parkland. They said they don't need me. I'm going to start toward Love Field if you need me out there somewhere.

Yes, you might go. You probably are.

138 to 130, 125 is getting in his car now.

125, we have several men out here at Parkland, which we don't need. You want to release some of these men?

I don't want to release any of them yet. Hold them right now.

2:24 p.m.

Any officer near the City Hall that's in a car ....

Would you have someone call 511 and advise the Third Platoon supervisor that will be coming on that the senior sergeant is tied up at Parkland Hospital and will be unable to get there. I'm tied up at the Trade Mart and will be unable to get there for the senior officer present to put the detail to work from Central Station and also is 4 on the air?

I can leave Parkland right now. I'm afraid I'd better make it about 3:00 p.m.

4, 15 wants to talk to you, but I have some information I need to give to you right now. A Mr. BILL MISE is on his way in to swear in Mr. JOHNSON as President and he will need an escort, but we don't know when he is going to get there.

All right. We'll be standing by here.

Any better location on that deal down here at Cobb Stadium?

No, that's all we had on it.

10-4. There's about 15 or 20 officers out here covering this. Nobody can find anything.

15/2, we have approximately 6 to 8 jockeys out here and 15 officers standing by out here. We have no actual need for except about 2. Can you advise?
Release all you don't need out there.

170 18, have the motorcycle officers report to 170 here at the entrance.

Disp 4, President JOHNSON's bags are the 2 blue hanging bags and 2 handbags are on that plane. They are initialed with his initials and they want them brought to him at Parkland.

2 blue handbags and 2 hanging bags?

Disp No, 2 blue hanging bags and 2 handbags with his initials on them.

4 10-4 We'll get them.

125 I need I solt supervisor and half of those men at Parkland out here.

Disp 170, 123 wants you and half ..... 15/2

4, the building people at the Trade Mart request we leave some men inside the building. Will you tell 4 I'll have 5 or 7 6-2 officers here and 2 service division officers that I'll hold until they are no longer required?

Disp You 10-4 on that 4?

4 Yes.

170 Notify 125 I'm en route with 5 {officers}.

162 Can you get a hold of 39 - ask him to switch to Channel 2. I need him in a hurry?

39, we are over here at Southwest Airmotive. We need to come across the field. Can you come over and help us?

Disp 162, I still haven't been able to contact 39 that's on the field. All I can suggest is go ahead and take that perimeter rd. and go on across. We don't have any contact with the tower.

162 10-4. We're going.

4 Where did you get that information about those 2 blue hanging bags and the 2 handbags.

Disp One of the telephone clerks brought it in here and said they talked to them at Parkland.

70 I called that information in from Parkland. We got it from the 2nd floor. It should be Governor CONNALLY's bags. They were on the Presidential plane. They didn't know if they had been taken off or left on the plane.
Disp 170, are they CONNALLY's or JOHNSON's?
70 It's my understanding they were Governor CONNALLY's.
Disp 10-4. We got it as JOHNSON's. Did you receive 4?
39 You call us?
Disp 39, are you on the field?
39 Yes.
Disp We need tower clearance for that jockey, that's going across the field. Go ahead.
Disp 4, we have information now that Judge SARAH HUGHES is leaving Parkland en route to Love Field to swear President JOHNSON in. What are you going to need out there? Are you in pretty good shape?
4 Yes.
Disp 10-4. 2:35 p.m.
Disp 4, I don't know how she's going. I guess someone maybe is escorting her.
4 Is that Mrs. CONNALLY wanting those bags or Governor CONNALLY?
Disp 70 was the one that was supposed to called it in and I guess it was the Governor.
4 Would you have them doublecheck it?
Disp 10-4. Also we have another escort coming in out there wanting the .... standby a minute. Wanting 39 to meet them at the entrance to Love Field. It's some more of those VIP's.
4 10-4. You know who they are, or where their coming from?
Disp Their coming from the Sheraton, 4.
170 125, your location?
125 Love Field.
18 Transportation for 3 of us back from the Trade Mart please.
174 I've got some people going to Parkland. I'll pick em up and bring them back.
Disp 10-4. 2:38 p.m.
Disp Did you receive 4?
174 No, I didn't - which field is he talking about?
Disp He's talking about Love Field.
174 Yes, sir, we're going to Parkland.
Disp 10-4.
18 I have Judge JOHNSTON here with me at Parkland. Was there just one fatality from the shooting with the President's party?

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Disp  That's the latest I had on it, 18.
Disp  18, there were some more injured but I don't know who
     they were or how severe.
18  I didn't read you. You know anything about an injured
    Secret Service Agent?
Disp  No, I do not. There was some more injured but I don't
     know who they were.
174  One of the Secret Service men on the field -- Elm and
     Houston, said that it came over his teletype that one
     of the Secret Service men had been killed.
Disp  Well, 10-4. I don't have that information.
18  I believe this is going to be incorrect. He's not at
    Parkland. Can you have someone canvass the major
    hospitals please?
139  I have a man out here that doesn't know anything about
     that.
Disp  10-4.
Disp  Att. all Criminal Intelligence Units - report to your
     office immediately. 2:41 p.m.
16  Was that rifle recovered that was used in the shooting?
Disp  Not that I know of. All we found was some empty hulls.
16  Do you know what kind it was?
Disp  I'm not sure. 300 was down there, that's Captain FRITZ
     there. Can you call him?
16  10-4. I'll try to find a telephone and would you check
     and see if 40's at the sub station? He may have to hold
     detail for the 3rd Platoon.
Disp  I haven't got a phone I can call out there on.
16  10-4.
Disp  4, do you know anything about a Dr. SHOWERS that is
     supposed to be out there.
4  No, I sure don't.
Disp  Well, I've got a note here says have the escort for Dr.
     SHOWERS at Love Field contact the tower when he gets
     there.
4  Is it the one coming out of Galveston.
Disp  Yeah that's the one. I guess that's him.
4  That was I that called me, didn't have any concrete
     information. We're ready for him when he comes in.
Mr. SORRELLS asked that you contact station 5 and notify Mr. ALLEN SWEAT—be sure that he broadcasts the information on the witness that saw a truck, to his men.

Disp 10-4.

Disp 9, I talked to 6 and he advised if you need them, keep them. If you don't, let them go.

Disp 10-4.

Disp 2:45 p.m. KKB 364

161 4, you did say awhile ago no press allowed on the field?

4 Right. No press.

161 10-4. There's a press car just came around me. He's going [rest of conversation not readable].

4 The plane taxiing out is the Air Force 1. If you think it's necessary you might head over that way and keep them back from that runway.

174 Where's the people that want a ride?

Disp I didn't hear you.

174 I was supposed to pick up some people here at Parkland—take them back to the Trade Mart.

Disp That was Sgt. DUGGER, I believe.

18 Go ahead to 18.

Disp 174 is waiting to take you back over there, Sergeant DUGGER.

1 Air Force 1 is airborne 2:47 p.m.

Disp 1, do you want us to hold everyone on duty until further notice?

1 Yes, Chief BATCHELOR and Chief STEVENSON will be back in the office in a minute. I'll be there shortly.

Disp 10-4 2:47 p.m.

280 He says release the men or hold em?

Disp All officers are to remain on duty until further notice, 280.

280 We got more than we need out here at Parkland. Where you want to put them?

Disp 4, you need some men at Love Field?

4 No, we're in good shape.

Disp I guess just stand by and hold them. Wait, just a minute. He's out of the car 280—just stand by and hold them. Wait, just a minute. He's out of the car 280—just stand by and we'll notify you.

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
280 10-4.
161 4, there's a man here in a car with the White House press. You have any information?
4 White House press?
161 Yes, he's wanting to get in the press plane.
4 All right, he can come on down to the air freight cargo building and walk from there.
161 10-4.
130 130 to 174 - You are to remain on duty.
174 Yes sir, I heard him. I'm at Parkland.
Disp 2:52 p.m.
Disp 225, call your home immediately.
224 111 and I are together in the downtown area. My car is over on Swiss. We had a prisoner earlier in the day. What do you suggest we do?
Disp Go get your car and get in service.
4 Say, if you get any inquiry, I did get those bags of Governor CONNALLY's off the airplane. Also got BILL STINSON's bags on the governor's staff. I'll get someone to carry them to Parkland.
Disp 10-4. 2:57 p.m.
175 What's the ambulance got over on West Jefferson at Dudley Hughes.
Disp Wait a minute. That's an injured person, 175, 3:00 p.m. KKB 364
4 Would you have someone to check at Parkland and see if some of the local Secret Service is out there?
Disp Any officer at Parkland? Command Post at Parkland?
280 Will you find out if Mr. SORRELLS from the Secret Service is out there and advise 4.
280 I'll hunt for him.
Disp 10-4
Disp 139, notify 4 we have an explosion - 4300 Northaven at the YMCA.
139 10-4.
257 I'm on Shorecrest just north of Love Field if you want to use me over on Northaven.
Disp Well, you might as well go.
257 10-4 What code?

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Code 3.

Get ahold of 515 supervisor and have them put some men on Northbound Central in the downtown area that traffic is already backing up down there.

All right.

4, Mr. SORRELLS is not at Parkland. The last information we had was he was going to the Dallas Morning News Building 3:14 p.m.

How many planes leaving out here - just 2 aren't there?

4, is there just 2 planes supposed to leave?

Both Air Force 1 and 2 are gone now. The only thing we have here is the news plane.

4, you want 32 to stand by on Shorecrest?

No. (3:16 p.m.)

You won't need anything else out - no amb. or anything. Just a matter of cleaning up now.

125, you need a man to work traffic out here on west side Cedar Springs, right where it crosses over the park lot.

10-4 (3:20 p.m.)

4, SORRELLS is now en route to Captain FRITZ's office.

10-4.

LAWSON is with me. We heard the broadcast.

Attention all solo officers, all three wheel officers, all central station radio patrol officers not on assignment, report to the Assembly Room, 3:23 p.m. Attention all solo officers, all three wheel officers, all central station radio patrol officers not on assignment, report to the Assembly Room.

Was that cleared out of .... office?

125, you want me to secure all officers out here at Parkland? It doesn't look like any more needed out here.

Report to the Assembly Room.

You want us to turn this traffic loose out here, or hold, or keep some of them out here working traffic?

280, are you at Parkland?

I'm at the entrance on Hines. I've got school patrol officers and special enforcement officers and 2 threewheelers.
No, 280, if they are needed there, keep em.  
I'm going to release some of them and tell them to come on in.  

Clear from garage, ask 190 where he wants me to report.  
Report to the assembly room 174.  

125 to 133 - At Cedar Springs and the exit to the/from the cargo terminal; that roadway has to be covered on both sides. We have some officers covering 1 side, you cover the other side.  

Was 125 wanting someone out on Cedar Springs? I just got through delivering 2 of the Presidential party to their hotels.  

Disp 3:30 p.m.  KRB 364  
251 Do you know the traffic condition in front of Parkland? I want to go back to the airport from the Trade Mart escorting a bus and a truck.  
125 They're almost normal. I just passed there.  
251 10-4 After I take this escort back to the airport, where you want me to go?  
125 Return to the detail room or to the traffic office.  
79, Officer ANGLIN, is going to remain with the family. I'm en route to get ... (3:35 p.m.)  
257 What does that squad have that just passed me running Code 3 on Midway?  
Disp Unknown - that's 31. He's got something working over at the Braniff Building, Gate 11. You might as well go on over there, too. I don't know what it is.  

Traffic situation is normal out here. I'm bringing the 3 men in to the station with me. (3:37 p.m.)  
1 Notify Chief LUNDAy he better put on rainy day schedual for traffic. It's in terrible condition all downtown.  
1 Tell him to send someone to Elm and Central right now. It's blocking, Elm's blocking up the expressway.  
104 I'm clear down here at Elm and Houston, remain out for relief.  
Disp 1, do you want us to hold the 2nd Platoon Radio Patrol to work traffic as the 3rd Platoon relieves them.  
1 Yes, I think you had better most of these intersections are blocking up, there's a terrific crowd downtown.

Disp 10-4.

4, they got something working over there at the Braniff Bldg., Gate 11, reported someone armed over there. I got 2 squads running it.

4 10-4.

257 It's going to be at the terminal not at the Braniff Building.

39 Did you put out a call on someone armed out here or something.

Disp Yes, 31-32 and 257 are on the way to the terminal building now. We had information that there was someone armed there at Gate 11. We don't know who it is.

4 Is 15/2 down at the Trade Mart still?

Disp I believe he left there already.

4 Is there any personnel left down there?

Disp I don't believe so.

30 Where did you receive the information to Gate 11?

Disp 30, that was an anonymous call from Braniff. That's all we have on it.

30 10-4. We'll check around for a complainant.

Disp 3:45 p.m. KKB 364

39 We can't find anything at Gate 11, everything seems to be all right out here.

Disp All right, notify everyone there - will clear them all, 3:46.

40 If you have any officers available, we're going to need some to the entrance to Parkland - out here cars are parking on the parkway and on the street and they sure do need someone out here to help this traffic out.

Disp How many officers do you need at Parkland?

40 If they have a couple of solos, they could probably use about 3 of them out here. They have the TV's set up on the Parkland campus here and it is causing quite a congestion out here, and I'm afraid the crowd is going to gather extensively out here after they get off from work.

Disp 4, did you receive? They need 3 officers at Parkland because of the television camera's being set up on the campus.
I did not - what happened to the people we had out there?

Well, I didn't see anyone on Hines - I'm around here at the rear now. I haven't seen anyone yet - there's a couple of highway patrolman here.

280 is in charge out there.

Contact the detail room - have them send somebody out there.

Disp

10-4.

Unknown

Left one officer on the door there.

Record shows ended at 4:09 p.m.

Disp

Contact the detail room - have them send somebody out there.

Disp

10-4.

Unknown

Record started 4:09 p.m.

Has there been any developments that you can tell me on the suspect that shot the officer, was there any connections with the shooting of the President.

Disp

At this time it's my understanding he is the same person. He is in custody.

Disp

10-4. That's not official. That's just the rumor up here.

Disp

10-4. I'll check it a little later.

Disp

4, call Homicide and Robbery.

Disp

10-4

365Did you put out a description of an automobile wanted involving the offense - involving the officer in Oak Cliff?

Disp

Stand by, No. 365.

Disp

4, hold the Presidential cars at the location. 508 is en route to print em.

Disp

As far as I know, these cars were loaded on an army transport. I don't know whether they are still there or not. I'll check.

Disp

10-4. Advise as soon as you can.

Disp

For your information, they have been loaded and have left on the other transport.

Disp

They have already gone?

Disp

Yes

Disp

Closing down Channel 2 - 5:12 p.m.

^C

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
IDENTIFICATION
OF CODES

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Dallas, Texas

April 2, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

This supplements the information set forth under date of March 16, 1964, reflecting a transcript of certain radio transmissions emanating from the Texas Department of Public Safety, Radio Station KQ 395, Dallas, Texas, from 12:10 PM, November 22, 1963, until 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963.

Captain ROBERT A. CROWDER, Company B, Texas Rangers, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 31, 1964, that the following is a list of the 10-signals used by the Texas Department of Public Safety:

10-1 Receiving Poorly
10-2 Receiving Well
10-3 Acknowledge
10-4 Relay
10-5 Busy
10-6 Out of Service (Off Duty)
10-7 In Service
10-8 Repeat
10-9 Out of Service Subject to Call
10-10 Dispatching Too Rapidly
10-11 Officials or Visitors Present
10-12 Advise Weather and Road Conditions
10-13 Convoy or Escort
10-14 We Have Prisoner in Custody
10-15 Return to Your Office
10-16 What Is Your Location?
10-17 Call This Station by Telephone
10-18 Take No Further Action Last Information
10-19 Any Answer Our _________?
10-20 Check Complete Registration
10-21 Check for Stolen or Wanted

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
10-30 Does Not Conform To Rules And Regulations
10-33 Emergency Traffic At This Station
10-55 Confidential Information
10-36 Correct Time?
10-37 Operator On Duty?
10-44 Station _______ Has Traffic For Your Station
10-50 No Traffic
10-51 Do You Have Traffic For Me?
10-52 Driver's License Check For Type Of License, Expiration Date, Restrictions, If Suspended And Latest Address
10-54 Driver's License Check Same as 10-52 Plus Departmental Or Mandatory Action—With Cause Numbers, etc., Plus Number And Type Of Other Moving Traffic Violations
10-55 Driver's License Check For Complete Listing Of Each Item On Record With Dates And Places, Supply Mailing Address Of Officer for Return By Mail
10-57 Complete Motor Vehicle Inspection Sticker Check
10-56 Truck License Information
10-73 Hit And Run (If Any Injuries, State)
10-76 Traffic Accident (Specify If Fatal, Personal Injury, Or Property Damage Only. If Road Is Blocked, State)
10-78 Drunk Driver
10-92 Reserve Room At Hotel For __________
10-37 Arrived At Scene
10-36 Finished With Last Assignment

In addition, Captain CROWDER identified the following units appearing in the above referred to transcript as follows:

Unit 1802 was the mobile unit (automobile) assigned to the Chief of Police

-2-

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Unit 1805 was the portable unit set up at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas

Units 66 and 77 are the Texas Department of Public Safety airplanes

Captain CROWDER stated all remaining unit numbers are automobiles.

This supplements the information set forth under date of March 23, 1964, reflecting a transcript made available on March 20, 1964, by Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, of all radio transmissions emanating from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office during the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail.

CHARLES PLAYER, Supervisor of Training, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised on March 31, 1964, that the Dallas County Sheriff's Office operates on two main radio channels and is identified as KKE 891. PLAYER stated the Dallas County Sheriff's Office rarely uses 10-signals because of the number of small police departments in Dallas County who contact them by radio and who are unfamiliar with the 10-signals, other than the 10-4 acknowledgment signal. He stated that they generally use normal conversation in their radio transmissions.

PLAYER identified Station 1 as the automobile unit assigned to Sheriff BILL DECKER; Station 5 as the Dallas County Sheriff's Office Dispatcher located in the Dallas County Criminal Court and Jail Building. The other numbers in the above-referred to transcript refer to automobile units, with all units in the 500 series being reserve units. He stated that Codes Numbers 1 through 6 refer to calls being answered by automobile units with the urgency of the call being designated as follows:

\[\text{--- 3 ---}\]

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Code 1 Routine
Code 2 Urgent
Code 3 Emergency
Code 4 Disregard
Code 5 En Route
Code 6 Out At Destination

This supplements the information set forth under date of March 23, 1964, reflecting a transcript made available on March 20, 1964, by Inspector J. HERBERT SAWYER, Dallas Police Department, of all radio transmissions from Channel 1 and Channel 2, the Dallas Police Radio Station KKB 364, covering the period 12:20 PM, November 22, 1963 to 6:00 PM, November 24, 1963, as they relate to the assassination of President KENNEDY, the murder of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, investigation of said assassination and murder, and the security and movement of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dallas County Jail.

On March 31, 1964, Sergeant JAMES C. BOWLES, Radio Dispatcher Supervisor, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that most of the broadcasting done on Dallas Police Radio Station KKB 364 is done on Channel 1 with Channel 2 being used on an alternate basis. He said the Dallas Police Department does not use the 10-signal system other than the 10-4 acknowledgment signal. He said they have developed their own system of signals, which are identified as follows:

Signal 4 Cut On Investigation
Signal 5 Mark Cut (Coffee or to eat)
Signal 6 Disturbance
Signal 7 Accidents
Signal 8 Drunk
Signal 9 Investigation Theft
Signal 9A Auto Theft
Signal 11 Investigation Burglary
Signal 11A Burglar in Building
Signal 12 Burglar Alarm (Silent)
Signal 12A Burglar Alarm (Audible)

Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Signal 13  Prowler
Signal 14  Cutting or Stabbing
Signal 15  Meet the Officer
Signal 16  Investigate Injured Person
Signal 17  Gang Fight
Signal 18  Fire Call
Signal 19  Shooting
Signal 20  Robbery
Signal 20A  Robbery in Progress
Signal 1A  Dog Bite Victim
Signal 22  Animal Complaint
Signal 23  Parking Violation
Signal 24  Abandoned Property
Signal 24A  Abandoned Car
Signal 25  Aggravated Assault
Signal 26  Missing Person
Signal 27  Dead Person
Signal 28  Emergency Sick Call
Signal 29  Loose Stock
Signal 30  Pick up Prisoner
Signal 31  Malicious Mischief
Signal 32  Suspicious Person
Signal 32A  Suspicious Person in Car

Code 1  Routine
Code 2  Urgent
Code 3  Emergency
Code 4  Disregard
Code 5  En Route
Code 6  Out at Destination

Sergeant Bowles stated radio patrol units have been given numbers and are assigned as follows:
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Deputy Chief M. W. STEVENS (Detective Division)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Deputy Chief N. T. FISHER (Patrol Division)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Deputy Chief GEORGE L. LUMPKIN (Service Division)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deputy Chief RAY LUNN (Traffic Division)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Inspector J. H. SAWYER (Administrative Division, Departmental Inspector)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 through 120</td>
<td>Automobile units assigned to the Radio Patrol Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 through 128</td>
<td>Captains and Lieutenants in the Traffic Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 through 199</td>
<td>Solo (two wheel) motorcycle units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Refers to all solo motors - used in general broadcast to all solo motors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 through 243</td>
<td>Accident supervisors and investigators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Traffic Division Safety Officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260</td>
<td>Three-wheel motorcycle units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Homicide Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Supervisors and detectives assigned to Auto Theft Bureau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>Supervisors and detectives assigned to Burglary &amp; Theft Bureau</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 703—Continued
Units 410 through 429
Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Forgery Bureau

Units 430 through 461
Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Juvenile Bureau

Units 465 through 504
Supervisors and detectives assigned to the Special Service Bureau

Units 505 through 514
Identification Units assigned to the Crime Laboratory

Units 515 through 517
Assigned to the Service Division Commanders

Units 518 through 539
Assigned to the Warrant Office

Unit 540
Assigned to the Departmental Photographer

Unit 541
Assigned to the Safety Officer

Units 542 through 549
Assigned to the Radio Technicians

Unit 550
Personnel Captains

Unit 559
Assigned to the Pistol Range Supervisor

Units 560 through 564
Police Wreckers

Units 565 through 567
Assigned to garage mechanics

Units 570 through 579
Assigned to the Park Dept. - Police Personnel

Unit 581
Assigned to Justice of the Peace DAVID L. JOHNSON

Unit 589
Number assigned to the Cockrell Hill, Texas, Police Officer

Units 600 through 628
Assigned to Ambulance Contract Companies

Units 693 through 699
Assigned to private news agency employees

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Commission Exhibit 705—Continued
Units 700 through 799 Assigned to Civil Defense Units
Units 800 through 874 Unassigned
Units 875 through 880 Assigned to Public Works Department
900 Units Assigned to Police Reserve Supervisors

No unit numbers are allocated past 930.

In addition, Sergeant BOWLES advised that Alert 2 is a standby call for a potential airplane crash problem at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, with Alert 1 indicating the problem has already occurred. He said 7-3 refers to the 7:00 AM to 3:00 PM traffic detail. Station 5 is the Dallas County Sheriff Dispatcher and Station 7 is the Park Department's office radio, BOWLES stated. He said "APS" is the Accident Prevention Bureau and "NBC" refers to the National Broadcasting Company.

Sergeant BOWLES advised that a capital "A" or a "Z" appearing behind a unit number indicates that a second unit is working out the same call number simultaneously assigned to another unit. As an example, he said Unit 15 is the Radio Patrol Commander with 15/2 being the second unit assigned as above.
November 22, 1963

Captain W.P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
605 Elsbeth Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:50PM, the undersigned officer met Special Agent James Hosty of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Hosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Hosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of April, 1964.

FRANCES DICK
Notary, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas
April 20, 1964

Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

To:
Lieutenant Jack Bevill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

Sir:

On November 22, 1963 I was present and accompanying Lieutenant Jack Bevill in the basement of the City of Dallas, City Hall located at 2000 Main Street. Lieutenant Bevill and myself along with several other Officers had just completed searching the Texas School-Book Depository from which Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated the President of the United States. Lieutenant Bevill and myself were enroute to the Special Service Bureau Office.

Upon entering the basement of the City Hall Lieutenant Bevill and myself met Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent Hosty who had already period his car and was walking very fast toward the entrance of the City Hall from the parking area. At this time Agent Hosty made the statement that Lee Oswald had killed the President and that Oswald was a Communist. Hosty also said that he knew that Oswald was a Communist and that he knew Oswald was working at the School Book Depository.

While we were in the basement Hosty also said several things to Lieutenant Bevill that I could not hear as there was a lot of excitement and commotion there.

Lieutenant Bevill and myself then accompanied Hosty to Captain Fritz’s office and Lieutenant Bevill introduced Hosty to Lieutenant Ted Wells. We, Lieutenant Bevill and myself then went to the Special Service Bureau Office where Lieutenant Bevill made a Report of the incident and turned the report into Captain W. P. Gannaway who is in Charge.

Respectfully submitted

V. J. Brian
W. J. Brian, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

Before me, W. S. Biggio, a Notary Public, appeared V. J. Brian who does duly swear that the facts in this statement are true.

W. S. Biggio, Notary Public.
April 20, 1964
Commission Exhibit 721
Commission Exhibit 728

Commission Exhibit 729
Commission Exhibit 746-A
Commission Exhibit 750
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 751

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 752
LEE OSWALD
with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippit.
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 tax 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. Earline Roberts the housekeeper saw him and said. "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 Tippid died instantly.

A block away a used car salesman heard shots and saw a man running along the sidewalk. He had a pistol in his hand. When he saw the operator he shot him.

Commission Exhibit 755
Memorandum -- PRS Activities in Relation to the Texas Trip

Memorandum -- Procedure for Handling Protective Research Information and Subjects

U. S. Secret Service
Treasury Department

CONFIDENTIAL

Commission Exhibit 760
From: SAIC Bouck - PRS
To: Chief
Date: Dec. 3, 1963

Subject: PRS Activities in Relation to the Texas Trip and the Assassination of President Kennedy

On about November 8, 1963, PRS was officially notified of the itinerary for the proposed trip of President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson to Texas.

A clerical employee of this office immediately checked the trip index file for PRS subjects of concern in relation to the Texas trip. No cards were found in the file that would indicate the presence of any known seriously dangerous PRS subjects as residing in the Dallas area, nor in any other area in Texas where stops were scheduled except for Houston.

The file jackets on the two Houston cases were withdrawn and taken to the Acting ASAIC who reviewed them and directed that an alert be prepared. He also examined the cards in the check-up control box and found no other subjects in the areas involved that appeared to warrant including in the alert.

On November 14, 1963, the above indicated clerical employee prepared an office memorandum advising the name of one PRS subject who had previously been referred to the interested offices and was still of concern, and furnishing identifying data on a new PRS subject who had not previously been included in the alert. The original of this memo was immediately transmitted to the White House Detail and a copy was mailed to the Houston Secret Service office.

Shortly after 1:30 p.m., November 22, 1963, PRS received word that President Kennedy had been shot. Information as to the identity of the assassin was unknown at that time. Early in the afternoon word was received that a Dallas police officer had been shot by a man named Lee Harvey Oswald, and that this man was a possible suspect in the assassination. A search of PRS files was made for any record of that name but none could be found. Other government agencies were contacted and by mid afternoon we began receiving information from these sources. By the time information from Dallas began to indicate that Oswald was probably the assassin we had received considerable background material on him from the other agencies. The processing and organizing of information received on the assassin and the assassination has been continuing from that time.
When Oswald was murdered we again made a search of PRS files with negative results for any information on the murderer, Jack Rubenstein, alias Jack Ruby.

Robert I. Bouck
Special Agent in Charge
Memorandum

TO: Chief

FROM: SAIC Bouck - Protective Research Section

DATE: Dec. 3, 1963

SUBJECT: Procedure for Handling Protective Research Information and Subjects

Information on persons of protective concern is furnished to PRS from many sources, such as:

(1) Mail, packages, and telephone calls received at the White House, the President's home, on trips, and so on. These are screened by White House employees and those that appear to be of protective interest are referred to the Protective Research Section, where they are further evaluated, and, if they meet prescribed criteria, are retained for processing in PRS.

(2) Unwelcome visitors.

(3) Information received or developed by Secret Service offices.

(4) Reports from other government agencies and officials.

(5) Reports from Police Departments and State or local sources.

(6) Phone calls, letters, etc., received directly in PRS.

When information is received in PRS it is searched against name index, location index, modus operandi index and other specialized locators, to associate the current data with any previous information relating to the identity and background of the person involved.

In the next stage of processing the document or information is carefully read and if it appears that any action is needed, it is referred to the appropriate field office for attention.

When the information indicates a serious security danger, the referral to the field is usually made immediately by telephone with a follow up of the associated documents being forwarded by mail. Airmail is used whenever warranted because of distance. Also, in cases where the dangers appear serious or the subject may be able to get to the place where the people we protect are located, an immediate "look out" warning is transmitted to all protective offices and details. When practical this alert is provided in writing along with pictures. If time is important or the principal protective details are out of Washington the alert is given to them immediately by telephone.

CONCIDENTIAL

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 760—Continued
Frequently reports that are significant are passed through the Special Agents in Charge of the protective details for their orientation, and the more important of these are circulated among the working agents. Where the information is involved or lengthy summary memos are prepared by the Protective Research Section and forwarded to the personnel engaged in physical protection. This procedure most frequently applies to groups and subversive activities, and is used as a means of orienting protective personnel on this type of danger. Alerting information on dangerous individuals is usually made available to personnel of the protective details and White House Police by means of the above-described "look outs."

Our field offices not only investigate the matters referred to them but try to eliminate or reduce the dangers by making arrests if laws have been violated, procuring hospital treatment if mental illness is involved, or soliciting the aid of local officials when appropriate. Every effort is made to handle known potentially dangerous persons in their own locality rather than allow them to travel to Washington or to other areas where the President might be.

At the completion of all protective investigations, if the subject has not been confined to an institution an evaluation of his potential danger is made. If he is evaluated as a potential danger he is scheduled for periodic check ups. Such check ups involve an automatic re-investigation of the subject at least every six months, together with a re-evaluation of his condition. In addition, wherever possible, arrangements are made with relatives, neighbors, or local officers to advise our nearest field office immediately if the subject prepares to leave his home territory, becomes more threatening, or if other alarming indications develop in the interim between our periodic check ups. When dangerous persons are confined we furnish the institution with a large red notice for the subject's file folder, requesting immediate notification in the event the subject escapes or is discharged. When these people are released a determination is also made as to the need for periodic check ups. Some hundreds of cases fall into this check up category.

For information on some of the most dangerous individuals whose locations and movements are unpredictable, the Protective Research Section maintains an up-to-date picture album of photographs and identifying information in the squad room office of the presidential protection (White House) detail. Whenever information is received that the President intends to attend a function in Washington or is to leave the city on a trip the Protective Research Section makes a special survey of the known dangers in the areas involved. In this connection a geographical index file is maintained of cards relating to persons believed to be of current protective concern. As cases are processed and evaluations or re-evaluations are made on PRS subjects, cards are inserted in this file on new subjects of interest and old cards are withdrawn when subjects are no longer of serious concern. When anticipating a Presidential trip, the file jackets

CONFIDENTIAL

Commission Exhibit 760—Continued
of the cases listed in the trip index are withdrawn and a survey is made for any new cases that are being processed, following which they are reviewed and re-evaluated. If it is still judged that the individual is of serious concern and he resides in the area or may travel to the area where the Presidential visit will occur, an alert notice is prepared. Such notices, together with any available pictures, go to the protective detail personnel and a reminder is given to the local field office, which in most instances is already familiar with the case because of previous investigation or action they have taken. In these cases the field office tries to locate the subjects in advance of the visit and either determine that they are not in a position to cause trouble or attempt to arrange for local police or others to keep an eye on such people until the visit is over. If any new dangers develop during a trip the personnel of the local field office and the protective detail are immediately alerted by telephone. Information received on proposed activities of pickets or demonstrators is likewise made known to the local field office, as well as to any of the protective details currently in that area.

Whenever advance agents are able to procure lists of waiters at banquets or other strange persons who may service the President on a trip the lists are checked through PRS files, and when feasible, through the indexes of other agencies.

In addition to the above, PRS also handles a variety of other duties, such as:

1. Manufacture, issue and control of White House Passes.
2. Procurement and evaluation of character investigations and clearance for some categories of White House employees.
3. Procurement of National Agency file checks and determinations of admittance restrictions on the large number of tradesmen, contract employees, etc., who service the White House.
4. Control of security processing of mail and gifts received at the White House.
5. Handling and disposition of suspicious packages or objects that may contain bombs or other infernal devices.
6. Evaluation of safety and control of disposition of all food, beverages and similar consumable items received by the President or the White House as gifts.
7. Control of investigations on personnel and establishments that are supply sources for for foods, beverages, drugs, etc., for the White House.
8. The performance of technical and electronic inspections to protect against covert listening devices.
9. Determination of feasibility of application, establishment of specifications for procurement, and assistance in maintaining operation of a wide variety of electronic and technical protective aids.

Commission Exhibit 760—Continued
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION

Staff Assigned to the Protective Research Section as of November 22, 1963

Special Agent in Charge
Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Administrative Aide
2 Clerks
Administrative Aide
5 Special Agents
1 Clerk
2 Special Agents
1 Security Specialist

Supervision and Administration
Credentials and Clearances
Administrative Reports & Photo Lab
Processing & control of threats, investigations, & evaluations
Technical security and Protective Aids

Commission Exhibit 761
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

PROTECTIVE RESEARCH SECTION

Protective Research Cases

November 1961 through November 1963

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762
From November 1961 to November 1963, there were 34 protective research cases established or reactivated in the state of Texas, and given investigative attention. The following table summarizes this activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
<th>No. of Cases Evaluated as Not Dangerous</th>
<th>No. of Cases Evaluated Dangerous</th>
<th>No. of Persons Arrested or Committed</th>
<th>No. of Prosecutions Declined by U.S. Attorney</th>
<th>No. Cases Closed/Unsolved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each Type</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letters or phone calls</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detected by U.S.S.S.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported by Federal authorities</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported by local authorities</td>
<td>4/3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>0/5</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a synopsis of each of the investigated cases, see the first four sections of the appendix, which follows.

In addition to the cases investigated during this period, there were 115 Texas cases in which the subjects were not judged to present a current hazard serious enough to warrant investigation, but who would bear watching for future indications of increasing risk. Most of these cases originated from letters, phone calls, and unwelcome visitors. A few representative examples of uninvestigated cases are included in the final section of the appendix.

During the same two-year period, the following nation-wide activity was handled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases Received but Not Investigated</th>
<th>Cases Received and Investigated</th>
<th>Number of PRS Subjects Arrested or Convicted</th>
<th>Number of Cases Closed as Unsolved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7,337</td>
<td>1,372</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The trend in the volume of protective research information received has been continuously rising for many years. In 1943, approximately 9,000 items of information were received; in 1953, the total had increased to more than 17,000 items; and in 1963, the total exceeded 32,000 items.
A student at North Texas State University reported information to the Denton Police Department; the Denton Police Department gave it to the Dallas Police Department; and the Dallas Police Department contacted the Secret Service.

The student informant related that a fellow student had asked him and several others to drive to Dallas and talk with General Walker. The subject and several others went to Dallas and were able to talk with General Walker. They were invited to return to Dallas for the U.S. Day Rally, and later for Ambassador Stevenson's visit. The subject is supposed to have been present when the Ambassador was spat upon.

The Dallas field office made an investigation.

The subject told the informant that something was being planned for President Kennedy when he visited Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Pictures were obtained of the subject and others of the group, and were provided all security personnel (Trade Mart, behind the head table, etc.).

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER:

No threats were made. The subject is alleged to have made derogatory remarks, to the effect that he and others planned to "rub the President's d--- in the ground."

ACTION: All security units were alerted and pictures provided.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: Investigation completed on December 12, 1963, by the Dallas office in Denton, Texas. Subject believed not to have been involved in any incident concerning the visit of President Kennedy. Subject placed in "trip file" for attention on any future trips.
DATE OF ORIGIN: October 30, 1963

ORIGIN: Information received from Chief of Police, Denton, Texas.

DETAILS: The Chief of Police reported information on possible incident to embarrass President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas.

Subject is alleged to have stated "we have something planned to embarrass President Kennedy during his visit to Dallas, Texas."

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: During investigation, subject denied making a statement about any incident planned for the forthcoming visit of President Kennedy. He alleged to be a former member of the "Klan" in Arkansas and the National States Rights Party, and is presently a member of the John Birch Society.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Nothing was developed to indicate that the subject should be considered dangerous to the President.

ACTION: No further action deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None—case closed 11/6/63.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: Case remained closed.
DATE OF ORIGIN: August 1, 1963

ORIGIN: The Protective Research Section received the "threatening letter" from the White House mailroom, and referred it to appropriate Secret Service field office.

DETAILS: The subject anonymous letter was addressed, as follows: "Washington, D.C., P. Kennedy, White House." It was postmarked Fort Worth, Texas, July 29, 1963, and stated, "Sorry Kennedy, I am going to kill you in three days. Yours truly, Jackie Kennedy. P.S.: I am a stripper."

The Protective Research Section was unable to associate the letter with any known subject. The Dallas office made an extensive investigation of directories, the Police Department, and the Post Office Department in an effort to make an association. One person with the name "Jackie Kennedy," Fort Worth, Texas, was listed. She was interviewed and found to be reputable. No further information was developed that would help identify the writer.

ACTION: Case was closed as unsolved. The handwriting was placed in the PSS visual file for reference in the event further letters from the subject are received. To date, no letters have been received from the subject.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued

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DATE OF ORIGIN: February 1963

ORIGIN: A citizen filed complaint with the local sheriff; the sheriff made information known to the FBI; and the FBI advised this Service.

DETAILS: Investigation determined that the informant alleged that the subject remarked, "for $1.50, I would kill the President and call him a g-- d--- sob."

The sheriff, in the district where the subject resides, was interviewed, and no record was found in the name of the subject. According to the sheriff, the subject has a good reputation.

Subject was interviewed, stating that he was only joking with the informant; that he has no ill will toward the President; and that he voted for the President. Subject has no record of mental illness, and no history of criminal or subversive activity.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Through investigation and interview, the Dallas office ascertained that the subject does not appear to be dangerous, nor does he express any animosity toward the President.

ACTION: This matter was presented to the U.S. Attorney and prosecution was declined. Checkups not deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None
DAVILS OFFICE

DATE OF ORIGIN: January 15, 1963

ORIGIN: Authorities at Love Field Airport, Dallas, found notebooks in one of their lockers, containing pictures of the President with the word "kill" written on them. The notebooks were turned over to the Secret Service.

DETAILS: Investigation determined that the subject is a mentally ill, childlike man of 22 years. His parents are working, responsible people who attested to the fact that their son had a head injury when he was young. They stated that he draws and writes nonsense in notebook after notebook. The mother said that subject has never mentioned the President, other than to say that he likes the President's hair because it is similar to his own.

VALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: The Dallas office determined that the subject should receive psychiatric treatment, although he could not be considered dangerous at this time. The parents promised that the subject would be given psychiatric help, and that they would advise this Service in the event the subject took an interest in the President.

ACTION: Periodic checkups were not deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: The Protective Research Section requested a follow-up investigation.

On March 5, 1963, the Dallas office interviewed the subject. The subject stated that the President and Vice President are on his "good" list, and that he likes the President very much. Subject was observed to have friendly feelings toward the President. Checkups were not deemed necessary.

No subsequent activity after the date of interview.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: September 17, 1962

ORIGIN: The U.S. Air Force, Carswell Air Force Base, provided this Service with information that the subject made an angry telephone call and threatened the life of the President.

DETAILS: Investigation determined that the subject telephoned the air base and complained about the sonic booms destroying his property and disturbing his family.

The subject denied threatening the life of the President. The air force alleged that subject made the remark, "if action is not taken to stop the booms, I will go to Washington and blow the President out of the state."

On September 17, 1962, the subject called the White House and talked with an agent of this Service. He made the same complaint about the sonic booms; related that his elderly mother was being disturbed; but did not make a threat at this time.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Through investigation, the Dallas field office ascertained that the subject does not appear dangerous, nor does he have any animosity toward the President.

ACTION: Periodic checkups were not deemed necessary. This matter was discussed with the U.S. Attorney and prosecution was declined.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
TE OF ORIGIN: May 11, 1962

ORIGIN: A citizen reported to the FBI office in Amarillo that the subject, while at a bridge party, stated that he would donate $1,000 toward the assassination of President Kennedy. The FBI provided this information to the U.S. Secret Service.

DETAILS: Investigation determined that the subject is a reputable professional man in his community. The informant and the subject have been at odds with one another for years. When asked about the alleged statement, the subject said that he had been misquoted; that he actually had said "it would be worth $1,000 to have Kennedy removed from office."

VALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Investigation revealed the subject to be a responsible person; a professional man; well thought of by associates; and no record of mental illness. Subject was not considered a security risk or dangerous to the safety of the President.

ACTION: Periodic checkups were not deemed necessary. This matter was discussed with the U.S. Attorney, and prosecution was declined.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None.
DATE OF ORIGIN: May 17, 1962

ORIGIN: Subject wrote three letters to Secret Service employees.

DETAILS: Subject requested assistance from the Secret Service in making an appointment with the President.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject is 15 years of age and wrote the letters, believing the Secret Service could help in obtaining an appointment with the President.

He was interviewed in the presence of his father, and it was learned that he had no animosity towards the President. Subject appeared to be an avid student of government.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: There was nothing to indicate that subject should be considered dangerous to the President.

ACTION: Subject was requested to discontinue writing the Secret Service regarding appointments with the President.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: Case closed.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: December 1, 1961

ORIGIN: Subject wrote letter to the President.

DETAILS: The letter stated as follows: "I think you have misled the people of this country long enough. Why don't you go and jump in the Pacific Ocean and drown. If you want any more, you meet me person-to-person with one thirty-eight special."

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject has a nervous condition which he blames on shock treatments received at the South Carolina State Hospital after his wife had him committed in 1959. He was released in August 1959. Nothing was developed to indicate that subject has tendencies toward violence. He acknowledged writing subject letter.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Investigation failed to develop information that subject was a danger to the President.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: No further activity.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case was closed.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: October 25, 1961

ORIGIN: Subject wrote 10 letters to the President in October 1961.

DETAILS: One of the ten letters contained an implied threat to the President, as follows: "If you reject the truth, you will soon be forced to serve the False Prophet or be killed... Plain Truth Magazine."

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject stated that he wrote the letter but had failed to put the entire contents in quotation marks, as he had quoted it from a magazine called "Plain Truth Magazine." He indicates that he has only the kindest regards for the President. He expressed regret that his letter had occasioned an investigation, and stated that he would be careful of what he writes in the future. Subject spoke in a very coherent manner but it was noted that he spoke very slowly and seemed to have some difficulty in concentrating.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Nothing was developed during the investigation to indicate any degree of danger to the President.

ACTION: The matter was discussed with the U.S. Attorney's office and prosecution was declined. No further action deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: Subject wrote two additional letters to the President but they do not warrant further investigation.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case was closed.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
HOUSTON OFFICE

DATE OF ORIGIN: Two letters dated August 14 and August 15, 1963.

ORIGIN: One letter was received from an official of the Criminal District Court, New Orleans, La., and the second letter was addressed to the Vice President.

DETAILS: Investigation determined that the subject is a widow of 62 years, and a senility case who suffers hallucinations. She is concerned with money due her, and believes the Vice President took out stock in her name.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Subject is in a state of mental and physical deterioration, and is not considered dangerous by the investigating office.

ACTION: Subject not considered a threat; checkups not deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
ATE OF ORIGIN: October 31, 1962

ORIGIN: Postal Inspector provided statements from postal employees relating that the subject remarked that he would kill the President if he weren't married and didn't have a family.

DETAILS: Subject denied making such a statement. He said that he is an outspoken man and opposed to the President on many political issues, but that he respects his office and would never attempt to harm him physically.

VALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Investigation indicated that the subject was "blowing off steam." Associates stated that he is an outspoken person, but believe him to be a responsible law-abiding citizen of good repute in his community. No mental illness was determined. Subject claimed he felt no animosity toward the President and denied making a direct threat.

ACTION: Case was discussed with U.S. Attorney and prosecution was declined. The Houston field office did not consider the subject to be dangerous, and checkups not deemed necessary.

SEQUENT ACTIVITY: None

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: August 6, 1963

ORIGIN: Letter forwarded to the Protective Research Section by the White House Mail Room.

DETAILS: Letter was addressed to the President, and contained a threat by the writer to kill her former sister-in-law. The subject is being prosecuted at Waco, Texas, for mailing a letter containing a threat.

Subject stated that, by writing to the President, she hoped that he might help her regain custody of her children.

EVALUATION OF

DEGREE OF

DANGER: Through investigation, the Houston field office determined that the subject was not concerned with the President, and not considered dangerous to the President.

ACTION: Checkups not deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT

ACTIVITY: None
DATE OF ORIGIN: June 18, 1963

ORIGIN: The FBI received information from a Federal Housing Administration official, and provided this information to the Secret Service.

DETAILS: The subject, a 21-year-old girl, taped a derogatory note to the wall of the lunchroom where she worked. She is most unhappy with the civil rights situation and the President's handling of it.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Investigation determined that the subject is immature, and apparently was giving vent to her emotions. No threat was made.

The U.S. Attorney was consulted and prosecution was declined.

ACTION: The Houston field office, through investigation, ascertained that the subject was not dangerous, and checkups were not deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None
DATE OF ORIGIN: September 12, 1962

ORIGIN: Subject is a boy of 17 years. He displayed an air pistol resembling a .25 colt, during the President's speech at Rice University Stadium. The police and Secret Service agents apprehended the boy, and the pistol was taken from him.

DETAILS: The boy was interviewed, and stated that he only wanted to see what would happen when he displayed the gun. He said that he would not have harmed the President.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Subject apparently is of subnormal intelligence. His parents stated that he has not done well in school; that he has never been mentally ill; that he expressed eagerness to hear the President speak; but they are certain that he did not intend to harm the President. The Houston field office determined that the subject should not be considered dangerous, and periodic checkups were not deemed necessary. The U.S. Attorney was consulted, and prosecution was declined.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
A citizen informed the FBI that he had heard a "sack boy" in a Houston grocery store relate that his grandmother had a plan to kill the President. The FBI notified this Service.

The subject woman is 67 years of age. She denied any knowledge of a plan to kill the President, and appeared to be normal in every respect. Her neighbors attested to the fact that she is a reputable and responsible person in the community. Subject stated that she worked for the John Birch Society in 1962, but is no longer a member.

The Houston field office judged that the subject was telling the truth and did not consider her dangerous. Checkups were not deemed necessary.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: Post card dated October 2, 1962.

ORIGIN: Forwarded to the Protective Research Section by the White House Mail Room.

DETAILS: Subject, using an anonymous name, wrote an abusive and threatening post card, as follows: "Just For Kinfolk, you and all your family are goddam s.o.b.'s; death to all of you."

ACTION: The Houston field office made an extensive investigation in an effort to identify the subject. Thirteen different departments and agencies were contacted during this investigation, and all types of directories were reviewed and searched.

Efforts were made in the Protective Research Section to associate the post card with subjects previously of record, with negative results.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: No additional mail was received from this writer.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: September 12, 1962

ORIGIN: A citizen reported to the FBI that a Houston businessman was quite hostile to the President, and was known to be in possession of firearms. The FBI provided this information to the Secret Service.

DETAILS: Investigation developed that the informant was somewhat unreliable. It developed that the subject collected guns; felt animosity for the President; but has never been known to threaten the President.

ACTION: None

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: After an investigation, it was judged that the subject was not dangerous. Checkups not deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: Subject is reported to have made derogatory remarks regarding the President in March or May 1963, but no threats were made.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: Letters since early 1942.

ORIGIN: Subject wrote to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, asking if he could engrave the likeness of a $1 bill on a Winchester rifle. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing turned the letter over to the Chief of the U.S. Secret Service.

DETAILS: The subject has continued to write to the Chief and White House assistants. He has not shown any particular Presidential interest.

DEGREE OF DANGER: Investigation was conducted, and subject not considered dangerous.

ACTION: It has not been deemed necessary to make periodic checkups.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: Subject continues to write to the Chief and others; is concerned with coins, reproductions, laws governing same, etc.

A legal brief was received from subject on December 22, 1963.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued

ORIGIN: The informant stated that a fellow-employee had made a remark that could be considered a threat to the life of the President.

DETAILS: Subject is alleged to have said that the President was giving the United States to the Russians; that the President should be "got rid of;" and that the President might not live long enough to service out his term of office.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject was found to be a responsible man of good reputation, but considered radical in his political views.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: It was learned during the investigation that the subject is an auxiliary deputy sheriff. Several close associates were interviewed and they all stated that the subject is a responsible person, but had been verbally critical of the President's liberal policies. They had never heard the subject make a threat toward the President. Nothing was developed to indicate that the subject was mentally ill.

ACTION: Measures were taken to see that the subject was never used on a protective assignment.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: This case was brought to the attention of the White House Detail and the Houston field office, when it was learned that the President was planning a trip to that area on November 21, 1963. The Houston field office checked to see that subject was not used during the above indicated trip.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: March 29, 1962

ORIGIN: Letter forwarded to the Protective Research Section by the White House Mail Room.

DETAILS: Subject wanted the President to help her with her domestic financial problems, stating "I am so disgusted with life, I think I will kill myself; I will take the shorter way out."

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject is a divorcee with three small children. She stated that she wrote the letter because she thought the President would help her. She had no idea that she could obtain welfare and thereby improve her situation.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Subject considered to be of no danger to the President.

ACTION: The subject was put in contact with a local welfare agency.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None

STATUS ON 11/22/64: No additional activity since the initial letter.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: December 19, 1962; August 31, 1962

ORIGIN: The Post Office Department referred letters written by a 68-year-old religious fanatic, which had the following notation rubber-stamped on the envelopes: "If this was comi propaganda it would go postage free in USA during the Kennedy Administration."

In addition, on August 31, 1962, an anonymous letter was also forwarded to this Service by the Post Office Department, containing critical remarks of Mrs. Kennedy and her actions on her trip to India. The addressee believes the letter was written by the same religious fanatic.

DETAILS: The letter containing the derogatory remarks concerning the Kennedy Administration was associated (not positively) with the anonymous letter critical of Mrs. Kennedy.

ACTION: No action deemed necessary.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: No further writings or information have been received.
DATE OF ORIGIN: November 3, 1961

ORIGIN: Letter addressed to the FBI and the Secret Service, Houston, Texas. Second letter, addressed to the President, was taken from the Houston mails because of no postage, and turned over to this Service.

DETAILS: Investigation revealed that the subject, in 1961, became demented and started writing very aggressive letters to various agencies and Government offices. In 1961, she was committed to a mental institution and remained there for one month. She was released to her mother and again commenced writing letters—-one containing derogatory remarks regarding the President and the Vice President. She was arrested on a lunacy complaint and again committed to a mental institution.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Subject is obsessed with the idea that money is coming to her. She believes the President is using her ideas in solving national problems and is not paying her for same. The Houston field office determined that checkups should be made, and a Form 1609 was filed with the mental institution.

ACTION: Periodic checkups initiated and currently in effect. Not considered dangerous to the President's safety.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: Subject's brother was recently interviewed, and he stated that the subject has improved and is presently working, part-time, as an attendant at the hospital where she is committed.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: November 6, 1961

ORIGIN: Letter forwarded to the Protective Research Section by the White House Mail Room.

DETAILS: Subject stated that he is motivated by Divine guidance and, through his knowledge of the Holy Spirit, can dispel evil influences.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject is 62 years of age. The subject's doctor related that he is passing through the male climacteric phase of his life which, aggravated by several personal tragedies in his family, has caused undue emotional stress and strain.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: During the investigation, the subject's doctor stated that he did not consider the subject dangerous, but this did not exclude the possibility that the subject might attempt to visit the White House or the President.

ACTION: The Houston field office judged that the subject should not be considered dangerous, and periodic checkups were not initiated.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: On February 8, 1962, the subject visited the Houston field office and delivered two manuscripts for transmittal to the President, stating that the Holy Spirit had commanded him to write them. He stated that he did not care if the President acknowledged receipt of these writings; that it would make no difference to him, as he had accomplished his mission.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: No subsequent activity since the above date.
DATE OF ORIGIN: July 1, 1947

ORIGIN: Receipt of abusive and obscene letter addressed to President Harry S. Truman.

DETAILS: Subject has written numerous communications to the President. These letters have been abusive, obscene, and threatening in nature.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject has been of record with this Service since 1947 and, because of her activity, has been evaluated as an apparent mental case.

Subject was arrested on September 29, 1955, and released on December 24, 1955. She made several more threats and was again arrested on April 14, 1960, and released on May 26, 1960. She continued to write letters of a threatening nature.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Upon being examined, subject was declared to be a paranoid, suffering from schizophrenia. She was subsequently committed and periodic checkups have been maintained on her.

ACTION: Subject committed on two occasions, and checkups maintained.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: This case was brought to the attention of the White House Detail and the Houston field office on November 14, 1963, when it was learned that the President was planning a trip to that area on November 21, 1963.

One subsequent letter was received in December 1963.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: November 15, 1963

ORIGIN: Information received telephonically from FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: Subject interviewed by FBI on November 14, 1963, and stated that he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan; that during his travels throughout the country, his sources have told him that a militant group of the National States Rights Party plans to assassinate the President and other high-level officials. He stated that he does not believe this is planned for the near future, but he does believe the attempt will be made.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject was arrested on September 30, 1963, in Piedras Negras, Mexico, with two other men for stealing three automobiles. Information developed by the FBI indicates that the subject was attempting to make some sort of deal with them for his benefit in the criminal case now pending against him. There was no information developed that would indicate any danger to the President in the near future or during his trip to Texas. As of January 27, 1964, subject was still incarcerated pending Federal court action.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: In view of subject's incarceration, he was considered to be of no danger at this time.

ACTION: No further action taken.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None. An FBI report received January 31, 1964, relative to their interview in jail.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: Subject incarcerated.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: April 26, 1963

ORIGIN: Subject made several telephone calls to the Vice President's staff at the LBJ Ranch in Johnson City, Texas, in an effort to interview Mrs. Johnson in person.

DETAILS: The above calls were made in an effort to seek Mrs. Johnson's help for Federal employment.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject appeared normal in his behavior and gave no indication of being a mental case at the time of his interview. He was courteous and well mannered, and offered his wholehearted cooperation to clear up any misunderstanding of his intentions.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Investigation failed to indicate that subject was, in any way, a dangerous person.

ACTION: No further action taken since it appears that the subject is a normal person seeking to better himself.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case was closed.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: June 29, 1962

ORIGIN: Subject jumped in front of the automobile carrying the President of the United States and the President of Mexico during the visit of President Kennedy to Mexico City on June 29, 1962.

DETAILS: Subject stated that he did the above act for the purpose of stopping the vehicle and talking to both Presidents. He was arrested by Mexican authorities and held in custody during the remainder of the visit.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject claimed he did not go beyond the third year of high school; has never been regularly employed, nor served in the military; and claims no financial resources except $10 per week from his mother. He spends most of his time travelling, and might be expected to travel anywhere in the United States, South America, or Europe.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Subject expressed friendly feelings toward the President and his family. He claimed to have no experience with firearms or explosives, and stated that he did not have a weapon of any kind.

ACTION: Subject was arrested by the Mexican authorities, and arrangements were made through the State Department to contact the Brazilian Embassy for the purpose of delaying any request for visa to Brazil until after the contemplated Presidential visit at the end of July 1962.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: Subject forwarded three postcards directly to the San Antonio field office concerning his itinerary. No other activity of a protective nature was noted.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case was closed on July 18, 1962.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: February 12, 1962

ORIGIN: Letter addressed to Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson.

DETAILS: Subject complained about mineral rights on a small piece of land in Texas. "I am informing you that I shall cause your death if you do not cause this small oil developments. I had you in danger at about 8:15, Sunday morning March 4, 1962, at my house."

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject was previously committed to the State Hospital, Austin, Texas, from 1957 to 1960, at which time she was discharged. A diagnosis could not be obtained from the hospital; however, the doctors agreed that subject should have additional treatments.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: It was not believed that subject poses any threat of bodily harm to the Vice President, especially since she lives in such a remote area and is not allowed to leave the house without the attendance of one or both of her parents.

ACTION: Subject's parents committed her and she is currently at the State Hospital, Austin, Texas.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: Case closed and a "stop" was placed at the institution on the subject's release.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
SAN ANTONIO OFFICE

DATE OF ORIGIN: January 24, 1962

ORIGIN: Information received from Austin, Texas, Police Department of an anonymous call regarding a bomb in KTEC television station.

DETAILS: A call was received at the Police Department on the night of January 1, 1962, advising that a bomb was planted at the television station. The caller was unidentified.

BACKGROUND: The Protective Research Section maintains files on bombs; therefore, this case was brought to our attention.

ACTION: A thorough search was made by the Austin Police Department upon receipt of the call, with negative results. It is the opinion that the call was made by a prankster.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: No further leads developed.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case was closed.
DATE OF ORIGIN: January 8, 1962

ORIGIN: Referral from Office of Special Investigations, USAF, San Antonio, Texas.

DETAILS: Subject is a potential Presidential visitor, and is very persistent in his endeavors to gain an appointment with the President.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject is a Polish immigrant and acknowledged going to Bergstrom Air Force Base seeking assistance in talking to the President. He expressed great love for the President, the Vice President, and their families. He advised that he went to the air base with the intention of catching an airplane ride to Florida to see the President, with the hope that the President would employ him as a bodyguard or place him as an employee in the home of the President's parents. He appeared to have a persecution complex.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Investigation indicated that the subject was friendly toward the President.

ACTION: No further action taken.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: No activity since closing of case on January 26, 1962.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: Case closed.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: September 8, 1961


DETAILS: Subject stated in a letter written in Spanish that he represents Almighty God and, in part, "I want you to know that you cannot fight me and win—I will destroy you before you can even touch me."

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: A report made by the examining physician at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Waco, Texas, in 1960, showed the subject had been having persistent psychotic ideas since 1952; that subject advised he was feeling impulses and receiving messages from outer space regarding certain secrets, and that he felt he should inform J. Edgar Hoover of some of this information in order that same could be related to President Eisenhower. He was admitted on February 5, 1960, and discharged on September 3, 1960. After reading subject letter, the doctor advised that subject's tendencies were turning from suicidal to homicidal and that he needed medical assistance.

Subject committed again on November 8, 1961, at VA Hospital Waco, Texas, and discharged on February 14, 1962.

EVALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: Subject considered likely to cause injury to himself or others if not immediately restrained. As a result, he was committed as noted above.

ACTION: No further action taken after subject's discharge on February 14, 1962.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: Subject wrote a letter to President Johnson on January 15, 1964, but it contained only incoherent writings.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case was closed. Checkups not deemed necessary. Subject considered not dangerous after discharge from VA Hospital on 2/14/62.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
DATE OF ORIGIN: June 5, 1963

ORIGIN: Information received telephonically from FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: An anonymous telephone call was received by the owner of a restaurant in El Paso, Texas. This restaurant is located on the route to be used by the President from the airport on June 5, 1963. The caller stated, "A bomb will go off in your restaurant at 6:30 p.m.," and hung up. The call is one of many referred to the El Paso Police Department which remains unsolved, and no bombs have ever been discovered.

ACTION: A search was made of the restaurant by local police officers, and they remained in the establishment until the President departed. Nothing was found.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case was closed on June 17, 1963, since no leads were developed.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
ATE OF ORIGIN: February 20, 1958

ORIGIN: Information received telephonically from Provost Marshal, Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C.

DETAILS: Information furnished was that subject had written a letter to the President in which he indicated that he would visit the President at Thomasville, Georgia. The letter was intercepted and the Secret Service in Washington, D.C., was notified. Subject was adjudged potentially dangerous by the military because he drank a quantity of paint and swallowed razor blades and nails.

BACKGROUND OF SUBJECT: Subject was diagnosed by the Department of Neuro-Psychiatry, Valley Forge Hospital, Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and an opinion was rendered that he was chronically mentally ill with very little likelihood of any change of personality; that he will probably be maladjusted for the rest of his life.

VALUATION OF DEGREE OF DANGER: During the investigation, it was judged that subject had no Presidential complex nor posed any danger to the President.

ACTION: Periodic checkups were maintained until November 5, 1962, at which time they were discontinued because of improvement in the subject's condition.

SUBSEQUENT ACTIVITY: None. FBI report, dated November 23, 1963, was received relative to their interview of subject's brother.

STATUS ON 11/22/63: The case remained closed.
TOPIC : Subject interviewed at the northwest gate of the White House.

DATE : October 4, 1963

LOCATION : Washington, D.C.

EXCERPT : Subject is a vagrant and travels the country, subsisting by washing dishes in various restaurants. He is friendly and has no real interest in the President. He was not detained.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
TOPIC: Letter written to the President.

DATE: April 17, 1963

LOCATION: Hamilton, Texas

EXCERPT: Subject an obvious mental case, writing long letter to the President about having been shot up in World War I.
TOPIC : Letter written to the President.

DATE : April 17, 1963

LOCATION: Beaumont, Texas

EXCERPT: Subject has Presidential and persecution complex; wants the President to help him have a film released which subject thinks he produced. The tone of the letter was friendly and congenial toward the President.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
TOPIC : Letter written to the President.

DATE : March 11, 1963

LOCATION: Houston, Texas

EXCERPT : Subject has Presidential complex, and wrote obscene letter to the President. Subject is religious, and letter does not indicate any ill will toward the President.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
NOT INVESTIGATED

OPIC : Subject was interviewed at the northwest gate of the White House.

DATE : March 7, 1963

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

EXCERPT : Subject claimed to be a "Disciple of God," and wished to confer with the President on peace. He travels the country as an evangelist. He was advised to discontinue coming to the White House since it was not possible for him to obtain an appointment with the President. Subject was friendly and posed no Presidential problem. He was not detained.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
TOPIC: Subject interviewed at the northwest gate of the White House.

DATE: October 22, 1962

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

EXCERPT: Subject wanted to see the President to personally deliver letters which he had written to him on political and religious matters. He did not display hostile feelings toward the President and appeared to understand when told that the President could not see him.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
TOPIC : Letter written to the President containing two live rounds of .22 caliber ammunition.

DATE : September 17, 1962

LOCATION: Harlington, Texas

EXCERPT : A 60-year-old lady mailed two live .22 caliber bullets to the President. The Post Office authorities investigated. Subject is crippled by polio and is bedridden.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
TOPIC : Letter written to the President and the Secret Service.

DATE : February 23, 1962

LOCATION: Houston, Texas

EXCERPT : Subject addressed a letter to the President and the Secret Service, asking "Is this a free country? Do we have freedom of speech and freedom of the press?" Then why is it against the law to write you letters threatening to kill you? I read that people can get sent up for five years. Why, if it's a free country; as long as we don't carry out the threat, why be punished?"

Subject ended the letter with "I've no intention of threatening you, I'm just curious."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 762—Continued
TOPIC: Subject made a telephone call to the White House.

DATE: February 8, 1962

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

EXCERPT: Subject appeared at the Washington Field Office of the FBI on February 7, 1962, and produced a letter to the President, containing a design for a guided missile invention. He telephoned the White House on February 8, 1962. He was friendly and stated that if not successful at the White House, he planned to go to the Russian Embassy and endeavor to sell his invention there. Subject has a history of mental instability. This information was indexed for future association.

Commission Exhibit 762—Continued
April 1, 1961

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE USED AS GUIDES IN DETERMINING WHETHER WHITE HOUSE MAIL IS TO BE ACCEPTED FOR PRS PROCESSING.

IF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS ARE MET, THE ITEMS IN QUESTION SHOULD BE ACCEPTED

(1) Subjects previously of record in PRS.

(2) Threats of all types, including direct threats, implied threats or wishes for harm.

(3) Obscene, profane or indecent.

(4) Visitors or potential visitors.

(5) Telephone callers (non-legitimate).

(6) Suicides.

(7) Demented subjects with Presidential and persecution complexes.

(8) Demented subjects with Presidential complex and a strong obsession.

(9) Voluminous writer (when specifically requested).

(10) Any others with approval of SAIC or ASAIC.

NOTE: Criteria used in the screening of White House mail by the Protective Research Section, U.S. Secret Service, prior to and as of November 22, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 763
April 1, 1964

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE USED AS GUIDES IN DETERMINING WHETHER WHITE HOUSE GATE CALLERS SHOULD BE COMMITTED FOR MENTAL OBSERVATION.

IF THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND, IN ADDITION, ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS EXIST, YOU SHOULD CONSIDER COMMITMENT

(1) If the subject makes a direct or implied threat.
(2) If it appears that he may harm himself or others.
(3) If it appears he is unable to care for himself.
(4) If he appears to be in a desperate state of mind.
(5) If he is strongly determined to see the President.
(6) If he visions himself to be some other person or has delusions motivating him to take orders or instructions from some visionary person.
(7) If he has strong delusions of persecution coupled with a Presidential complex.
(8) If he has a strong obsession that motivates him to objectionable conduct.

NOTE: Criteria used in processing White House gate callers by the Protective Research Section, U.S. Secret Service, prior to and as of November 22, 1963.

Commission Exhibit 764
To:

Gentlemen:

The United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, is interested in

who is now in your institution. We desire to be informed of subject's transfer or release, and therefore request that you fill out and mail the attached card (no postage required), in the event this person is to leave, or has left your institution. As our file number on the attached post card identifies this person, it will not be necessary to insert any name on the card.

IF THE ABOVE-NAMED SHOULD ESCAPE, PLEASE NOTIFY US AT ONCE BY TELEPHONE OR TELEGRAPH COLLECT.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge

Telephone:

Gentlemen:

The subject (do not insert name on this card) will be:

released on (Date) to ___________________________
address ___________________________

transferred on (Date) to ___________________________
address ___________________________

ESCAPED on (Date)

(Name of institution)

Commission Exhibit 765
Sample Cases

Illustrating Several Phases

of Protective Research Activity

Commission Exhibit 766
Protective Research Case Illustrating a Phase of PRS Activity

On January 20, 1964 at Fredonia, Arizona, an anonymous letter was mailed to the White House, containing a threat to kill President Johnson. On the evening of the same date a threatening telephone call was received at the White House and was referred to a Special Agent of the Secret Service for handling.

Through a Protective Research analysis of the statements made in the phone call and those contained in the letter it was judged that the same person was involved in both threats. Comparisons were made of the handwriting in the letter with specimens on file in the Protective Research Section and the identity of a possible suspect was established. Investigation by a Secret Service field office confirmed the association of the suspect with both the threatening letter and telephone threat. The subject was arrested, has been found guilty in federal court, and is currently being held pending sentencing by the court.

Protective Research Case Illustrating a Phase of PRS Activity

On August 6, 1963, an anonymous annoying phone call was received by Dr. W. J. Mann, Chief of the Radioactivity Section, Radiation Physics Division, of the National Bureau of Standards. The following day Dr. Mann received a second call, apparently from the same individual, during which the caller uttered a threat to harm the President. On both occasions he refused to identify himself, but did mention a nickname. The information was reported to the Protective Research Section. A search of specialized indexes of that Section revealed the existence of two letters that had been sent to the President in July, 1963, in which the same nickname was mentioned, and the writer was disturbed because he thought God's power had caused an excessive amount of radioactivity to build up here in Washington. These letters were signed and contained an address of the probable writer.

The letters and threat information were referred to the local Secret Service Field Office. Through investigation the writer was located and his association with the phone calls was confirmed. It was further determined that he was suffering from mental illness, and arrangements were made for him to receive treatment at the Psychiatric Convalescence and Rehabilitation Center at Washington, D. C.

Commission Exhibit 766—Continued
Protective Research Case Illustrating a Phase of PRS Activity

Subject is a white man more than 70 years of age. He was employed as a substitute postal clerk for many years. He has a record of mental illness in recent years and has been a prolific writer of complaint letters. In 1955 he picketed at the White House, demanding that the American flag be flown over every public place.

On December 8, 1960 the Postal Inspection Service in Boston advised the Boston Field Office of the Secret Service that the subject had sold his home in Belmont, Massachusetts, and had turned the mortgage over to a home for homeless children. Further, he told the local postmaster that he hoped they would remember him as he had been and not by what he was going to do. He said that what he was going to do was wrong in some ways but right in others, that he would probably get blown up himself, but that he was going to do it anyway. Subsequently the postmaster had received a note from the subject instructing that any mail for the subject be forwarded to General Delivery, Washington, D. C. The postmaster had become disturbed and reported the information to the Postal Inspection Service because he felt the subject might attempt to harm himself or the President-elect. The Boston Secret Service Field Office telephoned this information to the Protective Research Section. The Field Office was requested to investigate with as much haste as possible. An immediate warning notice was prepared by the Protective Research Section and issued to the White House Detail, the President-elect Detail, the White House Police, the Washington Field Office, the Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Police Department, the Capitol Police, and the Supreme Court Police. In addition, the Washington Field Office was requested to investigate the possible presence of the subject in the D. C. area.

On December 14, 1960, the Protective Research Section was further notified that the Belmont postmaster had another letter from the subject dated Dec. 9, 1960, post-marked Aiken, S. C., and giving a return address of

Commission Exhibit 706—Continued
General Delivery, Palm Springs, Florida. The Boston office had also determined that the subject had purchased and might be carrying dynamite.

Acting on the possibility that subject meant his address to be Palm Beach rather than Palm Springs, the Protective Research Section immediately discussed by telephone the seriousness of the matter with the Secret Service Office in Miami. It was agreed that even though no law violation had been established the danger appeared serious enough to warrant requesting the Florida police to issue a general pick up order to all enforcement officers in the area.

Warning notices requesting apprehension of the subject for questioning by the Secret Service were accordingly issued to personnel in all police agencies in the southern district of the State, including a personal contact made with the Palm Beach and the West Palm Beach Police Departments. Local postmasters were also alerted in case the subject called for mail.

At about 9:00 a.m. the following day subject was arrested by a Palm Beach police officer. He denied any unlawful acts or intent and a request to the local court for a search warrant was denied on the grounds that the accusations against the subject were hearsay. He was taken before the U. S. Commissioner and during the hearing voluntarily agreed to a consent search of his car and motel room. A search of the car revealed 7 sticks of dynamite. In his room were found 3 additional sticks of dynamite, 10 dynamite caps, 2 short pieces of fuse, 3 batteries, and an electric switch. Documents were also found which confirmed the indication that the subject intended to use the dynamite in an assassination attempt.

Commission Exhibit 766—Continued
Memorandum

TO: Chief
FROM: SA Lawson, White House Detail

DATE: November 19, 1963

SUBJECT: Preliminary Survey Report - Visit of President to Dallas, Texas, to speak at a luncheon being sponsored by Dallas Citizens Council, Dallas Assembly and the Science Research Center on November 22, 1963. The President will be accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy and by the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson.

Attached are the following:

1. Itinerary.
2. Post Assignments.
3. Motorcade.
4. Instructions to Agents.
5. Communications.
6. Reception Committee List.
7. Identification Samples.
8. Sample Luncheon Invitation.

Approved:

Winston G. Lawson,
Special Agent.

Commission Exhibit 767
ATTACHMENT 1.

ITINERARY

11:35 AM  Arrive airport. Will be received by approximately 17 persons. Appropriate dress will be business suit.

11:45 AM  Depart airport via motorcade. The motorcade is taking a longer route than necessary to the Trade-Mart where the luncheon is being held to afford the people of Dallas a chance to see the President.

12:30 PM  The President arrives at the Trade-Mart, 2100 Stemmons Freeway.

12:40 PM  The head table is seated and the luncheon begins.

1:25 PM  The luncheon is over. Short introductions of head table guests will be made. The President will be introduced and the President will speak.

1:50 PM  The President leaves the luncheon area.

2 PM  The Presidential motorcade departs the Trade-Mart.

2:20 PM  The Presidential motorcade arrives at the airport.

2:30 PM  The President's plane departs for Austin, Tex.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 767—Continued
ATTACHMENT 2.

DALLAS LOVE FIELD

1. Point where President deplanes
   - SAIC Sorrels
   - SA Lawson

2. Crowd - fence area
   - ATSAIC Roberts and SA's Ready,
     McIntyre and Bennett (follow-up
     car)

3. Press area
   - SA Lawton (remain at airport
   to set up return)

4. Motorcade area
   - SA Warner (remain at airport
   for return)

5. Proximity of Mrs. Kennedy
   - SA Hill
   - SA Landis

6. Proximity of Vice President
   - ASAIC Youngblood
   - ATSAIC Johns

7. Point where Vice President deplanes
   - SA Kivett

TRADE MART

1. Point where President's car stops
   - SA Grant

2. Seated in front of Head Table
   - ATSAIC Stout
   - ASAIC Youngblood

3. Left Front - Head Table
   - SA Sullivan

4. Right Front - Head Table
   - SA Olsson

5. Lobby check point
   - SA Rowlett

6. Press area - balcony
   - SA Berger

7. Behind Head Table
   - SA Steuart

8. Press Area - First Floor
   - SA Johnsen

The Presidential and Vice Presidential follow-up car Agents will supplement
those posts upon their arrival.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 767—Continued
MOTORCADE

Lead Police Vehicles
Lead Car
President's Car (SS 100X)
Secret Service Follow-up Car (SS 679X)
Vice President's Car (Lincoln Convertible)
Vice President's Follow-up Car
Wire Service Car
Press Photo Car
Press Photo Car
Press Photo Car (local press)
Congressional Car
Congressional Car
Congressional Car
Congressional Car
Congressional Car
White House Staff Car
Press Bus
Press Bus
Staff and Dignitary Bus
Extra Cars
Rear Police Vehicles

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 767—Continued
ATTACHMENT V

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS

ATSAIC Roberts and SA's Ready, McIntyre and Bennett will work the Presidential follow-up car throughout this entire movement. They will be joined by SA's Hill and Landis from the First Lady's Detail. As noted in Post Assignments, SA Lawton will remain at the airport with SA Warner, Dallas office, to set up the President's departure.

The 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. shift of ATSAIC Stout and SA's Sulliman, Johnsen, Olsson and Berger will be made at the airport upon their arrival by SA Lawson and transported to the Trade-Mart in Dallas police vehicles. Upon their arrival at the Trade-Mart they will be met by SA Grant for posting. Immediately upon the President's departing the Trade-Mart, they should return to the airport in the same police vehicles.

There will be the following identification, samples of which are in Attachment No. 7: local press badge, Committee badge, head table badge, airport reception committee badge, WH press badge, WH communications support badge and lapel pins for Trade-Mart personnel, head table waiters, drivers, and plain clothes officers.

Agents will wear their red and white permanent lapel pin and WH Communications and White House Staff will wear their corresponding lapel pin.

Commission Exhibit 767—Continued
ATTACHMENT 5.  

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications arrangements were made by CWO Arthur Bales, Jr., WHCA. These facilities are as follows:

1. Telephone: A Dallas switchboard will be operating with the usual capabilities. Phones will be spotted at locations where the President will visit.

   The dial number is Riverside 1-3421.

2. Radio: A Charlie base radio station will be in operation.

3. A communications center is located at the Sheraton Hotel.

4. Recording of the President's speech will be made at the Trade-Mart.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 767—Continued
ATTACHMENT 6.

AIRPORT RECEPTION COMMITTEE LIST

Mayor & Mrs.                          Earl Cabell
President, Chamber of Commerce        Bob Cullum
Head of Council of Churches           Luther Holcomb
Vice Chairman, Democratic Committee   Cliff Cassidy
Committeeman                         John Gray
State Chairman                       Eugene Locks
Head, Citizens Council                Mr. & Mrs. Erik Jonsson
Head, Dallas Assembly                 Dawson Sterling
President, AFL-CIO                    Charlie King
Exec. Secretary, AFL-CIO              Allen Maley
Pres. Negro Chamber of Commerce       James E. Smith
Head of Demo. Clubs                   Dave Moss
County Judge                         Lew Sterrett
U. S. Attorney                       Barefoot Sanders
Dallas Women's Club, Council Pres.    
Vice President, State AFL-CIO         George Miner
Vice President, State AFL-CIO         David Keeler

Commission Exhibit 767—Continued
The Dallas Citizens Council
The Dallas Assembly
The Science Research Center
request the pleasure of
the company of

at a luncheon in honor of
The President and Mrs. Kennedy
The Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson
The Governor and Mrs. Connally
Friday, the twenty-second of November
at twelve noon
The Trade Mart

Commission Exhibit 767—Continued
FINAL SURVEY REPORT

Re: Visit of the President, Mrs. Kennedy, the Vice President, and Mrs. Johnson to Dallas, Texas, where they were scheduled to attend a luncheon and the President was to speak. This luncheon was sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council, the Dallas Assembly, and the Science Research Center on November 22, 1963.

Mr. James J. Rowley
Chief, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

INTRODUCTION

Reference is made to my preliminary survey report dated November 19, 1963.

This survey was conducted by SA Winston Lawson, Office 1-16, and SAIC Forrest Sorrels, Office 3-3, and assisted by SA David Grant, Office 1-16, from November 13 through November 22, 1963. SA Jerry Kivett, Office 1-22, coordinated the Vice President's plans for the visit from November 18 through November 22, 1963.

A large crowd was on hand to greet the Presidential Party at the airport. The motorcade route was lined by crowds which were quite large, especially in the downtown area. The invited guests were awaiting the arrival of the Presidential Party at the Trade Mart, the site of the luncheon and speech.

Appropriate attire for this luncheon was a business suit.

ITINERARY

11:35 a.m. The Vice President and Mrs. Johnson accompanied by other members of the party arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, aboard AF #2. (See attached Proposed Manifest for AF #2 - Fort Worth to Dallas.) Attachment #1

Confidential

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

Commission Exhibit 768
11:40 a.m. The President, Mrs. Kennedy, and Governor and Mrs. Connally, accompanied by other members of the party, arrived at Love Field, Dallas, Texas. (See attached Proposed Manifest for AF #1 - Fort Worth to Dallas.) Attachment #2.

The President was met by members of the party from AF #2 and the local reception committee. Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Connally were presented flowers. (See preliminary report reception committee list. Mr. George Miner and Mr. David Keeler were deleted.)

The President, Mrs. Kennedy, the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson walked along the airport fence shaking hands and greeting the crowd. The motorcade vehicles were being loaded at this time. (See Scheduled Motorcade List.) Attachment #3.

11:55 a.m. The Presidential Party departed the airport.

12:29 p.m. Appropriate signal given by SA Lawson from Lead Car that we were approximately five minutes from destination - the Trade Mart.

12:30 p.m. (Approx.) Because of what appeared to be the sound of a firecracker or gunfire, also because of unusual activity in the Presidential and follow-up cars, we immediately accelerated movement of Lead Car. Information was received over the two-way radio that we should proceed to the nearest hospital, and we were escorted speedily to the Parkland Hospital. The President and Governor Connally were placed on stretchers and were immediately taken to the Emergency Room for medical attention. (See my statement and statements from other agents as to activities during this incident.)

Note: Separate reports containing information on activities at the hospital and subsequent trips of the Vice President and the body of the President to Love Field and their departure for Washington, D. C., will be submitted as soon as practical.

Note: The following is the approximate scheduling of events and itinerary for the remainder of the visit.

12:35 p.m. (Approx.) Presidential Party should arrive at the Trade Mart, 2100 Stemmons Freeway in parking lot on Industrial Boulevard.
Presidential Party were to be greeted by Mr. John Stemmons and Mr. Trammel Crow, representatives of the Trade Mart, and escorted to an indoor garden area behind the head table to meet head table guests. Other luncheon guests arriving in the motorcade were to be escorted to tables, and the head table guests be shown to their places. "Hail to the Chief" would be played by an organist upon the President's appearance at the head table. (See attached Head Table List.) Attachment #4.

12:45 p.m. (Approx.) Head table served. Many other luncheon guests should have been served some of their luncheon.

1:20 p.m. (Approx.) Luncheon serving completed, short introductions by Mr. Erik Jonsson, remarks, introduction of the President, President's speech.

1:55 p.m. (Approx.) Presidential Party leaves head table area, is escorted to motorcade formation area in same parking lot and motorcade is formed. Time is allowed for President to meet luncheon guests or crowd outside the Trade Mart, if he so desired.

2:05 p.m. (Approx.) Presidential motorcade departs Trade Mart.

2:20 p.m. (Approx.) Presidential motorcade arrives at Love Field. Time was allowed for President to bid good-by to any assembled crowd. Presidential Party departs and the members board their respective airplanes.

2:30 p.m. (Approx.) The President and party board AF #1, which departs for Austin, Texas. Immediately following was the Vice President and party aboard AF #2.

ROUTES
See Map Attachment. Attachment #5.

Dallas Love Field to Trade Mart
Motorcade proceeds southeast along airport apron past parking lot toward Continental Hangar; bearing right before Continental Hangar and proceeds out onto airport entrance road; left on airport entrance road to right of median strip; left on Mockingbird Lane; left on Lemmon Avenue; right on Turtle Creek Boulevard; bear left onto Cedar Springs Road; left on Harwood; right on Main Street; right on Houston Street; left on Elm Street;
bear right on access road to Stemmons Freeway (Interstate 35-E); continuing northwesterly on Freeway; exit at Wycliff-Industrial Boulevard Exit; right on Industrial Boulevard; right into side parking lot of Trade Mart (parking lot roped off); stop at side door near front of building. Distance ten miles. Time 40-45 minutes.

Trade Mart to Dallas Love Field

Proceeds northwesterly out of parking lot; right on Industrial Boulevard; left on Harry Hines Boulevard; exit at Mockingbird Lane Exit; right on Mockingbird Lane; left on airport entrance road; right towards special entrance cut in fence west of Continental Hangar (same entrance used on inbound trip); continue north along airplane parking area; left along employee parking lot direct to AF #1 and AF #2 on airport apron. Distance four miles. Time 12-15 minutes.

Note: The Parkland Hospital is located on the original route to the Trade Mart and Love Field. These routes were not varied.

SECURITY

All Presidential movements on this visit were within the confines of the Dallas city limits, and state and county law enforcement agencies assisted the Dallas Police.

Love Field, Dallas, Texas

Love Field is the Municipal Airport for Dallas and is capable of handling the type Presidential aircraft used on this trip. The Air Force Operational and Safety Advance was conducted by Major Charles Nedbal, USAF, and safety, servicing, crash and fire equipment, other normal checks, measurements and positioning of planes were conducted under his direction.

Security at the airport was provided by agents of this Service and the Dallas Police Department with augmentation by the Sheriff's Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety personnel. The general public was contained behind a chain link fence or parking lot fence. Only authorized airport or air line personnel, Air Force personnel, Reception Committee, local press representatives, members of the official traveling party, communications support personnel, local Host Committee Members, and security personnel were to be admitted to the airport reception area. Service trucks for air lines using an access road in the area were to be admitted to the apron until arrival of the Presidential Party and then detained until motorcade departure. The same condition prevailing on the motorcade’s return to the airport.
The general public was contained behind a chain link fence with police crowd and check point control. In addition, general public was contained behind parking lot fence with police control. The press area was located near the rear ramp of AF #1 and was formed by ropes and stanchions with police to contain the press and move the press area ropes if needed. Agents were deployed around the President and Mrs. Kennedy and the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson as they walked along the fence to the crowd area. Police were also used on adjacent and near-by airport building roofs for traffic control, and to keep the public from access roads and other areas not to be used by the public. Plain-clothes officers were stationed in and around the general public. (See attached airport area map - Attachment #6 - and airport reception area diagram - Attachment #7.)

Route - Security

Security of the route was effected by agents of this Service traveling with the motorcade, escorting police automobiles and motorcycles, and strategically deployed police along the route.

Uniformed police were utilized at main intersections, both for crowd and traffic control. Outriders of escorting motorcycles were used for traffic control at secondary intersections as the motorcade proceeded along the route and to clear any traffic ahead. Motorcycles were utilized ahead of the pilot car, the lead car, the right and left flanks of the President's car and Secret Service follow-up car to keep the people off the street. Other motorcycles and a police car were utilized at the rear of motorcade to keep it intact and prevent any vehicle from passing the motorcade.

Additional police officers were stationed along the motorcade route in areas where large crowds were expected and where the motorcade might be moving more slowly. City trucks were positioned along the motorcade route with personnel assigned to clear the streets of refuse or other objects thrown into the street.

All bridges, overpasses and railroad crossings on the route were policed. There was no scheduled passenger rail traffic on the two rail crossings which bisected the route during the time the motorcade was to pass. Police were stationed at these crossings to control any freight switching.

Possible picketing and embarrassing incidents were discussed. The police were to enforce local ordinances in this respect. A copy of a local ordinance dated November 18, 1963, concerning picketing or interference with private or public assemblies is attached. Attachment #8.
Trade Mart Security

This is a four-story building of concrete and steel construction where showrooms are leased to manufacturers and manufacturers' agents. An indoor courtyard over 300 feet long, 100 feet wide, and four stories high is located in the middle of the building with skylights overhead and balconies overlooking the courtyard from the second, third and fourth floors. Two tri-level suspension bridges extend across the courtyard. The kitchen and serving area are located on the first floor at the north end of the courtyard and an indoor garden and fish pool are located at the south end.

Security at the Trade Mart was effected by agents of this Service, Dallas Police, and personnel from the Dallas County Sheriff's Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety. Only invited luncheon guests, lessees, bona fide showroom customers or other authorized personnel identified by previously designated badges or identification were allowed in the building. The screening of lessees and their customers was made by Trade Mart personnel and doubled checked by police officers and an agent of this Service. Police and an agent of this Service screened luncheon guests and other persons authorized to enter the building.

No lessee or customer was to be allowed in the courtyard or balcony area, No luncheon guest was to be seated behind the head table on any floor. Wooden screens were placed on all floors behind the head table at the escalator areas obstructing view of anyone overlooking head table from the rear. Officers were placed to keep people moving to their seats. Check points were maintained on all floors to assure that only authorized persons were permitted in the courtyard and balcony areas. Usherettes assisted luncheon guests to find their correct numbered tables. No persons were to be allowed on suspension bridges except television technicians and one live television camera, which was on a pre-designated bridge. The Trade Mart is secured overnight by Trade Mart guards. Additional security of the building was implemented at 7:00 a.m. on November 22, 1963, by Dallas Police and later augmented by Secret Service agents. No freight deliveries were to be made to the showrooms during the President's visit. Only the main entrance was to be used by the luncheon guests, lessees, and their customers, and police were posted at all doors. Uniformed police and plain-clothes officers were deployed in corridors, balconies, main lobby, head table area, luncheon table area, kitchen, and other areas. In addition, places were provided at tables to seat agents in front of the head table positions of the President and Vice President. Only key Trade Mart personnel were to be admitted to the courtyard area. Usherettes were either employees of the Trade Mart or members of their families.
Catering for the luncheon was furnished by Crotty Bros., Boston, Massachusetts, the contract caterers for the Trade Mart. They normally operate the Trade Mart cafeteria on food service. The President's food supply was to come from the general food supply, and the head table waiters, food preparers, and Crotty Bros. personnel were listed and names and data sent by SAIC Sorrels, Dallas, to our Protective Research Section for processing. Any catering personnel in proximity to the head table were identified by green lapel clips.

The Dallas Fire Department conducted a safety inspection and had firemen deployed in the Trade Mart with protective equipment. The Dallas Health Department inspected the kitchen area and facilities.

The general public was not allowed in the parking lot area where the motorcade would pass and was to stop. No public vehicles were allowed to park in the lot. It was secured by ropes and barricades. Police officers were placed on the roof of the Trade Mart, Market Hall, and Dallas Home Furnishings Mart, as they overlooked the point where the President would alight from his vehicle. Police were also utilized for crowd, traffic, and parking control at the Trade Mart.

Special instructions were sent to lessees of the Trade Mart by W. E. Cooper, General Manager, Dallas Market Center. (See attachment #9.)

See Trade Mart diagram. Attachment #10.

POST ASSIGNMENTS

The following changes from the preliminary report should be noted:
SA Rybka remained at the airport to help effect security of the departure with SA Lawton and SA Roger Warner. SA Taylor was assigned to be in close proximity to Mrs. Johnson and work the Vice Presidential Detail follow-up car in addition to those agents previously mentioned in the preliminary survey report.

SS-100-X, Presidential car, was driven by SA Greer with ASAIC Kellerman in the front seat.

SS-679-X, Presidential follow-up car, was driven by SA Kinney and worked by ATSAIC Roberts and SAs Hill, Landis, Ready, McIntyre, Bennett, and Hickey. Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Powers, White House Staff, were also in this car.

The Vice Presidential car, a Lincoln Convertible, was driven by Herschel Jacks, Texas DPS Officer, with ASAIC Youngblood in the front seat.

The Vice Presidential Detail follow-up car, a Mercury Sedan, was driven...
by Joe H. Rich, Texas DPS Officer, and worked by ATSAIC Johns and SAS Kivett and Taylor. Mr. Cliff Carter, Executive Assistant to the Vice President, also rode in this car.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS

In addition to instructions to agents contained in the preliminary survey report, the following should be noted:

Changes of the personnel for both the Presidential Detail and the Vice Presidential Detail follow-up cars should be noted as above in post assignments.

Agents at the Trade Mart proceeded to Parkland Hospital by police vehicles when word was received of injury to the President and his arrival at Parkland Hospital.

It should be noted that a green lapel clip for head table waiters and key catering personnel was listed as identification in Instructions to Agents in the preliminary report (Attachment #4) but not listed on attachment sheet #7. An additional lapel clip (gray) was added after the preliminary report was submitted and was used as identification for airport and air lines personnel in close proximity to the Presidential and Vice Presidential aircraft.

AUTOMOBILES

SS-100-X and SS-679-X arrived at Dallas, Texas, Love Field, at approximately 6:15 p.m. aboard an Air Force plane on November 21, 1963. They were accompanied by SAS Hickey and Kinney. They were unloaded and escorted to the basement of the Airport Terminal Building, and Dallas Police afforded protection of these automobiles until relieved by SAS Kinney and Hickey on November 22, 1963. Mr. Dick Fisher, Lincoln-Mercury Division, Ford Motor Company, Dallas, Texas, furnished seven cars for use by the official party.

Mr. Sam Bloom, local Host Committee, made available two sedans as extra cars, three convertibles for press photography pool and two station wagons and one panel truck from Earl Hayes Chevrolet, Dallas, Texas. The station wagons and truck were to transport White House Press sound gear and White House Staff equipment, i.e., Presidential Flags, Seal, Chair, to Trade Mart and return. This equipment, however, was sent direct to the Trade Mart in Dallas from Fort Worth after its use at the Presidential breakfast at Fort Worth.

Mr. Sam Bloom also made arrangements for three Continental busses for transportation of some of the official party and the press. (See previously mentioned motorcade list attachment.)
Notice of the proposed Presidential trip to Dallas was furnished to the Protective Research Section on November 8, 1963. The indices were searched, and no active subjects were of record. No subsequent information was received from the Protective Research Section of any subject requiring attention.

A list of catering personnel, wash room attendants, and the organist who might be in close proximity to the President at the Trade Mart and a list of persons who would serve the food were forwarded to the Protective Research Section by SAIC Sorrels, Dallas Office, on November 18, 1963.

On November 21, 1963, at a police meeting in Chief Curry's Office, I was given a copy of a locally distributed circular (Attachment #11) describing President Kennedy as being wanted for treason. The distributors of the circular were not known to the police. SAIC Sorrels has forwarded copies of this circular to the Protective Research Section for record purposes, and an investigation is being conducted.

Informants of the Right Wing Movement were interviewed by SA Hewlett, Dallas Office, to identify any possible trouble makers. Motion-picture films of the assault on Ambassador Stevenson which occurred in Dallas were viewed with members of the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department at Station KLRD TV-Radio. Still photographs were obtained of persons involved in this incident. SA Hewlett was on duty at check point entrance at Trade Mart with copies of these pictures. Detectives in the lobby and luncheon area were also furnished copies of these photographs and were screening for these individuals. A number of individuals who resembled those in these photographs were placed under surveillance at the Trade Mart.

At approximately 12:30 p.m. November 22, 1963, President Kennedy and Governor Connally of Texas were struck by gunfire while riding in SS-100-X during a motorcade to the Trade Mart. The President died at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, at 1:00 p.m. CST, November 22, 1963.

Communications

To the information contained in communications attachment in preliminary report, the following should be added:

Charlie Radio communications between Dallas Base Station and the following points were maintained with portable or installed equipment:
Lead car; President's car; Presidential follow-up car; Vice Presidential
Detail follow-up car; White House Communications Agency car; the Trade
Mart; the Airport; and AF #1 and AF #2.

The Vice Presidential car and Vice Presidential follow-up car were using
portable sets with Baker Frequency for their own car to car communication.
As previously stated, the Vice Presidential Detail follow-up car also
had a portable set on the Charlie Frequency to maintain communications
with the rest of the Charlie Net. En route to the Parkland Hospital,
ASAIC Youngblood issued instructions on his portable shoulder strap
radio that personnel riding in the Vice Presidential follow-up car should
switch radio from Baker to the Charlie Frequency.

A police vehicle was assigned to the White House Communications Agency
Communications Center, Third Floor, at Sheraton-Dallas Hotel to escort
White House Communications Agency personnel with messages to the Presi-
dential Party.

PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS

Press and photographer coverage was under the direction of Mr. Malcolm
Kilduff, White House Press Office, assisted by Mr. Wayne Hawks, White
House Staff.

A press area was roped off at the airport for press coverage. Live
television under a local pool arrangement was telecast from the airport.

Live television and radio under a local pool arrangement were arranged at
the Trade Mart. Press phones were located on the main floor of the
Trade Mart in addition to phones and teletype machines in the fourth
floor Press Room. A press area was provided along a wall to the left of
the head table. Still camera and sound on film camera positions were
provided on the second floor balcony to left of head table. The White
House Correspondents and Photographers and other press representatives
traveling on the press plane were provided with regular "Trip of President
Tags" - green printing as previously mentioned in the identification
attachment to preliminary survey report.

Local press arrangements were coordinated through Mr. Sam Bloom and Mr.
Felix McKnight of the Local Host Committee. Mr. Bloom's office arranged
for printing local press badges (badge sample attached to preliminary
survey report), and these badges were to be distributed to accredited
local press. These numbered press badges were controlled by Mr. Bloom's
representatives.
CONCLUSION

Persons assisting and cooperating with this Service in preparation for this visit:

Mr. Robert Cullum, President, Dallas Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Sam Bloom, Sam Bloom Agency, Dallas, Texas
Mr. Felix McKnight, Executive Editor, Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas
Mr. K. Howard Megredy, Assistant Director of Aviation, Love Field, Dallas, Texas
Mr. John Stemmons, Dallas Market Center, Dallas, Texas
Mr. W. E. Cooper, Dallas Market Center, Dallas, Texas
Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas
Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas
Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas
Deputy Chief R. H. Lunday, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas
Deputy Chief N. T. Fisher, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas
Sheriff William Decker, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas
Major Guy Smith, Texas Department of Public Safety
Lieutenant C. H. Cheshire, Texas Department of Public Safety
Deputy Chief Raymond Burress, Dallas Fire Department, Dallas, Texas
Mr. Jack Puterbaugh, Representative of Democratic National Committee
(handle political contacts)
CWO Arthur Bales, Jr., White House Communications Agency (coordinated communications, public address and power facilities)

Approximate number of personnel participating in overall security measures were:

Dallas Police, uniformed
- Trade Mart 180
- Route 90
- Escort 20
- Love Field 55
- Cruising 100

Dallas Police, detectives 40

Texas Department of Public Safety, uniformed
- Rangers 40
- plain-clothes 16

Dallas County Sheriff Department 14

Dallas Fire Department 26

Agents, Office 1-16 (White House Detail) 20

Agents, Office 1-22 (Vice President’s Detail) 4

Agents, Office 3-3 (Dallas Office) 4
Mr. James J. Rowley

Attachments: #1 - Proposed Manifest - AF #2, Fort Worth to Dallas
#2 - Proposed Manifest - AF #1, Fort Worth to Dallas
#3 - Scheduled Motorcade List
#4 - Head Table List
#5 - Map Attachment
#6 - Airport Map
#7 - Airport Reception Area Diagram
#8 - Local Ordinance No. 10046, Dallas, Texas
#9 - Special Instructions to Lessees of Trade Mart
#10 - Trade Mart Diagram
#11 - PRS Circular

Very truly yours,

Winston G. Lawson
Winston G. Lawson
Special Agent

Approved:

Gerald A. Behn
Gerald A. Behn
Special Agent in Charge

Attachments (11)

Confidential

Commission Exhibit 768—Continued
1. THE VICE PRESIDENT
2. MRS. LYNDON JOHNSON
3. CLIFF CARTER
4. GEORGE REDDY
5. MARIE FEHNER
6. ELIZABETH CARPENTER
7. GENERAL CLIFTON
8. CONG. J. BROOKS
9. CONG. A. THOMAS
10. CONG. H. THORNBERRY
11. CONG. G. PURCELL
12. CONG. J. YOUNG
13. CONG. W. ROGERS
14. CONG. G. MAHON
15. CONG. H. GONZALEZ
16. STEWART STOUT - SS
17. SAM SULLIVAN - SS
18. RICHARD JOHNSON - SS
19. ERNEST OLSSON - SS
20. ANDREW BERGER - SS
21. PAUL E. LANDIS - SS
22. RUFUS YOUNGBLOOD - SS
23. LEX JOHNS - SS
24. GLEN BENNETT - SS
25. SP-7 GEORGE HILLER - USA
26. LT. GOV. PRESTON SMITH
27. ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR
28. SPEAKER BYRON TUBBELL
29. MRS. PRESTON SMITH
30. MRS. WAGGONER CARR
31. MRS. BYRON TUBBELL
32. WARREN TAYLOR - SS
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<tr>
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<th>PROPOSED MANIFEST - AF #1</th>
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<td>FORT WORTH TO DALLAS</td>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>THE PRESIDENT</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>MR. KENNETH O’DONNELL</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>MR. LAWRENCE O’BRIEN</td>
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<td>MR. DAVID POWERS</td>
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<td>BRIG. GEN. GODFREY T. MCHUGH</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>MISS PAMELA TURNURE</td>
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<td>MISS EVELYN LINCOLN</td>
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<td>MR. MALCOLM KILDUFF</td>
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<td>MRS. MARY GALLAGHER</td>
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<td>DR. GEORGE BURKLEY</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>MISS CHRIS CAMP</td>
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<td>GOVERNOR CONNALLY</td>
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<td>MRS. CONNALLY</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>SENATOR R. YARBOROUGH</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>MR. ROY H. KELLERMAN - SS</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>MR. CLINT HILL - SS</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>JOHN J. O’LEARY - SS</td>
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<td>MR. EMORY ROBERTS - SS</td>
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<td>MR. JOHN READY - SS</td>
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<td>MR. DONALD LAWTON - SS</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>MR. WILLIAM T. MCINTYRE - SS</td>
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<td>23.</td>
<td>MR. HENRY RYERKA - SS</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td>MR. WILLIAM GREER - SS</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>CONG. R. ROBERTS</td>
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<td>CONG. J. BECKWORTH</td>
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<td>CONG. O. TEAGUE</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>MSgt JOSEPH GIORDANO - USA</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>CWO IRA GEARHART - USA</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>CONG. J. WRIGHT</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>MR. MERRIMAN SMITH - PRESS</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>MR. F. CORNIER - PRESS</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>MR. B. BASKIN - PRESS</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>MR. B. CLARK - PRESS</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>MR. GEORGE THOMAS</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>NGCM ELLIS H. HENDRIX - USN</td>
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SCHEDULED MOTORCADE LIST

Motorcycles

Pilot Car - Jack Puterbaugh, Deputy Chief G. L. Lumpkin, Detectives Turner and Sinkle

Motorcycles

Lead Car - Chief Curry, Sheriff Decker, SAIC Sorrels, SA Lawson

President's Car (SS-100-X) - President, Mrs. Kennedy, Governor Connally, Mrs. Connally, ASAIC Kellerman, SA Greer driving

Motorcycles (position varied)

S Follow-Up Car (SS-679-X) - SA Kinney driving, ATSAIC Roberts, SAS Hill, Landis, Ready, Bennett, McIntyre.

Note: See Post Assignments Section for additional persons who were in follow-up car.

Vice President's Car - Vice President, Mrs. Johnson, Senator Yarborough, Lincoln Convertible - DPS driver Herschel Jacks, ASAIC Youngblood Convertible

S Follow-Up Car - DPS driver Joe H. Rich, ATSAIC Johns, SAS Kivett and Taylor Mercury

Car #1 - Mayor and Mrs. Earle Cabell, Congressman Ray Roberts Comet Convertible

Telephone Car - Wire Services, WH Press Officer

Press Pool Convertible - Pool White House Newsreel and Motion Picture Chevrolet

Press Pool Convertible - Pool White House Still Photographers Chevrolet

Press Pool Convertible - Local Press Pool of both Still and Newsreel Photographers

Car #2 - Congressmen Rogers, Thomas, Thornberry and Mahon Mercury Convertible

Commission Exhibit 768—Continued
SCHEDULED MOTORCADE LIST

Car #3 - Congressmen Beckworth, Teague, Brooks and Wright (Mercury Convertible)

Car #4 - Congressmen Purcell, Gonzalez, Young and Patman (Lincoln Sedan)

Car #5 - Extra car for unplanned guests, or other VIPs needing transportation (Mercury Station Wagon)

Official Party Bus - White House Staff, Vice President's Staff, Governor's (Continental Staff, Airport Reception Committee if going in motorcade)

Press Bus - White House and Traveling Press (Continental Bus Co.)

Press Bus - White House and Traveling Press (Continental Bus Co.)

White House Communications Car - White House Communications Agency Personnel

Western Union Car - Western Union Personnel

Extra Car - For unexpected developments (Chevrolet)

Extra Car - For unexpected developments (Chevrolet)

Local TV and Press Auto

Police Car

Motorcycles

Confidential

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 768—Continued
HEAD TABLE LIST

1. PRESIDENT
2. MRS. KENNEDY
3. VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON
4. MRS. JOHNSON
5. GOVERNOR AND MRS. CONNALLY
6. SENATOR YARBOROUGH
7. MR. AND MRS. ERIK JONSSON
8. MR. AND MRS. DAWSON STERLING
9. DR. AND MRS. LLOYD HERKNER
10. MAYOR AND MRS. EARLE CABELL
I, Winston G. Lawson, Special Agent, United States Secret Service, hereby give the following account, to the best of my knowledge, of my official duties from November 4 to November 21, 1963, concerning the visit of President Kennedy to Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

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On about November 4, 1963, I was notified by telephone by ASAIC Boring, White House Detail, that I was being assigned to go to Dallas, Texas, concerning a proposed Presidential trip and that by November 8, 1963, further information would be available as to more details.

On November 8, 1963, Mr. Roy Kellerman, ASAIC, White House Detail, gave me a tentative schedule of the President's visit to Texas and other information concerning contacts and the scheduled Dallas portion of the trip. I telephoned the Dallas Secret Service Office with information that Mr. Jack Puterbaugh, Chief Warrant Officer Arthur Bales, Jr., White House Communications Agency, and myself would arrive in Dallas, Texas, aboard a special Air Force plane, on Tuesday, November 12, 1963, at Love Field at approximately 7:30 pm. The Dallas Office was requested to obtain room reservations and to meet us at the airport. I then dictated a confirming memorandum to the Dallas Office of this telephone call. I also obtained necessary motorcade car numbers and various colored lapel clips or badges to be used for identification purposes.

The Protective Research Section was notified of the President's proposed trip to Dallas on this same date. The indices were searched and no active subjects were of record.

Tuesday, November 12, 1963, I departed the White House with other Agents for Andrews Air Force Base. I departed Andrews Air Force Base at 8:20 am in U. S. Air Force plane No. 2615, a special flight carrying the advance groups for the Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth, and Dallas, Texas, stops. I arrived at Love Field at 6:30 pm, and after Mr. Puterbaugh, Mr. Bales and myself were met by SA Patterson, Dallas Office, we were taken to the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel.
On Wednesday, November 13, 1963, Mr. Puterbaugh and I went to the Dallas Secret Service Office, and met with SAIC Sorrels of that office, other Dallas Office Agents, and in general discussed the trip. Mr. Puterbaugh and I both made various phone calls and conducted general advance activities. SAIC Sorrels, Mr. Puterbaugh, SA Steuart and I then went to the office of Mr. Robert Cullum, President of Dallas Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Local Host Committee, and a local Dallas businessman. Plans for the President's visit were discussed. We all then went to the Trade Mart, one of the buildings under discussion for use as a luncheon site. We met with Mr. W. E. Cooper and other representatives of the Trade Mart, and Mr. Sam Bloom, another member of the Local Host Committee, and looked over the building and its facilities. We continued our discussions at lunch and Mr. Cullum then drove us to the Women's Building in the State Fair Grounds, another building under discussion as a luncheon site. After inspecting this building and its facilities, Mr. Cullum drove us to the office of Mr. Felix McKnight, Executive Editor of the Dallas Times Herald, who had been contacted by the White House Press Office to help arrange local Press arrangements.

On Thursday morning November 14, 1963, I again handled various details of this advance. At approximately Noon, SAIC Sorrels, myself and Mr. Puterbaugh went to the office of Mr. Eugene Locke and discussed various aspects of the visit. Also on Thursday, SAIC Sorrels and I went to Love Field and met with CWO Bales, WHCA, Mr. George Coker, Director of Aviation, and Mr. M. Howard Megredy, Assistant Director of Aviation, and discussed with them their recommendations as to where the three aircraft should best be "spotted". A discussion was had concerning an Air Force Survey Team, including the President's pilot, Colonel Swindal, and Major Nedbal, who had arrived at Love Field the morning of the 13th and discussed safety and servicing, and parking information. SAIC Sorrels and I drove one of the proposed routes from the airport to the Trade Mart at the approximate speed probably to be taken during the motorcade, and looked over other security facts along the route. There were other general arrangements, phone calls, and discussions concerning this advance which cannot be recalled on this date.

CONFIDENTIAL
Commission Exhibit 769—Continued
On Friday, November 15, 1963, various general advance duties were conducted in my hotel room or the Secret Service Office. SAIC Sorrels and I went to the Dallas Police Headquarters and met with Chief of Police Jesse Curry, Deputy Chief Charles Batchelor, Deputy Chief N. T. Fisher, and a few other of Chief Curry's command officers. Details of the motorcade were discussed and possible routes, particularly from the airport to the Trade Mart, and we requested that a command officer be present at a general meeting of the local Committee to be held later that afternoon at the Baker Hotel. After returning to the local Secret Service Office and conducting other incidental advance preparations, SAIC Sorrels, Mr. Puterbaugh, and I met Mr. John Stemmons, co-owner of the Dallas Market Center, and the aforementioned Mr. Robert Cullum, President of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Baker Hotel for a working lunch. I returned to the Secret Service Office, and then at approximately 3 pm SAIC Sorrels and I joined Deputy Chief Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, Mr. Puterbaugh, Mr. Erick Jonsson, who was to be Master of Ceremonies at the luncheon, Mr. Cullum, Mr. McKnight, and other representatives of the Local Host Committee or interested parties. It had been announced that day that the Dallas Trade Mart would be the site of the luncheon and more aspects of the visit known at that time were discussed, including the motorcade downtown, Press arrangements, power and communications support, luncheon programming, and other factors. Other incidental advance details were handled by discussion and phone calls later that evening.

On Saturday, November 16, 1963, I met SAIC Sorrels, Mr. W. E. Cooper, other representatives of the Trade Mart, Mr. Cullum, Mr. McKnight and Mr. Honeycutt. Details were worked out for sound on film coverage area, live pool television, and other facilities. Also met Mr. Crotty and Mr. Saich, Crotty Bros. Caterers, and discussed catering and list of their key personnel. Various other details of the building and luncheon were discussed.

On Sunday, November 17, 1963, Mr. Puterbaugh asked me to meet with him and Mrs. Betty Harris, one of his local contacts. This activity was from approximately 9:30 am to 1:30 pm.
I met Agent Kivett of the Vice Presidential Detail on Monday morning and discussed aspects of the Vice President's visit to Dallas; both the visit on Tuesday, November 19, which SA Kivett was preparing, and the Vice President's participation in the activities of Friday, November 22. SAIC Sorrels, SA Kivett, and myself met Mr. Wayne Hawks, White House Staff, who had come to Dallas for the morning to check on Press arrangements. We, along with Mr. Cooper, and other Trade Mart personnel, showed him the arrangements already made. The catering personnel list was given SAIC Sorrels and we discussed late developments as to seating, head table, and other luncheon factors. SAIC Sorrels and I also went to the airport and there met Mr. Negrey and discussed the problem of room to spot the three airplanes. We also went out to probable airport reception area for purposes of planning the arrival.

SAIC Sorrels and I met Deputy Chief Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, and another command officer and drove the selected route in a police car. Deputy Chief Batchelor took notes on police requirements for main intersections, crowd control, underpass and overpass policing, railroad crossings, police control of crowds in heavily anticipated crowd areas, and details for escort participation. We discussed having extra police at turns, necessity of cutting off traffic at certain points and at certain times as the motorcade progressed. No parking for parked vehicles, particularly in downtown and Trade Mart area streets, was discussed. The approximate time and the distance of the airport to Trade Mart was again verified. At the Trade Mart, the expeditious parking of guests to assure our free access to Trade Mart, roping and policing the side parking lot and security of roof was discussed. We then drove and made a security check of the remainder of the route from the Trade Mart to the airport, covering the same factors such as rail crossings, bridges, intersections, escort, with particular emphasis on coverage where we might go more slowly. Again the approximate time and distance which I had checked on my own surveys was verified.

I later went to a meeting in the Dallas Club with Mr. Puterbaugh, Mr. Eugene Locke, Mr. Sam Bloom, Mrs. Betty Harris and others. A discussion was held concerning the reception committee, head table guests, the selected route, guest
seating, and possible new activity which might be added for the visit of the 22nd.

I left this meeting at approximately 6:45 and went to Love Field to meet SA Grant who was arriving from Florida. I met him and took him to his hotel.

On Tuesday, November 19, 1963, after conducting general advance details at my room and at the local Secret Service Office, SAIC Sorrels, SA Grant and I proceeded to the Trade Mart. We met with Mr. W. H. Cooper, and other Trade Mart officials, Deputy Chief Bachelor, Dallas Police Department, Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson, Dallas Police Department, other Dallas Police officers and Deputy Chief Ray Burress, Dallas Fire Department. We made a security survey of the building, its entrances and exits, posted police at checkpoints, in corridors, balconies, freight area, stairways, foyer, kitchen, with luncheon guests around head table; again discussed the roping off and policing of parking lot and adjacent roof. We discussed the screening of luncheon guests, lessees of the Trade Mart and their customers. We arranged for ropes to be placed at all corridor entrances to courtyard area on all floors, planned for police to keep guests moving to seats, and arranged for screens at escalator areas behind head table. We discussed securing building and verifying those authorized people already in the building when police security was placed at 7 am on November 22, 1963. Firemen were to be placed strategically with portable equipment near the President, among the guests, in the kitchen, and to assist with the crowd in an emergency.

SAIC Sorrels and I returned to his office where I prepared my Preliminary Survey Report. This was completed at approximately 7 pm and later that evening SAIC Sorrels took my report to the airport where it was sent to the White House Detail in Washington, D. C. I called the White House Detail with report of arrival information and requested that it be picked up.

In addition to making phone calls, and other arrangements concerning the advance, etc., on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, SAIC Sorrels, SA Grant and I went to Love Field where the problem of parking the three airplanes, room for motorcade formation and Press area were still being resolved. I was
to meet Major Nedbal, U. S. Air Force, Air Force advance officer, to try to solve these problems. Major Nedbal did not arrive at the expected time because of a personal emergency. However, Sgt. Charles McCready, U. S. Air Force, member of Presidential aircraft crew, confirmed that we would need more space and other changes in the reception area after making measurements, discussing close landing times, and order of plane arrival. SAIC Sorrels and Mr. Megredy, Airport Assistant, obtained the cooperation of other airlines in making more space available. SAIC Sorrels, SA Grant and I went to the Trade Mart to talk with their personnel and other interested parties.

SAIC Sorrels and I returned to Love Field and met Major Nedbal and Mr. Megredy. Major Nedbal made measurements, replanned parking of airplanes using additional space and discussed other aspects of the President's arrival and reception.

At dinner with Mr. Piterbaugh and Mrs. Betty Harris it was brought to my attention that some local persons were worried that unfavorable publicity might arise if police were overzealous in handling peaceful picketing. I called SAIC Sorrels who contacted Chief Curry who advised that peaceful picketers would not be bothered. I recall that we discussed news items appearing in the newspaper that various prominent Dallas business men had requested people to be on their good behavior and that Chief Curry had announced that the police would be especially watchful and asked that citizens be alert for possible trouble makers.

On Thursday morning November 21, 1963, I went to the office of Mr. Sam Bloom, Local Host Committee member, and discussed Press arrangements, head table and luncheon programming, motorcade signs and vehicles he had obtained. Confirmed that reception committee, head table guests, Local Host Committee and Press badges that had been made at my direction, were being disseminated to proper persons. SAIC Sorrels and SA Grant met me at Mr. Bloom's office and we went to Love Field. We met Mr. Megredy and Major Nedbal to see if the reception area plans were still firm as to positioning of airplanes, etc. We met Deputy Chief N. T. Fisher and other Police officers and made
a security check of the airport reception area: Arrangements were made for Police to contain most of the general public behind a chain link fence, allowing only authorized persons on airport apron by having Police at gates along fencing; and to allow any of the public who desired to use the parking lot and watch from that vantage point with police also along these fences. Arrangements were made for sufficient Police to park spectators as fast as possible and to cut off traffic at certain areas and times to afford us free movement of the motorcade from and back to the airport. Arrangements were made for police on building roof tops since the President was expected to be at the airport about ten minutes. Police were to have men posted at the ends of the reception area to prevent persons from going around the perimeter. We also discussed the providing of plain clothes officers in the crowd. Police were to maintain a checkpoint at two service roads that entered the reception area and not allow the general public in that area. Trucks servicing airlines and the terminal were to be allowed use of one of these roads except for times when the Presidential party was on the apron. Reception committee parking was to be in this area but not the general public.

SAIC Sorrels, SA Grant and I went to the Trade Mart and answered various questions from Trade Mart personnel, Local Host Committee members and checked on progress of arrangements. We also completed preparing samples of identification to be given the Police. We then went to the Continental Bus Company where I gave Mr. Robert Babcock and a driver supervisor instructions for the drivers of the three buses to be used the next day and their identification which would permit them entry to the airport reception area.

SAIC Sorrels, SA Grant and I then proceeded to a conference room in Chief Curry's office at Police Headquarters. A meeting was held with Chief Curry, Deputy Chief Batchelor, Deputy Chief Lumpkin, Assistant Chief Lundee, Deputy Chief Fisher, and other command officers. The make-up of the motorcade was diagrammed on the blackboard and particular emphasis was placed on the use of motorcycles and police to keep the motorcade moving, intact, and persons from reaching the President's car.
They were given samples of all identification from plastic pin-on badges to colored lapel clips, with the exception of Secret Service and White House Staff pins. These latter pins were described again and pictures of the Secret Service, White House Staff and White House Communications identification pins were shown. These samples were to be shown by the command officers as they posted Dallas police officers, or officers of County or State agency under their direction. Policing the crowd and particularly the policing of pickets was discussed. I advised that we relied upon them to enforce their own local ordinances and I was given a copy of the new city ordinance dated November 18, 1963, concerning agitation and picketing. I received a call from Mr. Sam Bloom while attending this meeting that a "smut" piece concerning President Kennedy had been distributed. I told Chief Curry of this and Deputy Chief Batchelor obtained for me a copy of one of these circulars which he had in his possession. They did not know who was responsible for the circulars. This circular did not include a direct threat and SAIC Sorrels also advised he was in possession of this circular and would check for Federal violation. Details were discussed about security at the Trade Mart, expeditious parking of luncheon guests to assure our free access to the Trade Mart, and security of the parking lot and roped off area where the President would alight.

SAIC Sorrels and I went to Love Field and met the special Air Force plane transporting the President's car and the Secret Service follow-up car. Agents Hickey and Kinney had accompanied these cars and the vehicles were unloaded. Although arrangements had been made for a police guard for the vehicles downtown, it was decided to secure them in the basement of the airport terminal. These vehicles were then escorted to the basement and SAIC Sorrels made arrangements for a Police guard to be placed on them overnight, and until the officers were relieved by Agents Kinney and Hickey. We then took Agents Hickey and Kinney to the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel. I had dinner with Agents Hickey, Kinney, Mr. Bales and Mr. Jack Puterbaugh after which at approximately 10 pm we went to the Trade Mart where I checked the progress of the
arrangements for the luncheon. I checked the head table area, noted a spot where someone might walk inadvertently off the platform and placed a small tree there, checked for ropes, wooden screens and other planned arrangements. We were admitted upon identification by a Trade Mart guard and another guard was in the vicinity of the head table. After leaving the Trade Mart, Mr. Puterbaugh had an appointment at Mr. Bloom’s office and I wished to pick up some motorcade signs from Mr. Bloom if they had not already been sent to my hotel. Mr. Bales and Agents Hickey and Kinney waited for us while Mr. Puterbaugh and I were talking with one of Mr. Bloom’s employees. The motorcade signs had been sent to my hotel. Mr. Puterbaugh and I rejoined Mr. Bales, Agents Kinney and Hickey and returned to the hotel. I picked up the motorcade signs at the hotel desk after which Mr. Bales and I went to our room at approximately 11:30.

Winston G. Lawson
Special Agent
U. S. Secret Service

December 3, 1963
WANTED

FOR

TREASON

THIS MAN is wanted for treasonous activities against the United States:

1. Betraying the Constitution (which he swore to uphold):
   - He is turning the sovereignty of the U.S. over to the communist controlled United Nations.
   - He is betraying our friends (Cuba, Katanga, Portugal) and befriending our enemies (Russia, Yugoslavia, Poland).

2. He has been WRONG on innumerous issues affecting the security of the U.S. (United Nations-Berlin wall-Missile removal-Cuba-Wheat deals-Test Ban Treaty, etc.)

3. He has been lax in enforcing Communist Registration laws.

4. He has given support and encouragement to the Communist inspired racial riots.

5. He has illegally invaded a sovereign State with federal troops.

6. He has consistently appointed Anti-Christians to Federal office: Upholds the Supreme Court in its Anti-Christian rulings. Aliens and known Communists abound in Federal offices.

7. He has been caught in fantastic LIES to the American people (including personal ones like his previous marriage and divorce).

CONFIDENTIAL

Commission Exhibit 770
November 23, 1963

Approximately in front of the building from which I understand the shots came, I gave a signal over the White House Communication Agency portable radio which I had with me, to alert the Agents at the Trade Mart that we were about five minutes from their location. I was riding in an unmarked police car, which is termed the lead car, with Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas Police, Sheriff Bill Decker, Dallas County, and SAIC Sorrels, Dallas office. This car was the car directly in front of the President's car. We were controlling the motorcade from this position depending upon the speed of the President's car. I had been looking at crowd conditions along the route, with respect to the position and speed of the President's car, and the police and follow-up car Agent's efforts to keep the crowd out of our path. I looked up and saw the railroad overpass, which we were about to go under and checked to see if people were standing directly over our path, as we had arranged to have officers on these type bridges. I noticed a few individuals and tried to make motioning efforts to the officer I could see standing on the bridge to have the individuals moved to the side, so that they would not be directly over the car.

It was about the time our car was arriving at this bridge when I heard the first shot. I believe I heard two more sharp reports and looking back saw people scurrying away from the route, as though they were taking cover.

Almost immediately the President's car leaped ahead. We also rapidly accelerated. I heard a report over a radio (either the police

Commission Exhibit 771
or our own network) that we should proceed to a hospital.

Chief Curry gave instructions over his radio for officers to converge on the area where the incident occurred. I gave a radio signal that we would not stop at the Trade Mart. I also requested Chief Curry to contact the hospital for doctors, and stretchers. The motorcycles cleared a path to the Parkland Hospital. We arrived at the hospital, put the President and Governor Connally on stretchers and rushed into the emergency room area, where they were immediately given medical attention.

Winston G. Lawson
Special Agent
Statement of Special Agent Winston G. Lawson, United States Secret Service, concerning his activities and official duties on November 22, 1963, and until his arrival in Washington, D.C., on November 23, 1963:

On Friday, November 22, 1963, I handled general advance details, talked over final arrangements with Mr. Jack Puterbaugh; Mr. Art Bales, White House Communications Agency; SAs Hickey and Kinney, and talked to various individuals on the phone before departing the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel. One of those who contacted me by phone was ASAIC Kellerman in Fort Worth concerning car seating and instructions as to whether the bubble top on the President's car was to be used. I also spoke with SAIC Sorrels, Dallas office, on the phone concerning his taking SAs Hickey and Kinney to the airport. I departed the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel with SA David Grant.

At about 8:50 a.m. we arrived at the Dallas Trade Mart. I looked over the security of the parking lot and area where the President was to enter the building. Inside the building I checked on details of the luncheon, answered various questions from interested parties, talked with Agent Steuart already on duty at head table, and left Agent Grant to complete the final preparations and survey for the President's visit and departed for Love Field.

I arrived at Love Field shortly after 9:30 a.m. and checked to see if police security was in effect on a special hole cut in fence for our motorcade's use. I also located the motorcade vehicles and drivers who had been asked to arrive by 9:30 a.m. I checked with Major Nedbal, USAF Advance Officer, on positioning of airplanes and other information. Questions of various press, Host Committee, political committee, communications and press technicians had to be answered. I started forming the motorcade, parking the vehicles and busses in proper positions, instructed drivers, checked and gave instructions to police at press area. I answered the security phone on a number of occasions and talked with Agent Hill in Fort Worth concerning Dallas weather conditions. The weather cleared and the President's car was placed in position for departure from airport without the bubble top covering it. I met some members of Greeting Committee and checked over flowers to be presented to Mrs. Kennedy and other ladies. I checked with Chief Curry as to location of Lead Car and had WHCA portable radio put in and checked. I also checked to see if escort vehicles were in position down the apron from reception area and checked to see if police were posted for crowd control.

About this time the press plane arrived and was met by me. White House Press and Transportation Staff were given instructions. I learned sound equipment, Presidential Seal, flags and a special chair had been sent by them direct to Trade Mart from Fort Worth, and so the police escort and vehicles arranged for these items to be taken to Trade Mart were not needed. Traveling press were requested to go either to their busses or press area.

Confidential

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 772
AF #2 then arrived and I met agents arriving on this plane. Those agents scheduled to be taken by police vehicles to the Trade Mart were shown to these vehicles with instructions to report to Agent Grant at Trade Mart. Agent Bennett was reminded that he would be working Presidential follow-up car on the movement. I then went with those members of AF #2 part who wanted to greet the President's plane and the local Reception Committee to a point near where President's plane would be spotted.

The President's plane, AF #1, was spotted and I positioned myself at bottom of the rear ramp across from Vice President Johnson and others greeting the President. I walked along behind the President as he spoke to this group and continued on to the fence with him. The follow-up car agents and ASAIC Kellerman were with him along the fence and watching the members of the press, so I checked to see if the motorcade was ready to leave when the President was. The motorcade inched forward and many members of it entered their cars. I instructed others to hurry to their vehicles and returned to area where President, Mrs. Kennedy, and others were still proceeding along the fence. The President and Mrs. Kennedy were soon guided towards their car, and after seeing the follow-up car agents were around his car keeping members of press and others out of the way, and doing their other normal functions, I ran to the Lead Car and joined SAIC Sorrels, Chief Curry, and Sheriff Decker.

The motorcade proceeded over the scheduled route from the airport. During the course of the trip I was watching crowd conditions along the route, requesting Chief Curry to give specific instructions to escort vehicles, keeping Lead Car in proper position in front of President's car depending on its speed and crowd conditions, watching for obstructions or other hazards, and in general performing normal duties of advance agent in the Lead Car. Chief Curry was giving instructions at my suggestion to escort vehicles for keeping crowd out of street, blocking traffic in certain areas, requesting pilot vehicle to speed or slow up, and giving orders needed for us to proceed unhindered.

The President's car made one unscheduled stop, apparently at his direction, which was not uncommon. This lasted only a few moments and motorcade proceeded on. On a few occasions I noticed agents leap off the follow-up car to intercept someone or when they thought someone was trying to reach the President's car. They were able to return to positions on the follow-up car.

The motorcade proceeded at about 15-20 miles per hour until the very heavy crowd concentration in the downtown area, when it slowed to approximately 10 miles per hour.

At the corner of Houston and Elm Streets I verified with Chief Curry that we were about five minutes from the Trade Mart and gave this signal over my

Confidential

Commission Exhibit 772—Continued
portable White House Communications radio. We were just approaching a rail-
road overpass and I checked to see if a police officer was in position there
and that no one was directly over our path. I noticed a police officer but
also noticed a few persons on the bridge and made motions to have these
persons moved from over our path. As the Lead Car was passing under this
bridge I heard the first loud, sharp report and in more rapid succession two
more sounds like gunfire. I could see persons to the left of the motorcade
vehicles running away. I noticed Agent Hickey standing up in the follow-up
car with the automatic weapon and first thought he had fired at someone.
Both the President's car and our Lead Car rapidly accelerated almost
simultaneously. I heard a report over the two-way radio that we should
proceed to the nearest hospital. I noticed Agent Hill hanging on to the rear
of the President's vehicle. A motorcycle escort officer pulled alongside
our Lead Car and said the President had been shot. Chief Curry gave a signal
over his radio for police to converge on the area of the incident. I
requested Chief Curry to have the hospital contacted that we were on the way.
Our Lead Car assisted the motorcycles in escorting the President's vehicle to
Parkland Hospital.

Upon our arrival there at approximately 12:34 p.m., I rushed into the emergency
entrance, met persons coming with two stretchers and helped rush them outside.
Governor Connally was being removed from the car when the stretchers arrived
and he was placed on the first one. Mr. Powers, myself and one or two others
placed President Kennedy on a stretcher and we ran pushing the stretcher into
the emergency area which hospital personnel directed us to. I remained out-
side the door where the President was being treated and requested a nurse
to find someone who would know hospital personnel who should be admitted to
the President's room. Other agents, in addition to some members of the
White House staff, then stationed themselves at this door. ASAIC Kollerman
and myself went to an office in emergency area and used a phone to contact
the White House Dallas switchboard, who in turn contacted SAIC Behn, White
House Detail in Washington. Mr. Kollerman informed Mr. Behn what had happened
and we kept that line open to Mr. Behn's office during our stay at Parkland
Hospital. I went outside into a corridor and noticed that agents had
established security to the emergency area then proceeded to rear of hospital
to make sure police security was keeping general public from the immediate
area. Upon returning to the emergency room office, I again assisted in
keeping line to Washington open, talked with Mr. Behn in Washington,
requested the Dallas White House switchboard to contact Austin, Texas, where
the 12 p.m. (midnight) to 8:00 a.m. Secret Service shift was resting and
instruct those agents to take first available plane back to Washington, D.C.
A few minutes later I learned a special Air Force plane would take them
from Bergstrom ABF (Austin, Texas) to Washington, D.C., and requested the
Dallas White House switchboard to notify those agents of this change. It
was then I learned that Mrs. Kennedy wished to return to Washington, D.C.,
with the body of President Kennedy immediately, and I returned to rear of
hospital to see if enough motorcade vehicles remained for transportation of
agents, staff and others needing transportation to the airport.

Confidential
Commission Exhibit 772—Continued
Vice President Johnson had already been taken to Love Field and was aboard AF #1. The President's car and the Secret Service follow-up car had already been taken to Love Field for loading aboard the special Air Force plane.

I requested the police to be ready to escort us to the airplanes and drivers to have their cars ready. Arrangements had already been made by someone else for a hearse to transport the coffin. Returning inside I learned the Medical Examiner could not release the body and located Sheriff Decker, who had returned to his office, by phone. I believe Dr. Burkley, the President's White House physician, talked with the Sheriff. The President's body was released and the coffin placed in a hearse from the O'Neill Mortuary. At about 2:04 p.m. agents accompanied the President's body and Mrs. Kennedy in the hearse, and other agents rode in a Lincoln automobile behind this hearse. Other staff members rode in other cars. I rode in a police car ahead of the hearse, and motorcycles escorted us to Love Field position of AF #1. We arrived at AF #1 at about 2:15 p.m. I helped remove the coffin from the hearse and place it aboard AF #1.

I remained outside the airplane until it departed for Washington, D.C., after Vice President Johnson was sworn in as President by Federal Judge Sarah Hughes.

Police and agents had removed all general public and press from the immediate area.

While waiting for the departure of AF #1, FBI Agent Vincent Drain, Dallas office, told me SAC Gordon Shanklin, FBI, Dallas, Texas, had some information. I spoke with Mr. Shanklin on the phone and he told me that an individual who had been arrested for the investigation of the killing of a police officer that afternoon had worked at the Texas Book Depository Building. I asked Mr. Shanklin to relay this to an agent on duty in the Dallas Secret Service office and then requested Chief Curry, who was with me, to speak with Mr. Shanklin on the phone.

After the departure of President Johnson and the body of President Kennedy aboard AF #1 at approximately 2:47 p.m., I proceeded to Police Headquarters with Chief Curry and Agent David Grant. En route we learned SAIC Sorrels was at Police Headquarters. Upon our arrival there I reported to SAIC Sorrels and remained at Police Headquarters under his direction.

At approximately 11:00 p.m. Inspector Kelley, Chief's Office, United States Secret Service, arrived and at approximately 1:00 a.m., on November 23, 1963, he requested me to return to Washington, D.C., on a special plane which was returning evidence from the Dallas Police in the killing of Police Officer Tippit and President Kennedy. I went to the FBI Dallas office, met FBI Agent Drain again, and proceeded with him and the packaged evidence to

Confidential

Commission Exhibit 772—Continued
Carswell AFB. I departed Carswell AFB aboard USAF plane #276 at 3:10 a.m., C.S.T., November 23, 1963, and arrived at Andrews AFB at 6:30 a.m., E.S.T.

Winston G. Lawson
Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service

December 1, 1963
Full name: 2 H. Fussung  Soc. Sec. No.: 433-11-2232
Address: 4707 Montana Ave. Phone No.: 4454326
Age: 13  Here born: New citizen of U.S.
Single  Married  Dependents

Present employer.

Previous employer: GERALD E. FUGLE 442 Canal
Next previous employer:   

Type of position applied for: CLERK.

List office machines you can operate: 

Typist: 1  Words per minute 20

When can you report for work: 5:30 M.
Salary desired: $35 M.; least salary you would consider: $20.

References:

Applicants signature: 

Commission Exhibit 774
affidavit of support

I, Lee H. Oswald, affirm that I have the ability and desire to support my wife, Marina N. Oswald, from such time as she shall become a resident of the U.S.A.

I have no obligations of support to any other person and I have no other debts, separate or obligations to my firm or individual.

I am fully employed in the occupational fields of metals and electronics.

Plans have been made for my wife to reside with me in Vernon, Texas at the residence of my mother, Mrs. M. Oswald.

Lee H. Oswald

Commission Exhibit No. 775
Commission Exhibit 776—Continued
Commission Exhibit 776—Continued
I, a resident of ORLEANS Parish, apply to use the New Orleans Public Library. I agree to observe the rules of the Library and to be responsible for all items borrowed on my card.

Print Name
Last  First  Middle

Home address

Occupation

Business address

Signature

(Over Students Only)

STUDENTS ONLY

Name of school

Name of parent

Where parent works
The re payment towards my account for a loan advanced to me by the U.S. Embassy Moscow, U.S.S.R. for transportation account no. 38210.

I will accept for this money and all other I have sent.

Joe A. Davis
P.O. Box 2915
Dallas, Texas
Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed the invoice for part payment of my store order. I mailed on June 15, 1905, of 100 cases of new tables. The total amount due is $2,033.50. It may have forgotten to fill, with the money ordered as of 1905, be added to your account #324. I enclose your last payment.

C. M. Dunn
May 2, 1905
Albany, New York

Commission Exhibit 778—Continued
The Communist Party of the United States has betrayed itself!
It has turned itself into the traditional servile tool of a foreign power to overthrow the government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in service 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 flying of the subsidized communist Party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlin's internationalist propaganda.

There can be no international solidarity with the arch-betrayers of that most sublime ideal.

There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a villainous peril to Western man.

The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early day capitalist counterparts. The imprisonment of their own peoples with mass execution is typical of Stalin.
The deportations, the purposeful containment of diet in the consumer classed population of Russia, the murder of history, the prostitution of art and culture.

The communist movement in the U.S., personalized by the communist party U.S.A., has turned itself into a "valuable冷水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 public protest. Examples:

DENOUNCED:   NOT DENOUNCED:
United States   Russia
Atom bomb test   Atom bomb test
U.S.A.   Hungary
NATO maneuvers   Warsaw pact maneuvers
U-2   S-200
V2/V6   S2000
never lynched   Eastern Germany
   genocide

Commission Exhibit 779—Continued
Mr. Lee H. Oswald  
2703 Mercedes Street  
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mr. Oswald:

The review of your discharge from the Marine Corps has not yet been concluded. This is due, in part, to the unusual circumstances surrounding your separation. It is hoped that consideration of your case, including review of the Discharge Review Board’s findings by the Secretary of the Navy, will be completed this summer.

Sincerely yours,

E. I. CARSON  
Commander USNR  
Secretary  
Navy Discharge Review Board

Commission Exhibit 780—Continued
APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

OSWAN LEE

P.F.C.

MACS 9

MWNG 33D MAW ARMY

MCAS EL TORO (SANTA ANNA) CALIF.

UNDISIRABLE DISCHARGE

11 SEPT 1954

H&NS, MCAS, EL TORO, CALIF.

RECOMMENDATION FOR REENLISTMENT

REVIEW OF CASE AND APPROPRIATE ACTION

BY

MTO

I.

BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION

II.

STATEMENT OF PLAINTIFF (4 PAGES)

III.

LETTERS FROM U.S. EMBASSY, MOSCOW

(PERTAINING TO CASE)

FORT WORTH, TEXAS

JUNE 18, 1962

Signature:

If veteran is deceased or incompetent and the application is therefore signed by a person other than the veteran, in the space above indicate status in the following manner:

Signature of next of kin

If deceased or incompetent, next of kin or legal guardian of veteran must sign. If veteran is deceased, a certificate of death must accompany application.

Signature of next of kin must be witnessed by two persons, or when the applicant is personally well known.

DD FORM 293

MAY 38

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 780—Continued
INSTRUCTIONS:

Do not use this form if discharged by reason of sentence of GENERAL COURT MARTIAL—See DD Form 145.

Attach original discharge certificate.

All evidence not already included in your military or naval record must be submitted by you before the date set for hearing. Since all evidence submitted will be retained on file with your application, it is suggested that extra copies be prepared for your information if you so desire. The Review Boards do not secure evidence for you.

Review Boards of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Air Force coerce in Washington, D.C. You may appear before the Board in person. However, this is not mandatory. (Your presence and the appearance of witnesses in your behalf will be at no expense to the Government.) If you state on your application that you will appear before the Board in person and fail to do so without previous satisfactory arrangement with the Board, such failure will be considered as a waiver of appearance and your case will be reviewed on the evidence contained in your military or naval record.

If you wish to be represented by Counsel, you may:

1. Prepare Counsel at your own expense.
2. Choose a Counsel from the following list of organizations, any one of which will furnish representation at no charge to you.

- American Red Cross
- American Legion
- American Veterans of WWII
- Catholic War Veterans, Inc.
- Disabled American Veterans
- Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- Veterans of Foreign Wars

UPON COMPLETION, MAIL THIS APPLICATION AS FOLLOWS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARMY</th>
<th>NAVY AND MARINE CORPS</th>
<th>COAST GUARD</th>
<th>AIR FORCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Former Enlisted Men:

Air Force Records Center 9700 Page Blvd. St. Louis 14, Missouri

If you make a change in residence, notify the appropriate headquarters immediately.

(4) I request that statement of plaintiff be read into record.

(6) Correspondence between McQ and plaintiff may be found under:

(1) OKE-MHR 7 MARCH 1962
(2) OKE GCR 2 APR. 1962

Commission Exhibit 780—Continued
Brief in Support of Application.

A review of my file will show that a recommendation to separate me from the Marine Corps Reserve was concurred in by a board of officers at Salem, Illinois, to become effective from September 13, 1960, or 1 year 2 days from the time I was honorably discharged from active duty at, N. H., MCAS, Edmore Cal. on 11 September, 1959.

Referral of my case to this board was premised on the purported fact that I had renounced my American citizenship with intent to become a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Since this was the sole reason I was separated from the Marine Corps Reserve and summarily given a Derelictable Discharge I do hereby request that the Board does convene to review this case.

This is a case which comes under the heading: 19 FRS 15(6)(V), i.e., a discharge improperly issued.

In this case there is no question as to service, which, as the naval records show, was of a strictly honourable nature.

This case is a question of loyalty revolving out of my residence in the Soviet Union.

In requesting a review of this case, I can absolve myself not violated any laws or regulations pertaining to my prolonged residence abroad and that I am a loyal U.S. Citizen.
I have been informed that a board of officers was convened at Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois, to determine my fitness to remain a member of the U.S.M.C.R.

I was separated from the U.S.M.C.R. with a undesirable discharge superseding my original honorable discharge of 11 September 1951 given at N-475 Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California.

This board was given to concide whether I had gone to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the object of becoming a permanent citizen of that country.

Since I was not in the United States at the time of the convening of the board and since I was completely unable to communicate with anyone in the outside world through the Iron Curtain, this board found against me.

My relatives, who were notified of the convening of this board, could not conceivably present evidence on my behalf against such vaguely defined charges, without my knowledge of my whereabouts.

It was only on July 8, 1961 that I was able to put in a appearance at the American Embassy, Moscow after escaping from the detention...
of the city to which the Russian authorities had sent me. Subsequent events, through the active support of the U.S. Embassy, will see myself and my Russian wife in the U.S. very shortly.

As far as the case in question is concerned, I can understand how, without any inquiry directed towards me, a conclusion of disloyalty might possibly be arrived at.

However, whether my choice of permanent or temporary residence may be in the U.S.S.R., or in the United States, grounds for such arbitrary action as was mitigated against me cannot be judged as being fair or impartial.

I must point out that I have not violated any laws under the U.S. Code section 1544 title 18.

I may say that even the most prolonged residence abroad is an accepted custom, and absolutely legal (as long as other pertinent regulations have not been violated).

In introducing the letter from the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, I have it in mind the last paragraph Nov. 12, 1961, which states: "Meanwhile your retention of your present Soviet passport or official thereof does not prejudice in any way your claim to American citizenship." signed Joseph B. Norburg, American consul.
whereas in the letter from the Embassy of January 31, 1962, you see I am at present in the Soviet Union only because of the technical difficulties in getting my family out of the Soviet Union.

The tone of the letter, while not in affidavit, clearly reflects the opinion of the American Embassy that I am undeserving, through some sort of breach of loyalty, of their attentions.

In presenting a notarized affirmation of valid U.S. citizenship I have tried to present my valid U.S. passport and valid Soviet residential document to the notary.

In presenting my case I have avoided notarized affirmations, which would, under the circumstances, have to be in Russian. However, I request in view of my particular case and my location that par. 12.B) 24 EXOS P-70 be in force throughout the proceeding.

Affirmation of contents of affidavit can be had by contacting that naval base, office or officer who can give such affirmation of content of 24.B) 24 EXOS P-70.

Since there is no other possible way to present my case, in consideration of the nature of the charge which was brought against me, I would like to include a request for the recommendation for reinstatement regardless of the findings of the Board, in accordance with
In accordance with pos. 15(c)(5) I request that the Board consider my sincere desire to use my former training at the aviation fundamentals school, Jacksonville, Florida, and Radar operators school, Biloxi, Miss., as well as the special knowledge I have accumulated through my experience since my release from active duty, in the naval service.

I make the foregoing statements as part of my application with full knowledge of the penalties involved for willfully making a false statement.

Signed: Wrw
April 28, 1962

Kalininov St. 4-24
Moscow,
U. S.S.R.
NOTICE
TO
CORRESPONDENTS

NAME

PHONE NO.

OLD ADDRESS

HOUSE NO. AND STREET, APT. NO., OR BOX OR R. D. NO. (In care of)

2703 MERCEDES ST

CITY, ZONE, AND STATE

FT. WORTH, TEXAS

ADDRESS

HOUSE NO. AND STREET, APT. NO., OR BOX OR R. D. NO. (In care of)

P.O. BOX 30061

CITY, ZONE, AND STATE

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SIGN HERE

EFFECTIVE DATE

6-5-63

I REFER TO EXCS ABB (3-3) 5 JUN 1963

M A L H. C o w a h

2703 DAUPHIN ST

F O R T W O R T H,

T E X A S

NAVY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Commission Exhibit 780—Continued
Mr. Lee H. Oswald  
2703 Mercedes Street  
Fort Worth, Texas  

Dear Mr. Oswald:  

Your application for a review of your discharge was received on 20 June.  

Because of the large number of applications to be processed, and the care which is given to each one, it requires from four to six months to complete a review. You will be notified promptly when final action has been taken.  

Sincerely yours,  

E. I. CARSON  
Commander, USNR  
Secretary  
Navy Discharge Review Board
May 5

In regard to my request for a

hearing by the "Board" of review of my

Navy discharge,

I filed in a DD Form 293 on May 1, 1961.

Please notify me of action taken

in regard to my request.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

LEW H. OSWALD
2703 MERCEDES ST.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

NAVY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
From: President, Navy Discharge Review Board  
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps  
Subj: OSWALD, Lee Harvey Ex-Mc 16-2230 USMC  
Ref: (a) Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (P.L. 336-76th Cong.)  
Encl: 1. NDRB findings, conclusion and decision  
2. Copy of NDRB letter to subject individual  
3. Service Record

1. In accordance with Sec. 301 of Ref. (a), the Navy Discharge Review Board has reviewed the discharge given to the subject individual. The date of review was 10 July 1963.

2. The Secretary of the Navy has reviewed the proceedings of the Board and taken action as indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOARD DECISION</th>
<th>SECNAV ACTION</th>
<th>EFFECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✔ Change to</td>
<td>✔ Approved</td>
<td>✔ Change to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ No Change</td>
<td>✔ Disapproved</td>
<td>✔ No Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✔ Modify or Correct (See Board's Decision)</td>
<td>✔ Modify or Correct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. This letter and enclosures should be placed with subject's records.

4. Enclosures (listed above) are forwarded for appropriate disposition. Return receipt is requested.

D. H. ROMMAN

From: Commandant of the Marine Corps  
To: President, Navy Discharge Review Board  
1. Receipt of above mentioned enclosures is hereby acknowledged.
Mr. Lee H. Oswald  
P. O. Box 30061  
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

The review of your discharge has been completed in accordance with the regulations governing the procedures of this Board. Careful consideration was given to the evidence presented in your behalf as well as that contained in your official records. The Secretary of the Navy has reviewed the proceedings of the Board.

It is the decision that no change, correction or modification is warranted in your discharge.

Sincerely yours,

D. W. Bowman  
Captain, USN  
President  
Navy Discharge Review Board

Summary of Service, Commendations and Offenses: (Cont’d)

11 Sep 59 Released from active duty (Honorable) and assigned to Ready Reserve, Class III. Transferred to MARC, NAS, Glenview, Ill., for completion of 6 years obligated service ending 6 Dec 62.

MEDICAL RECORD: Contains nothing pertinent.

29 Jul 60

HO, MARC, NAS, Glenview, Ill.
Mobilization Planning Officer, recommended pet be discharged by reason of unfitness based on reliable information which indicated that pet had renounced his U.S. citizenship with the intentions of becoming a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Pet’s case was heard (in absentia) by the Hardship, Retention and Desirability Board who recommended discharge by reason of unfitness. Pet was notified by certified mail that a board would convene to determine his fitness, and afforded him his rights. The correspondence was returned unclaimed. The findings, opinions and recommendations of the Board were approved by CONARC on 9 Aug 60, and forwarded to CMC for final determination.

17 Aug 60

CMC approved and directed discharge.

13 Sep 60

Discharged by HO, MARC, NAS, Glenview, Ill., Auth para 10277.2f, NCM.

Commission Exhibit 780—Continued
TO: SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

DOCKET NO. 5312

DATE OF REVIEW: 1 Jul 53

SUMMARY OF SERVICE, COMMISSIONING, AND OFFENSES

For 3 years. No prior service claimed. Attained equiv of High School grad through USAFI; Grad h/s AvnFundScol, JAX and completed AG/ABOpenCrs, Keesler AFB.

1May57 Pro to FPC.

MACS-2, MAG-11, 1stMAW, PMF

11 Apr 58 SumCM Violate a lawful general order by having in his possession a privately-owned weapon that was not registered. Sent as appr; GHL for 20 days and forf $25.00 per mo for two mos and red to PVT. (Confinement suspended for 6 mos etc., but vacated on 27 Jun 58)

27 Jun 58 SumCM 1. Wrongfully use provoking words to a Staff NCO. (Found guilty) 2. Assault a Staff NCO. (Found not guilty) Sent as appr; GHL for 26 days and forf $55.00 per mo for 1 month.

17 Oct 58 SRB JAD found that injury received by pet on 27 Oct 57 as a result of an accidental discharge of a weapon, was incurred in line of duty and not result of misconduct. (Upon opening his locker, a .22 cal pistol fell to the floor and discharged, wounding pet in the left elbow.)

MACS-9, MNAp, 3dMAW, AirPMF, PMF

1 Dec 59 Pro to FPC

17 Aug 59 Pet submitted a request for dependency discharge, by reason of hardship on the part of his mother. Pet appeared before the Hardship/Dependency discharge Board who recommended that he be released from active duty for reason of dependency. Appr by CO, 3dMAW on 31 Aug 59.

(SEE ATTACH SHEET)
The service record of petitioner shows that he was discharged as unfit for good and sufficient reasons. This was based on reliable information which indicated that he had renounced his U.S. citizenship with the intentions of becoming a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Further, that petitioner brought discredit to the Marine Corps through adverse newspaper publicity, which was generated by the foregoing action, and had thereby, in the opinion of his commanding officer, proved himself unfit for retention in the naval service.

After careful consideration of the facts presented in all available records of the Department of the Navy and of the claims and evidence submitted, the Board finds that the discharge was proper and equitable under standards of law and discipline applicable at the time, or since made applicable, and that the discharge accurately reflects petitioner's conduct and character during the period of service which was terminated by the discharge. Not finding sufficient evidence to support a contrary conclusion, the Board concludes that no change, correction or modification should be made in the type or character of the discharge.

DECISION

It is the decision of the Board that the character of the discharge originally issued is proper and that no change, correction or modification be made in the Undesirable Discharge.

[Signatures and dates]

Commission Exhibit 780—Continued
PART A: TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS

FULL NAME (First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Mr. Harvey C. Smith

DATE OF ISSUE (Month, day, year)

Nov. 25, 1963

PLACE OF ISSUE

New Orleans, Louisiana

CITY OF ISSUE

New Orleans, Louisiana

STATE OF ISSUE

Louisiana

DATE OF BIRTH (Month, day, year)

Oct. 16, 1934

PLACE OF BIRTH

New Orleans, Louisiana

HEIGHT

5 ft. 7 in.

WEIGHT

180 lbs.

EYES

Brown

HAIR

Black

APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE

Not Applicable

VITAL Distinguishing MARKS

None

OCCUPATION

Engineer

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

2122 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, Louisiana 70115

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Orleans

CITY OF RESIDENCE

New Orleans

STATE OF RESIDENCE

Louisiana

PERSONS TO BE INCLUDED IN PASSPORT

WIFE'S/HUSBAND'S FULL LEGAL NAME

None

WIFE'S/HUSBAND'S LAST U.S. PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM

None

LOCATION OF ISSUING OFFICE

New Orleans, Louisiana

DATE OF ISSUE

Nov. 25, 1963

NUMBER

17332521

SUBMITTED BY

On this application, personal information for Passport Applicants on Page 2.

DO NOT GLUT FACE

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR A U.S. PASSPORT? (If answer is "Yes", complete box below)

Yes

NO

MY LAST U.S. PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM (Note: If included in another's passport, state name and number):

Commission Exhibit No. 781

Commission Exhibit No. 781

NO 9252

PASSPORT

ISSUED

JUN 25, 1963

DESIGNATED AGENCY

New Orleans, Louisiana

PASSPORT

OFFICE USE ONLY

ISSUE

600604

L. 6573

600604

L. 6573

781

Commission Exhibit 781
I have not (and no other person to be included in the passport has), since acquiring United States citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; voted in a political election in a foreign state or participated in an election or plebiscite to determine the sovereignty over foreign territory; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; ever sought or claimed the benefits of the nationality of any foreign state; been convicted by a court or court martial of consistent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force or violence, to alter, subvert, or overthrow, the Constitution and laws of the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States; or departed from or remained outside of the jurisdiction of the United States for the purpose of evading or avoiding training and service in the military, air or naval forces of the United States, and I am not and have not been at any time during the period of 12 full calendar months preceding the date of this application (and no other person to be included in the passport is or has been at any time during the said period) a member of any organization registered or required to register as a Communist organization under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, as amended. (50 U.S.C. 878)\(^{a}\)

If any of the above-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, or to any other person to be included in the passport, the portion which applicant should strike out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath (or affirmations) by the person to whom the portion is applicable should be attached and made a part of this application.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the statements made on all the pages of this application are true and that the photograph attached is a likeness of me and of those persons to be included in the passport.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Furthermore, I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation, or purpose of evasion; So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed before me this)

day of,

\(\text{19})\)

(SEAL OF COURT)

Commission Exhibit 781—Continued
Dear Sir,

This is in regards to my wife's file - 712 530 645 Class Sec. 101(a)(2)(A). My child's birth certificate which was given to me at the U.S. Consul in Moscow was taken by customs officials along with my wife's visa papers when we arrived 14 days ago in the port of New York.

I request that the birth certificate of my daughter June Lee Oswald be sent to us at the below address.

Customs officials in New York said my wife's visa would be forwarded to Texas, I assume that means San Antonio.

Thank you.

7313 DAUVIN PORT ST.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
Dear Sirs,

This is in regard to my wife visa papers, file A12 530 645, section 10(3)(2)(A). When we arrived in the port of New York a few weeks ago the visa document was accepted by customs officials who said they would send them to the ship's office of immigration and naturalization. However, with those papers they also took my 5 month old daughter's birth certificate issued in Moscow.

I request that my daughter's birth certificate be returned to me at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

D-6
Dear Sir:

In regard to your sending me an application No. 600 re that my four-month old daughter can get a "Certificate of Citizenship."

I was under the impression that since I am an American-born citizen of the United States, my daughter would also be a citizen of the United States even though she was born in another country.

I am certainly surprised and painsed to find out that she is considered an alien.

In my wife's visa papers we are as follows: husband — U.S.
   wife — Russian
   daughter — U.S.

I was told that the embassy-issued birth certificate was all the proof of her U.S. citizenship she would ever require.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 782-C
Please enroll me as an associate member at $2.00.

Also, please notify me as to how I may contact ACLU groups in my area.

Thank you.

Lee H. Oswald
Box 6225
Dallas, Tex.

November 4, 1959

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
National Office
156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

Please enroll me as a NEW MEMBER of the ACLU.

Here is my $2.00 membership contribution, 50¢ of which is for a one-year subscription to Civil Liberties.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

NAME LEE H. OSWALD

ADDRESS P.O. BOX 6225

CITY DALLAS ZONE STATE TEXAS

Occupation PHOTOGRAPHER

Nov 4, 1959

D-46
debts, expenses or obligations to my firm

obligations of support

the port of New York.

September,

Transportation

Kalininia St.

Board.

Kalininia St.

Dear Sirs,

This is in regards to my wife.

I request that my

Signature: [Signature]

Commission Exhibit 784-A
I write receipt for $2.00 todeps, I assume that to the deps,


Please enroll me as an associate member at $2.00 also, please notify me as to how I can contact a CLV groups in my area.

Thank you

Lee M. Oswald
The deportations, the
of diet in the consumer
Commission Exhibit 786

Commission Exhibit 787
U. S. Postal Money Order

NOT VALID OR MORE THAN THIRTY DOLLARS

PAY TO
KLEINS SPORTING GOODS

FROM
B. McDowell

P.O. Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, SPINDLE OR MUTILATE

WARNING

FUWCHAStR-FILL IN INFORMATION BELOW

DO NOT CASH IF ALTERED

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 788
1. \textbf{Mail Coupon}

- **SEAPORT TRADERS, INC.** 1221 S. Grand Ave.
- **Gentlemen:** Please ship me the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Item Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexican Bowie</td>
<td>5.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.410 Shotgun</td>
<td>56.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.22 Derringer</td>
<td>16.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flintlock Muzzle</td>
<td>45.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Remington .22</td>
<td>10.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.22 Long Range</td>
<td>12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>air rifle</td>
<td>6.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.22 Mag. &amp; Shooter</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Handcuffs</td>
<td>3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western .22</td>
<td>12.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.38 S. &amp; W. Spec.</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30/06 Springfield</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.38 Scotland Yd. Sp.</td>
<td>16.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Large 6/6&quot; knife</td>
<td>6.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 St. W. 2&quot; Bbl.</td>
<td>29.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.22 Ital. Auto</td>
<td>19.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.22 Snub nose</td>
<td>12.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Total Price:} $239.95

Enclosed M.O. (COD's require 1/2 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 of 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.

\textbf{NAME:} \underline{A.O.} \underline{Blair} \underline{Jun. 28, 1937}
\textbf{DATE:} \underline{1937}
\textbf{WITNESS:} \underline{J.E.} \underline{Nov. 22, 1915}
\textbf{ADDRESS:} \underline{P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Tex.}

\textbf{City:} \underline{Dallas}, \underline{State:} \underline{Texas}

Commission Exhibit 790

2. \textbf{Mail Money Order}
Commission Exhibit 793

Commission Exhibit 794
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

ALEX JAMES

Select Service No. 1922573972

has been classified in Class 19 until
(by vote of to)

Local Board
Appeal Board

President

Selective Service No.

The law requires you, except in cases of

penalty for failure to return

this notice, in addition to your Registration Card, to have this notice, on your person at all times. It shall be your duty to notify your Local Board of any change of

address. For advice, see your Government Appeals Agent.

COLOR OF EYES
COLOR OF HAIR
COMPLEXION
HEIGHT FT IN.
WEIGHT

(Local Board Stamp)

The law requires you to have this certificate in your personal possession at all times for identification and to notify your Local Board of any change of address.

GPO: 1956-O-381688

Commission Exhibit 795
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

ALEX
(James)
HIDELL
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. 4222413595321

has been classified in Class I-V (Until 19._._._.)

by vote of

Local Board
Appeal Board
President

(Date of mailing)

The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.

The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

COLOR OF EYES

COLOR OF HAIR

COMPLEXION

HEIGHT

WEIGHT

THE LAW REQUIRES YOU TO HAVE THIS CERTIFICATE IN YOUR PERSONAL POSSESSION AT ALL TIMES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND TO NOTIFY YOUR LOCAL BOARD OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

LOCAL BOARD STAMP

GPO: 1956—O—381688
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

NAME: ALICE JAMES
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. [електронное число]

has been classified in Class [електронное число]

by vote to [електронное число]

(Show vote on appeal board same day)

Local Board

Appeal Board

President

(Member of draft or local board)

THE LAW REQUIRES YOU, SUBJECT TO HEAVY PUNISHMENT, TO CARRY THIS NOTICE, IN ADDITION TO YOUR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE ON YOUR PERSON AT ALL TIMES TO SUBMIT UPON REQUEST TO ANY NEWSPAPER OR OFFICIAL TO SUBMIT IT TO YOUR LOCAL BOARD OR OFFICER UPON ENTERING THE ARMED FORCES.

THE LAW REQUIRES YOU TO NOTIFY YOUR LOCAL BOARD IN WRITING (1) OF EVERY CHANGE IN YOUR PHYSICAL CONDITION, AND OCCUPATIONAL, MARITAL, FAMILY, DEPENDENCY, MILITARY STATUS, AND (2) OF ANY OTHER FACT WHICH MIGHT CHANGE YOUR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR ADVICE CONTACT YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT.
This is to certify that LEE HARVEY OSWALD
lawful son of ROBERT L. LEW OSWALD (Dec
and MARIE ELLET CLAVERIE was born on
the 16th day of OCTOBER 1939, and registered in Book
No. 577, Folio 1321, on the 25th day of OCTOBER 1999.

P. HENRY LANAUZI
DEPUTY RECORDER

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 800—Continued
Commission Exhibit 802
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Approval not required

Selecte Service No. has been classified in Class

(Until

by

by vote of

(Show vote on appeal board shape only)

(Date of mailing)

The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate, on your person at all times—upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officers upon entering the armed forces.

The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

Commission Exhibit 804
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
AUCA JAMES KDOL
HONORABLY SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE
United States Marine Corps

PERIOD OF ACTIVE DUTY
FROM 4. 2 1955
TO

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER (Typed name and grade)
A. S. AYER, JE, Lt., USMCR

If found, drop in mail box. Postage guaranteed. Return
to: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code D0E), Washington DC, D. C.
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
ALLEN JAMES HITELL

HONORABLY SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE

United States Marine Corps

DD FORM 217 MC  1 JAN 51

Commission Exhibit 807

PERIOD OF ACTIVE DUTY

FROM

OCT. 13 1958

TO

OCT. 13, 1951

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL

78

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER (Typed name and grade)

A. S. AYRES, JR. Lt. USMCR

If found, drop in mail box. Postmaster: Postage guaranteed. Return to: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DGK), Washington 25, D.C.

Commission Exhibit 808
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

AARON H. NOYES
HONORABLY SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE
United States Marine Corp

PERIOD OF ACTIVE DUTY
FROM OCT. 13 1955
TO OCT. 13 1957

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER (Typed name and grade)
A. E. AYERS JR., W, USMC

If found, drop in mail to: Paymaster: Please forwarded. Return to Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code D692), Washington 25, D. C.
THE LAW REQUIRES YOU TO HAVE THIS CERTIFICATE IN YOUR PERSONAL POSSESSION AT ALL TIMES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND TO NOTIFY YOUR LOCAL BOARD OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX
CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LA VARIOLE

LEE YONG F

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF VACCINATION OR REVACCINATION AGAINST YELLOW FEVER
CERTIFICAT INTERNATIONAL DE VACCINATION OU DE REVACCINATION CONTRE LA FIEVRE JAUNE

This is to certify that
Je vous certifie que

whose signature follows
dont la signature suit

has on the date indicated been vaccinated or revaccinated against yellow fever
a été vacciné en date indiquée contre la fièvre jaune

Signature and official status of vaccinating center
Signature et qualité professionnelle du vaccinateur

Date
Date

Commission Exhibit 813
**Commission Exhibit 817**

**The Following Must Be Completed and Signed Before P.O. Box Is Assigned**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For Post Office Use Only</th>
<th>Initials of Clerk</th>
<th>Initials of Carrier</th>
<th>Box No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENTERED IN DIRECTORY</td>
<td>K.B.</td>
<td>G.M.</td>
<td>30061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deliver mail in accordance with instructions checked below:

- [ ] All except special delivery in box
- [ ] All including special delivery in box
- [ ] Special delivery mail only (Deliver as checked below)
- [ ] Other instructions (Explain)
- [ ] Only mail addressed to box is to be placed in it. All other mail to be delivered as addressed.
- [ ] Deliver to local residence at
- [ ] Deliver to local business address at

(No., street, and zone)

Names of persons entitled to receive mail through box (If box is rented to a firm, include the full name of each of its members whose mail is to be placed in box)

A. J. Hideck

Marina Oswald

[Signature of applicant]

P.O.D. Form July 1960

U.S. Government Printing Office 10-47425

---

**Commission Exhibit 818**

**Fair Play for Cuba Committee New Orleans Chapter**

**L. H. Oswald**

Name

[Signature]

Issued Chapter President

**Commission Exhibit 819**

---

697
Dear Sir,

This is to explain that I have moved permanently to Dallas, Texas, where I have found other employment.

I ask that my check for work performed during the week Oct. 1-8 be forwarded to me now, and the other checks coming to me from my first week of work be forwarded as soon as possible.

I further request that my name be withdrawn from those whom you presently employ.

Very respectfully,

Lee H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

[Signature]

D-18

Commission Exhibit 820-A
REPORT OF DATA

JOHN W. FA1N

5/12/60

DALLAS

DALLAS

Dallas 105-976; Bureau file 100-353496

FUNDS TRANSMITTED TO RESIDENTS OF RUSSIA

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis

MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, aka., Mrs. Edward Lee Oswald, is reported to have purchased "foreign money transfer No. 142,688" at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, on 1/22/60 by means of which she sent the sum of $25 to her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia. According to Mrs. OSWALD, her son LEE OSWALD, an ex-Marine, upon receiving his honorable discharge from the service on 9/3/59 visited her briefly in Ft. Worth and left town stating that he was en route to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he planned to resume employment with an export-import company. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she received a letter from LEE in September, 1959, from New Orleans, stating that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe. According to Mrs. OSWALD, she was subsequently shocked to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he is reported to have renounced his U. S. citizenship and where he sought Soviet citizenship.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

At Fort Worth, Texas:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI and is a loan to your agency. It and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit 821
ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, is employed as a salesman at Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD stated he is the brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD who is believed to be in Moscow, Russia, at this time. Mr. OSWALD stated that his brother obtained an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1959, and after visiting in Fort Worth for a period of about three days left Fort Worth with an expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his former employment in export-import work. He stated the entire family was later shocked to hear that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had gone to Russia where he renounced/United States citizenship and applied for citizenship in the Soviet Union.

Mr. OSWALD stated he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have any sympathy for or connection with Communism before this occurred.

ROBERT OSWALD stated his mother has had correspondence directed to LEE OSWALD in Moscow, Russia, and that she attempted to send a sum of $25,000 to him during January of 1960. ROBERT OSWALD stated that his mother could be contacted at 1111 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas.

ROBERT OSWALD stated he had no contact in any manner or form with any individual known by him to be a Soviet official or affiliated in any way with Soviet establishments. He also advised that so far as he knows neither his mother or other members of his family have had any contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

ROBERT L. OSWALD stated that he understands fully the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the internal security of the United States and he stated that he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he is contacted by Soviet officials.

ROBERT L. OSWALD stated that he will be pleased to cooperate with the FBI in any way possible. OSWALD stated that neither he nor his mother, so far as he knows, has been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to LEE OSWALD in Russia, and said he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he receives such a request.

Interview with ROBERT LEE OSWALD File # 105-976

on 4/27/60 at Fort Worth, Texas Date dictated 5/2/60

by Special Agent JOHN W. FAIN /jeg

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit 521—Continued
Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, also known as Mrs. Edward Lee Oswald, volunteered for interview stating that she had learned through her son, ROBERT L. OSWALD, that she had been sought on the previous day for interview.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is currently employed as a supply mother at Methodist Orphans Home, 1111 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas, and that she had come to Fort Worth on that day inasmuch as this was her "day off." Mrs. OSWALD stated she had mentioned to the superintendent of the Methodist Orphans Home at Waco, Texas, the fact that her son, LEE OSWALD, was currently in Moscow, Russia, and that the superintendent appeared to be sympathetic with her in her grief and uneasiness concerning the status of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she has been very much upset and uneasy concerning her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD, since she learned during the Fall of 1959 that much to her surprise he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had apparently sought Soviet citizenship.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had entered the United States Marine Corps when he was only seventeen years of age. He had serial number MS 1655230-6741, USMC. He was a Private First Class (E-2) and was in Marine Air Corps School (MACS-9) and held the status of MWBG (radar operator). She stated that he received an honorable discharge on or about September 3, 1959, in accordance with Para. 10273 (WAR CAR MAN). When he was separated from the service he had served fourteen months on a base near Tokyo, Japan. Mrs. OSWALD has in her possession numerous clippings which she has taken from the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" concerning her son.

She stated that following his discharge in September, 1959, he came to Fort Worth for a visit of about three days and thereafter left Fort Worth with the expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana. She stated that he indicated to her when he left Fort Worth that he planned to resume his employment with an export-import company at New Orleans. She explained that the family had up until 1945 lived at New Orleans and had come to Fort Worth in 1945. He had engaged in the export-import employment

Interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD File # 105-976

on 4/23/60 - Fort Worth, Texas Date dictated 5/2/60

by Special Agent JOHN W. FAUL /s/jeg - 3 -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 821—Continued
prior to his entry into the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated he had mentioned something about his desire to travel and said something about the fact that he might go to Cuba.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that shortly after LEE arrived in New Orleans she received the following letter postmarked at New Orleans, Louisiana, from LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

"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 that I do now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from ROBERTS or yours.

"It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand, LEE."

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she was very much shocked and surprised later to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia. She stated that she has no idea as to how he got there but that she does know that he had saved up about $1600 from his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated that he did not previously discuss with her any intention to go to Moscow, Russia. She stated that he had never shown any proclivities for the ideologies of Communism. She stated that he had never expressed any sympathy for Russia or the Communistic system. She stated that he was always studious type of individual and that he read books that were considered "deep." Mrs. OSWALD stated she would not have been surprised to learn that LEE had gone to, say South America or Cuba, but that it had never entered her mind that he might go to Russia or that he might try to become a citizen there.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she "feels strongly" that LEE has a right as an individual to make his own decisions, however, she stated that she was greatly surprised and disappointed that he had taken this action. She stated that she has suffered a great deal of embarrassment as a result of inquiries from newspaper reporters concerning LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she made application on January 22, 1960, at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, for a foreign draft and on payment of $26.65 she was issued a "foreign money transfer No. 142,688" by which instrument she sent $25.00 by air mail to her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia.

- 4 -

Commission Exhibit 821—Continued
Mrs. OSWALD explained that she is indebted to LEE OSWALD in the amount of $100 as a result of a loan which he had made to her.

She stated that on December 18, 1959, she had mailed a personal check of $20 by way of part payment on this debt to "LEE OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia." This check she made payable to LEE OSWALD. However, on or about January 5, 1960, this check was returned to her by mail containing a note scratched on a piece of paper in pencil by her son LEE, stating he "could not use the check, of course." In this note he requested her to put $20 in cash in an envelope and send it to him inasmuch as he was "also short of cash and need the rest, LEE." She stated she then mailed a $20 bill and expressed her reluctance in sending cash through the mail. She, in this letter to him, requested LEE to let her know if he received the $20 bill and also to furnish her with his correct address. She stated that she added in this letter that "I hope you like Russia. If you don't and want to come back, I believe it can be arranged. Are you working?" She stated that she addressed this letter to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. She also advised that the envelope containing the $20 bill was returned to her on February 25, 1960, stamped "retour parti." She stated that the reverse side of this envelope was stamped "Mockban, Noytant, (Moscow)Russia, January 18, 1960" and also bore the following lettering "MEXAYHAPAOJKO."

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is a loss to understand why this particular envelope containing the $20 bill was returned to her whereas the envelope containing the check had actually been received by LEE and returned to her by him. She stated this increased her uneasiness over LEE's safety. She stated that she has no way of knowing whether LEE has actually received the $25 which she attempted to send to him by transfer number 142,688.

Mrs. OSWALD advised she has since January 22, 1960, sent three different letters to her son LEE, but that all have been returned to her undelivered. She stated she has feared that he might be stranded and in danger.

She stated that she has had correspondence with her Congressman and with the United States State Department inasmuch as she has been very much alarmed for fear that something might have happened to LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that LEE had told her sometime during the spring or early summer of 1959 by letter that he had made arrangements to attend what she believes to be the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. She advised that a few days ago she received a letter from the Albert Schweitzer
College in Switzerland to the effect that this college was expecting LEE OSWALD on April 20, 1960. She stated that the letter which had been directed to LEE OSWALD stated that the college hoped his travel itinerary permitted him to be in Switzerland by April 20, 1960. She stated that the receipt of this letter had raised her hopes to cause her to feel that he might actually be en route to this college in Switzerland and that she intends to write the college to see if they have received any word from LEE.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that her husband, and LEE's father, EDWARD LEE OSWALD, died before LEE was born. She stated she has two other sons, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, age 26, who resides at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and JOHN EDWARD PIC, age 28, who is Staff Sergeant in the U. S. Air Force, and stationed currently at Hiroshima, Japan. She stated that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, is a half brother to LEE and ROBERT OSWALD. She stated that Sgt. PIC has two years yet to serve in the U. S. Air Force.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that ROBERT LEE OSWALD of Fort Worth, also formerly served in the U. S. Air Force and that all three of the boys have seen service with the U. S. Armed Forces in Japan.

On April 20, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD also stated that she has had no contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she thoroughly understands that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigative jurisdiction in regard to the internal security of the United States. She volunteered that she would gladly report any contacts made with her by Soviet officials. Mrs. OSWALD volunteered her eagerness to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in any way possible.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has not been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Russia. She volunteered the information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD took his birth certificate with him when he left Fort Worth, Texas. She promised to advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately in the event any contact whatsoever is made with her by Soviet officials or by Soviet establishments in this connection.
Mrs. OSWALD furnished voluntarily a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and the following description of him:

Race: White
Sex: Male
Age: 20
Date of birth: October 18, 1939
Place of birth: New Orleans, Louisiana
Height: 5'10"
Weight: 165 lbs.
Hair: Light brown and wavy
Eyes: Blue
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: I - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (U)

Report of: JOHN W. FAIR
Date: 7/3/61

Field Office File No.: Dallas 100-10461
Bureau File No.: 105-22555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:
The subject, who attempted to defect to Russia in October, 1959, and who was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve 9/17/60. Subject born 10/13/39, New Orleans, Louisiana. His father, EDWARD LEE OSWALD, died before subject's birth.

Subject moved with his mother to Fort Worth, Texas, from New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1945. As a high school student at Fort Worth, subject enlisted at age 17 in the U. S. Marine Corps 10/24/56. He received an honorable discharge 9/11/59 from the U. S. Marine Corps and reenlisted as a Private in the USMC Reserve same day. Following his discharge in September, 1959, subject visited his mother at Fort Worth for a few days and left for New Orleans with expressed intention of resuming employment in export-import work. Subject's mother subsequently received letter from New Orleans from subject advising he had booked passage on a ship to Europe. Subject later renounced U. S. citizenship and sought to become a citizen of Russia. Subject reported to be residing at Minsk, Russia, and is said to have recently expressed a desire for return of U. S. passport as he desired to return to U.S. under certain conditions.

- C -

DETAILS:

Investigation was predicated on information received by communication of January 11, 1961, from District Intelligence Office, 8th Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, advising that

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its records are not to be disseminated and/or used in whole or part.

Commission Exhibit 822
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who attempted to defect to Russia in October, 1959, and who was a member of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, had been given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Name and Aliases

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as Lee Oswald.

B. Residence

On April 23, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, subject's mother, currently residing at 1111 Herring Avenue, Waco, Texas, where she was employed at Methodist Orphans Home, volunteered the following information:

She stated that up until 1945 she and her sons had lived at New Orleans, Louisiana. In 1945 they moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where the subject attended high school until he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps at the age of 17 in October, 1956.

On June 23, 1961, Mrs. JAMES E. TAYLOR, 4936 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated the subject and his mother resided in a partly furnished upstairs apartment at 4936 Collingwood Street, from July 1, 1955, to May 1, 1957, except that subject sometime during the Fall of 1956, enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps at the age of 17. She advised that subject's brother, ROBERT OSWALD, also resided at 4936 Collingwood until the time of his marriage.

On April 10, 1961, Mrs. OSWALD voluntarily furnished the information that she was currently residing at 1612 Hurley Street, Fort Worth, Texas. She explained that she had returned to Fort Worth about April 1, 1961, from Boyd, Texas, where she had operated a dress shop which she found necessary to close on account of financial difficulties. Mrs. OSWALD related that during January, 1961, she had made a trip to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of contacting the office of the U. S. Secretary of State in an effort to obtain some information concerning subject. She stated that she had furnished all information available in her possession concerning the subject and that she had in turn sought information to ascertain his current address. She advised that she had recently been informed by the State Department that subject was located at Minsk, Russia. She also advised that it is her understanding that subject desires to return to the United States.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 822—Continued
C. Employment

Mrs. OSWALD advised on April 28, 1960, that subject had been engaged in the export-import type of employment at New Orleans, Louisiana, after visiting her in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1959. In 1956 he was a student at the Fort Worth High School at the time he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps in October, 1956.

D. Citizenship Status

According to information furnished by Mrs. OSWALD in April, 1960, subject was born October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana. His father was EDWARD LEE OSWALD who died before subject was born.

Mrs. OSWALD volunteered the information that subject had taken his birth certificate with him when he left Fort Worth, Texas.

E. Nationality Background

No information available.

F. Education

Mrs. OSWALD stated on April 28, 1960, subject was attending high school at Fort Worth when he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps. He has not finished high school.

On June 28, 1961, Dallas Confidential Informant T-1 advised that subject had special educational training while in the U. S. Marine Corps at Jacksonville, Florida, from March 18, 1957 to May 3, 1957, in Biloxi, Mississippi, from May 4, 1957 to June 19, 1957. Subject had special training as an electronics operator and as a radio operator.

In April, 1960, Mrs. OSWALD advised that subject had informed her by letter sometime during the Spring or Summer of 1959, that he had made arrangements to attend the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. She also advised that a few days previous to April 23, 1960, she had received a letter from this college to the effect that subject was expected to arrive on April 20, 1960.

On February 22, 1961, Dallas Confidential Informant T-2 advised that it had been ascertained that subject never arrived.
at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland although he had paid a $25.00 deposit toward school fee. The college had not heard from subject since he sent in his deposit during June of 1959.

G. Military record

Dallas T-1 advised on June 23, 1961, that subject, assigned serial number 1653230, had enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, while residing at 4936 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. On September 11, 1959, subject received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps and entered on the same date as a Private First Class in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

By communication dated January 11, 1961, the District Intelligence Office, 8th Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that subject had been given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960.

H. Close Relatives in Armed Forces

On April 28, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD stated that she had two other sons, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, age 20, who was formerly in the U. S. Air Force, and JOHN EDWARD PIC, age 23, who was then a Staff Sergeant in the U. S. Air Force and was then stationed at Hiroshima, Japan. This is Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, Air Force No. 11313339.

I. Physical Description

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD also on April 28, 1960, furnished the following description of LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race:</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex:</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>20 (1960)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of birth:</td>
<td>October 18, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth:</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>5'10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
<td>165 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes:</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair:</td>
<td>Light brown, wavy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
J. Identification Record

On February 21, 1961, the following advised they had no record in their files identifiable with subject:

B. F. SPEARS, Identification Division, and CONNIE ODUM, Central Records Division, Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department, and W. H. YOUNG, Identification Division, Tarrant County, Sheriff's Office.

K. Photograph

On April 23, 1960, MRS. MAGUERITE OSWALD furnished a photograph of subject which is being retained in the Dallas file.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was, on April 27, 1960, employed as a salesman for Acme Brick Company of Fort Worth. ROBERT LEE OSWALD stated that he is a brother of subject who was believed by ROBERT to be in Moscow, Russia. ROBERT related that his brother had obtained an honorable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1959, and after visiting his mother in Fort Worth for a period of about three days left Fort Worth with the expressed intention of going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his former employment in export-import work. ROBERT stated that the entire family was later shocked to learn that subject had gone to Russia where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had applied for citizenship in the Soviet Union.

ROBERT LEE OSWALD also stated that he had never known the subject to have had any sympathy for or connection with communism before this incident occurred.

ROBERT LEE OSWALD stated that he has had no contact in any manner or form with any individual known by him to be a Soviet official or affiliated in any way with Soviet establishments. He also stated that so far as he knows, neither his mother nor any other member of this family have had any contact whatsoever with Soviet officials or with Soviet establishments.

ROBERT LEE OSWALD stated that he would immediately contact the FBI in the event he were contacted by Soviet officials. He also stated that neither he nor his mother has been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to the subject in Russia and that in the event he were to receive such a request he would immediately contact the FBI.

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Commission Exhibit 822—Continued
On April 28, 1960, Mrs. MARGARETTE C. OSWALD, who was then employed at Methodist Orphans Home, 1111 Kerring Avenue, Waco, Texas, volunteered the following information:

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has been very much upset and uneasy concerning her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, since she learned during the Fall of 1959, with much to her surprise that he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had apparently sought Soviet citizenship. She stated that following his discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1959, he visited her for a few days in Fort Worth and left town stating that he was going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his employment with an export-import company at New Orleans. She stated that subject had engaged in export-import employment for a brief period of time prior to his enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps. Mrs. OSWALD also stated that subject had mentioned something about his desire to travel and said something also about the fact that he might go to Cuba.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that shortly after subject arrived in New Orleans, she received the following letter postmarked at New Orleans, Louisiana, from subject:

"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 that I do now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Roberts or yours.

"It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand. Lee."

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she was very much shocked and surprised later to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia. She stated that she had no idea as to how he arrived there but that she does know that he had saved up about $1600 from his services in the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated that he did not previously discuss with her any intention to go to Moscow, Russia. She also stated that he had never shown any proclivities for the ideologies of communism. She stated that he had never expressed any sympathy for Russia or the communist system. She stated that subject was always a studious type of individual and that he read books that were considered "deep." Mrs. OSWALD stated that she would not have been surprised to have heard that subject had gone to, "say, South America or Cuba, but that it had never entered her mind that he might go to Russia or that he might try to

- 6 -

Commission Exhibit 822—Continued
become a citizen of Russia. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she felt strongly that subject has a right as an individual to make his own decisions, however, she stated that she was very greatly surprised and disappointed that he had taken this action.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she made application on January 22, 1960, at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, for a foreign draft and upon payment of $26.65 she was issued a "foreign money transfer No. 142,638" by which instrument she sent $25.00 by air mail to subject, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in care of Hotel Metropole, Moscow, Russia.

Mrs. OSWALD explained that she was indebted to subject in the amount of $100 as a result of a loan which she had made to her previously.

She stated that on December 13, 1959, she had mailed a personal check of $20.00 by way of part payment on this debt to "LEE OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia." She made this check payment to LEE OSWALD. However, on or about January 5, 1960, this check was returned to her by mail containing a note scratched on a piece of paper in pencil by subject, stating he "could not use the check, of course." In this note he requested her to put $20.00 in cash in an envelope and send it to him inasmuch as he was "also short of cash and needed the rest. LEE." She stated that she then mailed a $20 bill and expressed her reluctance in sending cash through the mail. In this letter to subject she requested him to let her know if he received the $20 bill and also to furnish her with his correct address. She stated that she added in this letter her hope that he liked Russia. She added "if you don't and want to come back, I believe it can be arranged. Are you working?" She stated that she addressed this letter to Mr. LEE H. OSWALD, Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. She also advised that the envelope containing the $20 was returned to her on February 23, 1960, stamped, "Retour Deporti." She stated that on the reverse side of this envelope was stamped "Moskow Noytand, Moscow, Russia," January 13, 1960," and also the following lettering "LEEHVAPAOXOK." 

Mrs. OSWALD advised that since January 22, 1960, she had sent three different letters to her son but that all had been returned to her undelivered. She stated that she feared that he might have become stranded and in danger. She stated that she has had correspondence with reference to subject with her Congressman and with the U. S. State Department inasmuch as she has been very much alarmed for fear that something might have happened to subject. 

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Commission Exhibit S22—Continued
Mrs. OSWALD stated that she would gladly report any contacts made with her by Soviet officials. She volunteered her eagerness to cooperate in any way possible. She stated that she had not been requested to furnish any items of personal identification to subject in Russia. She volunteered the information that subject had taken with him his birth certificate when he left Fort Worth. She promised to advise the FBI immediately in the event any contacts were made with her by Soviet officials or by Soviet establishments in this connection.

A check of the files of Office of Naval Intelligence, Eighth Naval District, U. S. Naval Station in Algiers, Louisiana, on April 13, 1961, revealed that this file contained a Photostat of a telegram from the Department of State, Moscow, Russia, dated October 31, 1959, at 7:50 A.M. This telegram stated in part that subject who was twenty years of age and unmarried, carrying passport No. 1733242, issued September 10, 1959, had appeared at the Embassy to renounce his American citizenship and had applied in Moscow for Russian citizenship following his entry into the USSR from Helsinki. This telegram advised further that subject's mother's address in the United States was 4936 Collingwood Street Fort Worth, Texas. This telegram quoted subject as having said he had contemplated this matter during the last two years. Main reason "American Marxist"; attitude arrogant and aggressive. Subject had recently been discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps. Subject was further quoted as having offered the Soviets any information he had acquired as enlisted radio operator.

On June 28, 1961, Mrs. JAMES E. TAYLOR, 4936 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated that on or about July 1, 1956, she rented her upstairs west, partly furnished, apartment, to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD. With Mrs. OSWALD were her two sons, ROBERT and the subject of this case. Mrs. TAYLOR stated that she had never known the third son. Mrs. TAYLOR stated also that she had never known any member of this family prior to July 1, 1956.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that subject was a student in Arlington Heights High School and was only about 16 or 17 years of age when the OSWALDS moved to this address. She stated that ROBERT later married and moved with his wife to another address. Mrs. TAYLOR stated that subject was a peculiar boy inasmuch as he read a great deal and kept very much to himself. She stated that she has heard Mrs. OSWALD state that subject read books which were "over his head," Mrs. TAYLOR explained this to mean that the books he read were "deep" books. She stated that she does not know the titles of any of this material which he read. Mrs. TAYLOR stated that she got the impression that subject obtained some of this reading material through the mail. Mrs. TAYLOR stated that she actually
felt sorry for the subject inasmuch as it appeared to her that he had few if any friends and no social life. She stated that she pitied the boy because he had never known his father who had died before his birth. She stated that Mrs. OSWALD worked continuously in an effort to support her two boys. Mrs. TAYLOR remarked that she has never seen any one stay at home more closely than did the subject. She stated that Mrs. OSWALD often quarrelled at him for staying at home so closely and on occasion urged him to get out and seek employment but that he preferred to sit at home and read.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that Mrs. OSWALD was in poor health and extremely nervous and that she often quarrelled very loudly with both ROBERT and the subject.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that the OSWALDS came to Fort Worth from New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. TAYLOR stated that both ROBERT OSWALD and Mrs. OSWALD were extremely shocked and hurt by the action which subject took disavowing his United States citizenship and claiming citizenship in Russia.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that subject enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps while he was residing at 4936 Collingwood Street. She advised that Mrs. OSWALD moved from this address on or about May 1, 1957, and that she has had no contact with the OSWALDS in recent years.

On June 30, 1961, JAMES P. MEKK, 3120 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth, stated that for a period of several months three or four years ago Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD resided at 3124 West Fifth Street. He stated that so far as he knows subject had never resided at 3124 West Fifth and MEKK was unable to furnish any information of value to this investigation.

On June 23, 1961, Dallas Confidential Informants T-3 and T-4 advised that their knowledge of subject is limited to newspaper accounts reporting subject's defection to Soviet Russia. Dallas T-3 and T-4 advised that subject was not a member of the Communist Party (CP) at Fort Worth and that they have never heard his name mentioned in connection with CP membership.

It is noted that the Communist Party, USA (CP), has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 822—Continued
A review on May 9, 1961, of the files of the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., revealed that on or about January 26, 1961, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of subject, appeared at the U. S. Department of State in Washington, D. C. She advised that she had come to Washington to see what could be done to help her son, the subject. She expressed the thought that perhaps her son had gone to the Soviet Union as a "secret agent" and that the State Department was not doing enough to help him. She was advised that such was not the case and that efforts were being made to help her son.

On February 13, 1961, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, USSR, received an undated letter from LEE HARVEY OSWALD postmarked Minsk, February 5, 1961. In this letter OSWALD indicated that he desired the return of his U. S. passport as he wished to return to the United States if "we could come to some agreement concerning the dropping of any legal proceedings against me." He also said that he could not leave Minsk without permission and therefore was writing instead of visiting the American Embassy.

On March 20, 1961, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow received a letter from OSWALD postmarked Minsk, March 5, 1961. In this letter OSWALD said he found it inconvenient to come to Moscow for an interview at the American Embassy and that he could not leave Minsk without permission. He asked that in place of a personal interview he be sent a questionnaire.

Commission Exhibit 822—Continued
Title  LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character  INTERNAL SECURITY - R


All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION CONCERNING SUBJECT'S STAY IN RUSSIA

Reported. Subject reported to have resided at Minsk, Russia, where he was employed as a metal worker for the Belo Russian Radio and Television Factory at Minsk. Subject reported to have married a Russian girl on 4/30/61 at Minsk, Russia. Subject has a daughter born 2/15/62 at Minsk. Subject, his wife and daughter returned to Ft. Worth, Texas on 6/14/62. Upon interview by Bureau Agents at Ft. Worth on 6/26/62, subject denied he furnished any information concerning his experience in the U. S. Marine Corps to the Soviets. Subject also denied he was recruited by Soviet Intelligence or that he had made any deals with the Soviets in connection with his return to the United States with his wife and child. Subject is currently unemployed, is seeking work and is temporarily residing with his brother at 7313 Davenport, Ft. Worth.

DETAILS:

On March 20, 1962, the Office of Naval Intelligence advised that on October 31, 1959, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, hereinafter referred to as subject, an ex-Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, Serial No. 1653230, had visited the United States Embassy, Moscow, Russia, where he had signed a handwritten statement requesting his U. S. citizenship be revoked, stated he had applied for Soviet citizenship, and had affirmed his allegiance to the USSR. Subject allegedly told the Embassy he had advised unnamed Soviet officials that as a former Marine radar operator, he would...
make available to them information about his Marine Corps speciality when he became a Soviet citizen.

On June 5, 1962, a review of the files of the Passport Office of the U. S. Department of State (USDS), revealed that by a personal letter dated January 30, 1961, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, subject advised he was preparing to return to the United States of America and wished to have rectified the "gross injustice" done to him by the U. S. Marine Corps (USMC) in giving to subject a "belated dishonorable discharge." Subject also stated in his letter he had received an honorable discharge after three years service on September 11, 1959. In his letter, subject asserted he was still a citizen and alleged he had gone to the Soviet Union to reside only for a "short time."

The files of the Passport Office further revealed that subject had been released under honorable conditions to inactive duty in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve on September 11, 1959, with obligated reserve service until December 8, 1962. On August 17, 1960, subject was given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed a USDS memorandum dated May 4, 1962, stating that on the basis of evidence, subject had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office of the USDS, Washington, D. C., on August 22, 1961, concerning subject revealed the following information:

By letter dated May 1961 to the American Embassy, Moscow, USSR, subject advised he had no intention of returning to the United States unless he were given a guarantee that he would not be prosecuted for any act pertaining "to this case." Subject also indicated he had married a Russian girl born in Leningrad, Russia, and wanted to bring her to the United States with him.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 8, 1961, subject appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow at which time he stated he was employed in the Belo Russian Radio and Television Factory, Minsk, Russia, as a metal worker, in the research shop. Subject stated he took no oath of allegiance of any kind to the Soviet Union nor was he required to sign any paper in connection with his employment. He gave his earnings as 90 rubles a month. Subject also stated he was married on April 30, 1961, to MARIAN NIKOLAEVNA BUSAKOVA, a dental technician. Subject stated his intention to apply for an exit visa immediately upon his return to Minsk. He said he

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 823—Continued
desired to bring his wife with him to the United States.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also revealed that on July 10, 1961, subject executed an "Application for Renewal of Passport," at the American Embassy in Moscow. His residence at that time was USSR, Ulipsa Kalinina 4, Apartment 24, Minsk. This renewal application indicated that subject was issued U.S. Passport No. 1733242 on September 10, 1959, at Washington, D.C. Subject's renewal application was referred to the State Department for consideration and decision.

This review of the files of the Passport Office also reflected that by memorandum dated August 18, 1961, the State Department had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to renew subject's passport for direct travel to the United States.

A review of the files of the Passport Office on the USDS, Washington, D.C., on January 29, 1962, revealed the following information:

In a letter of July 15, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject advised he was continuing his efforts to obtain an exit visa for his wife and for himself.

By letter dated "August 1961," to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject furnished a copy of his marriage certificate and a copy of his wife's birth certificate.

By letter dated August 8, 1961, to the American Embassy in Moscow, subject inquired if it would be permissible for him to travel through Poland by train after leaving Minsk. Subject pointed out he could not afford to fly from Moscow to New York City. He added he believed he could catch a military flight to the United States from Berlin, Germany.

By letter dated October 4, 1961, to the American Embassy, in Moscow, subject asked the Embassy to assist him in obtaining exit visas from the Soviet authorities.

U.S. Department of State Operation's memorandum dated January 16, 1962, at the American Embassy in Moscow, pointed out that a letter dated January 5, 1962, was received from subject stating he expected to receive an exit visa within 45 days. This memorandum also pointed out that the American Embassy in Moscow had been formally notified by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of a foreign passport and an exit visa to subject's wife.
On September 18, 1961, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, the subject's brother at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, who is a sales coordinator, Marketing Department of Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, stated he had received a letter dated September 10, 1961, from subject who mentioned that he was working in an "electrical shop" at Minsk, Russia. Mr. OSWALD advised that subject had stated in this letter he owned a shot gun and occasionally went hunting. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject had married a Russian girl, an orphan, First name MARINA, age 18 or 19. Subject had told his brother that she was a nurse. This girl prior to her marriage to subject resided with an uncle and aunt. Mr. OSWALD stated that from description of subject's wife furnished by subject she seems to be a very intelligent and attractive girl. According to Mr. OSWALD, subject's wife desired to come to the United States with subject. Mr. OSWALD also stated that subject's letter was not too optimistic as to his chances of getting to return to the United States at an early date. Mr. OSWALD indicated his belief that the Russians were "holding up" subject's return to the United States. Mr. OSWALD also advised that subject has been "critical of the Russians" in his letters and he, Mr. OSWALD, was surprised that the Russians would allow subject to make such criticisms.

On October 13, 1961, MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1808 Eagle Street, Apartment No. 3, Vernon, Texas, advised that about two months previously she had received from her son, the subject, a letter in which he advised that he and his wife had been to Moscow to contact the American Embassy in order to obtain renewal of his passport and obtain permission to return to the United States. In this letter subject indicated that the prospects were good for him to be allowed to return to the United States but he did not know whether his wife would be able to return with him. Subject indicated he would not return unless she were allowed to accompany him. Mrs. OSWALD advised she had not received a letter from subject for a period of about six weeks and had begun to think he might be on his way home even though he had not told her for sure he was going to return home or had furnished the date on which he might arrive. Mrs. OSWALD also stated she had received another letter about a week before October 13, 1961, from her son, the subject, who made no reference whatever to his trip to Moscow or to his returning home. In this letter subject stated he was "Okay." Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no information as to whether or not subject and his wife were going to be allowed to return to the United States. She had no idea when they might be permitted to leave the Soviet Union.

By letter dated October 19, 1961, L. A. MACK, Officer in Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 1100 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that subject, of Apartment 24...
No. 4 Kalinin Street, Minsk, Russia (File No. A12530645), had filed a petition for a non-quota immigrant visa in behalf of his wife, MARINA N. P. OSWALD, a native and citizen of Russia. According to Mr. MACK, subject had listed his occupation as electrical technician and his former address as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On February 28, 1962, HENRY KUPIEC, Foreign Adjudications Division, Passport Office, USDS, advised that subject, by a letter dated January 16, 1962, to the American Embassy in Moscow had advised he would not consider returning to the United States alone for any reason as it appeared to him that his passport would be confiscated upon his return. Subject also forwarded to the American Embassy an affidavit for support of his wife.

On March 27, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that subject had filed an application for a repatriation loan at the American Embassy in Moscow on February 24, 1962. Subject indicated his desire to return to the United States with his alien wife and a one-month old child. Subject had $200.00 of his own money. The USDS approved a loan about March 1, 1962, for subject in the amount of $500 for minimum accommodations. Mrs. VAN COTT also advised that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAЕVNA PRUSKOVА, was having difficulty obtaining an American visa.

On March 29, 1962, WILLIAM ABETT, Office of Security, USDS, advised his files reflected information to the effect that Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, AF 11313239, had on February 12 and 16, 1962, reported receipt of a letter from his half-brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, concerning subject of this case. Sergeant PIC reported subject was expected to return to the United States in the Spring of 1962 and subject would be traveling with his Russian wife who had recently acquired a visa to enter the United States. Sergeant PIC stated he was unable to determine from ROBERT OSWALD's letter whether the purpose of subject's travel to the United States was to re-establish a permanent residence or to visit on a temporary basis. Sergeant PIC advised that he, PIC, is scheduled to return to the United States in July of 1962 but he does not know the location of his next assignment. Sergeant PIC also advised that subject might possibly visit him at his next duty station and that if this occurred, Sgt. PIC would notify his superiors at his station concerning the visit. Sergeant PIC also advised that his cousin, MARILYN MURRETT, U. S. citizen, formerly employed in Japan as a school teacher in 1959, has since departed Japan. Sergeant PIC did not know the current address of MURRETT, or whether she had been corresponding with the subject.
A review conducted on June 5, 1962, of the files of the Special Consular Services, USDS, revealed that by a telegram dated March 7, 1962, the USDS had authorized the American Embassy in Moscow to furnish a repatriation loan to subject to cover the cost of his passage to New York only.

On May 4, 1962, R. McC. TOMPKINS, Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps, advised that subject wrote the following letter dated March 22, 1962:

"LEE H. OSWALD
Kalinina St. 4-27
Minsk U.S.S.R.
March 22, 1962

"R. McC. TOMPKINS
Brigadier Gen., U.S.M.C.
Ass. Direct. of Personnel

"Dear Sirs:

"In reply to your notification of the granting of an Undesirable discharge and your conveying of the process at which it was arrived.

"I would like to point out in direct opposition to your information that I have never taken steps to renounce my U. S. citizenship. Also that the United States State Department has no charges or complaints against me what/so ever.

"I refer you to the United States Embassy, Moscow, or the U. S. department of State—Washington—D. C., for the verification of this fact.

"Also, I was aware of the finding of the board of officers of 8 August 1960. I was notified by my mother, in December 1962.

"My request to the Secretary of the Navy, his referral to you and your letter to me, did not say anything about a Review, which is what I was trying to arrange.

"You mention 'reliable information' as the basis for the Undesirable discharge. I have no doubt it was newspapers speculation which forward your 'reliable information'.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 823—Continued
"Under U. S. law governing the use of passports and conduct abroad I have a perfect right to reside in my country I wish too.

"I have not violated; Section 1544, Title 18, U. S. code, therefore you have no legal or even moral right, to reverse my honourable discharge from the U.S.M.C. of Sept. 11, 1960, into a undesirable discharge.

"You may consider this letter a request by me for a full review of my case in the light of these facts, since by the time you receive this letter I shall have returned to the United States with my family, and shall be prepared to appear in person at a reasonable time and place in my area, before a reviewing board of officers.

"If you choose to convene a review board you may contact me through the below address in the United States after May 15th 1962.

"LEE H. OSWALD
7313 Davenport St.
Fort Worth, Texas.

"Sincerely,
/s/ LEE H. OSWALD"

A review on May 5, 1962, of the files of the Security Office, USDS, revealed that the Office of Security had advised the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., that subject had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the United States.

On May 18, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, subject's sister-in-law, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, advised she had received a postal card from subject on about May 15, 1962, which had been dated April 10, 1962. On this card, subject stated he had nothing to report concerning his move to the United States; that they were waiting for the Embassy to finish its paper work which had been "very slow". Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not know
when subject and his family would arrive in Fort Worth. She stated that subject had first set the date for his arrival as May, 1962, but that he had changed it to June, 1962. Mrs. OSWALD advised that her husband had written to subject and invited him to come to Fort Worth. Subject replied to this invitation that he did not know where they would be going. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she got the impression from subject's letters and cards that subject desired to return permanently to the United States. Mrs. OSWALD promised to advise the local FBI office immediately upon subject's arrival at Fort Worth.

On June 4, 1962, Mrs. FRANCES VAN COTT, Office of Special Consular Services, USDS, advised that by a telegram dated May 31, 1962, the U. S. Embassy in Moscow had informed the Department of State that subject, his wife and child planned to depart Moscow, Russia, on June 1, 1962, for Rotterdam, Holland, where they would board "Maasdam" on June 4, 1962. The SS "Maasdam" was scheduled to arrive in New York, New York, June 6, 1962. The Department of State had notified subject's mother by letter relative to this schedule.

In the "Fort Worth Star Telegram," evening edition, a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, on June 8, 1962, there appeared a photograph of subject and a headline, "Ex-Marine Reported on Way Back from Russia." This article stated that subject, a former U. S. Marine, who denounced his American citizenship to become a Russian, was reported June 8, 1962, to be en route home. This article went on to state that subject had turned in his American passport October 31, 1959, at the Embassy in Moscow, saying he would "never return to the United States for any reason." This article further quoted subject as having later told American newspaper men that leaving the United States "was like getting out of prison." This article also contained the following information: It quoted subject's sister-in-law, Mrs. R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, as saying her husband had received frequent letters from his brother indicating he was anxious to return to this country. She said she and members of the family had not learned that subject was en route home. This article stated that subject's mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, could not be reached for comment.

This article also stated that subject's appearance at the American Embassy in Moscow came as a shock to his mother and brother; that he had left Fort Worth following his discharge from the Marines, telling his family he was going to New Orleans in search of a job.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 823—Continued
In the "Fort Worth Press," a daily newspaper, Fort Worth, Texas, issue of June 3, 1962, carried a front-page story to the effect that subject, a former Fort Worth Marine, who once vowed he would "never return to the United States for any reason," was on his way home from Russia.

This article stated further that United Press International had reported on June 8, 1962, that subject, along with his Russian wife and child had left the Soviet Union within the past ten days and was en route to the United States.

This article further stated that subject's brother, R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, told the press that he and his mother, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, have been hearing from subject regularly. R. L. OSWALD was quoted as saying that subject had wanted to come back for sometime but that he had not heard that subject had left Russia.

This article further stated that subject had arrived in Moscow in November, 1959, two months after his release from active duty in the Marine Corps; that subject had been refused Soviet citizenship at the time but that he was allowed to live in Russia as a "resident alien." Subject was reported to have been a student while in the Soviet Union, possibly at Minsk.

This article went on to say that subject was never granted Soviet citizenship and that he is believed to have retained his American citizenship. This article stated that several days after subject arrived in Moscow in 1959, his mother called him long distance and at that time subject refused to talk to her. She did not hear from him again until a letter came January 6, 1960. According to this article, when subject first went to Russia he told newsmen he was a worker and wanted to live in a workers country.

This article further quoted that subject said "I would not want to live in the United States and be either a worker exploited by capitalists or a capitalist exploiting workers or become unemployed." This article also quoted subject as having said "I could not be happy living under capitalism."

This article went on to quote subject as saying/his own personal experiences in civil and military life had shown him the correctness of communist theories.

This article also quoted subject as having said he began studying communism when his family was living in New Orleans, Louisiana; that he had discovered a book in the library titled "Das Kapital," by KARL MARX. This article also quoted subject as having stated that he had joined the Marine corps at age 17 because
he felt he could not get a job and because he wanted to relieve the financial burden of the family. This article also quoted subject as having said that when he left America it was like "getting out of prison." This article concluded by saying that when subject had visited his family shortly after his release from the Marine Corps he had talked optimistically about the future and that some of his plans had included going to college, writing a book or joining CASTRO's Cuban Army.

On June 22, 1962, ALISTAR MCDONALD, Assistant Manager, Cabin-Tourist Department, Holland-America Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York, advised that the records of Holland-America Line reflect that subject, his wife and child arrived in the United States on June 13, 1962, aboard the SS Maasdam at Hoboken, New Jersey. Subject, his wife and child traveled tourist class and were destined to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On June 22, 1962, the records of Immigration and Naturalization Service (I&NS), 20 West Broadway, New York, New York, revealed that subject, his wife and child, I&NS file No. A12386726, arrived in the United States aboard the SS Maasdam on June 13, 1962. This file reflected that subject had U. S. Passport No. 1732242, that his daughter, JUNE, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR, had the same passport and that subject's wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, had Russian Passport KY 37790. Subject was admitted as a U. S. citizen with a renewed U. S. Passport. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD was admitted with an M-1 Immigrant Visa as the spouse of a U. S. citizen. This M-1 Immigrant Visa was issued at Moscow on May 24, 1962.

On June 22, 1962, FREDERICK J. WIEDERSHEIM, Inspector, I&NS, advised he had interviewed subject upon the latter's arrival in the United States and that subject had said that he was employed as a mechanic in Russia; that he had threatened to renounce his U. S. citizenship but never carried through with the threat, never voted in Russia and held no position in the Russian Government.

On June 26, 1962, Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, sister-in-law to subject, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, stated the subject, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and that they were currently residing at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had not notified the local FBI office of subject's arrival in Fort Worth for the reason that the family had been harrassed by newspaper reporters and that for that reason subject did not desire to leave his residence.

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Commission Exhibit 823—Continued
Date 7/6/62

LEE HARVEY OSWALD currently resides at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, with his wife, MARINA and daughter JUNE LEE OSWALD. OSWALD is unemployed but is seeking work at Fort Worth.

OSWALD and his family arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962. He stated they left Holland June 4, 1962, by the SS Maasdam, and arrived in New York City June 13, 1962, and flew to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where they arrived on June 14, 1962.

OSWALD stated that he borrowed approximately $435.00 from the American Embassy with which to make the trip to the United States. OSWALD declined to answer the question as to why he made the trip to Russia in the first place. In a show of temper he stated he did not care to "relive the past."

During most of the interview, OSWALD exhibited an impatient and arrogant attitude. OSWALD finally stated that Soviet officials had asked him upon his arrival why he had come to Russia. OSWALD stated that he told them, "I came because I wanted to." OSWALD added that he went to Russia to "see the country."

OSWALD advised that newspaper reports which have appeared in the public press from time to time are highly exaggerated and untrue. He stated that the newspaper reports had pictured him as out of sympathy with the United States and had made him look attractive to the Russians. OSWALD stated that by reason of such newspaper reports he had received better treatment by the Soviets than he otherwise would have received.

OSWALD stated that upon his arrival in Russia in October, 1959, he was sent immediately to Minsk, Russia, where he was given a job as a metal worker in a television factory. He stated that he spent his time reading blueprints and translating blueprint instructions into the finished product. He advised that he earned eighty rubles per month which was the equivalent of about $72.00 per month in American money. He advised that he was permitted to reside at Minsk as a "resident alien."

OSWALD stated that he was able to speak the Russian language upon his arrival. He explained that while he was in

On 6/26/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # 100-10461

by SAS R. TOM CARTER and JOHN W. FADU /jgDate dictated 7/2/62

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 823—Continued
the U. S. Marine Corps in California he had studied and mastered the Russian language by self instruction.

OSWALD denied that he has ever been a member of the Communist Party in the United States. He denied that he went to Russia because of his lack of sympathy for the institutions of the United States or because of an admiration for the Russian system. He admitted that he had read books by KARL MARX while a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, but he stated that he was merely interested in the economic theories.

OSWALD declined to explain what he meant when he wrote his mother while on route to Russia that his "values" and those of his mother and brother were different.

OSWALD stated he does not know where his birth certificate is and he denied that he took same to Russia with him.

OSWALD denied that he had renounced his United States citizenship and stated that he did not seek Soviet citizenship while in Russia. OSWALD stated that he was never approached by the Soviet officials in an attempt to pull information from him concerning his experiences while a member of the U. S. Marine Corps. OSWALD also stated that he was not recruited at any time while in Russia by the Soviet Intelligence. He stated that he made no deal with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the United States. He stated that the Soviets made it very difficult for him to obtain permission for his wife to leave Russia, and that the process of obtaining permission for her to leave was a long, difficult course requiring much paper work. He stated that no attempt was made by the Soviets at any time to "brainwash" him. OSWALD stated that he never at any time gave the Soviets any information which would be used in a detrimental way against the United States. He stated that the Soviets never sought any such information from him. OSWALD denied that he at any time while in Russia had offered to reveal to the Soviets any information he had acquired as a radar operator in the U. S. Marines.

OSWALD stated that his wife's passport, a Russian passport, No. KY37790, requires that she give notice to the Soviet Embassy in the United States as to her address while in the United States. OSWALD stated that the passport also requires her to make reports as to her whereabouts periodically. OSWALD stated that he plans to contact the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., within a few days for the purpose of notifying the Soviet Embassy of his wife's current address.
OSWALD stated that in the event he is contacted by Soviet Intelligence under suspicious circumstances or otherwise, he will promptly communicate with the FBI. He stated that he holds no brief for the Russians or the Russian system.

OSWALD stated that his wife, MARINA, speaks no English whatsoever. By occupation she is a pharmacist. He advised that they were married April 30, 1961, at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she resided with an uncle and an aunt at Minsk, Russia. He advised that she has a half-brother and two half-sisters in Leningrad, Russia; however, OSWALD declined to furnish the names of any of his wife's relatives, stating that he feared that some harm might come to them in the event he revealed their names.

OSWALD advised that his daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD, was born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, Russia.

OSWALD furnished the following description of his wife:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>MARINA NICHILYENA OSWALD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Data</td>
<td>July 17, 1941, at Arxangles (city near the White Sea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>105 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>JUNE LEE OSWALD, age four months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following description of OSWALD was obtained through observation and interrogation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>LEE HARVEY OSWALD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth Data</td>
<td>October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>150 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
<td>ROBERT EDWARD OSWALD, (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), deceased August, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>MARGARET CLAVIER OSWALD, nee Clavier (native of New Orleans, Louisiana), currently resides at Vernon, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half-brother</td>
<td>JOHN EDWARD PIC, U. S. Air Force, Japan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference Report of SA JOHN W. FAIN, Dallas, Texas, 7/6/62, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 823—Continued
LEE HARVEY OSWALD reinterviewed by Bureau Agents on 8/16/62, and stated contact made with Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., for purpose of notifying Embassy as to wife's current address. OSWALD has established separate residence, and is currently employed as a machinist at Fort Worth, Texas. OSWALD stated upon arriving in Soviet Union, and prior to leaving, he was interviewed by representatives of MVD, a Russian secret police organization; however, continues to deny he made any "deals" with them or any other representative of the Soviet Union. OSWALD continues to decline to explain why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance, stating he considers it "nobody's business." OSWALD agreed to report to FBI any information concerning contacts or attempted contacts by Soviets under suspicious circumstances. Background information on MARINA OSWALD reported. OSWALD and wife unknown to confidential informants.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas. The person furnishing the affidavit of support for MRS. OSWALD was BYRON PHILLIPS of Vernon, Wilbarger County, Texas (no street address given). PHILLIPS furnished an affidavit of support on March 15, 1962. MRS. OSWALD listed her occupation as pharmacist.

Description:  
Race: White  
Sex: Female  
Complexion: Fair  
Eyes: Grey-blue  
Nationality: Soviet  
Relatives:  
Daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD, born February 15, 1962  
Father (This space was left blank)  
Mother, KLAVIDYA VASILEONA PRUSAKOVA, deceased  
Uncle, ILYA V. PRUSAKOVA  

Nearest relative in country of immigration:  
Address: Kommaneshchesakaya 39/42, Apt. 20, Minsk, USSR  
Previous residences and occupations:  
Student at Leningrad, USSR, 1957 - 1959  
Pharmacist at Minsk, USSR, 1959 - 1962  

Languages spoken: Russian only  
Organizations: None listed  

This file contained a U.S. Department of State foreign service birth certificate for JUNE LEE OSWALD, whose birth was recorded on May 24, 1962, at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, USSR, by LEE HARVEY OSWALD for JUNE LEE OSWALD, born February 15, 1962, at Minsk, USSR.

JOSEPH B. NORBURY, U. S. Consul, was the recording official.

MRS. OSWALD was granted Immigration Visa No. 52, issued May 24, 1962, at U. S. Embassy, Moscow, and traveled under USSR Passport No. KU 37790, issued on January 11, 1962, good until January 11, 1964. MRS. OSWALD entered the U. S. at New York City June 13, 1962, on SS MAASDAM.

These records reflect the subjects were married on April 30, 1961. This immigration file contains a photograph of MRS. OSWALD attached to her immigration visa, a copy of which may be obtained if desired.

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Commission Exhibit 824—Continued
At Fort Worth, Texas

On August 14, 1962, ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, advised his brother, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and family had moved to an apartment on Mercedes Street, house number unknown to ROBERT; however, he volunteered this particular street is only about two blocks in length, and his brother could easily be located. MR. OSWALD also advised his brother, LEE, had recently gone to work as a machinist for a company located in White Settlement Village, but MR. OSWALD stated he did not have the name or address of this concern.

Inquiries conducted in the vicinity of the 2700 block of Mercedes Street on August 15, 1962, revealed LEE HARVEY OSWALD was residing at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth.
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, reinterviewed near his residence, 2703
Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated he had resided at this
address since about the middle of July, 1962 with his wife, MARINA,
and daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD. He stated he has been employed as
machinist for LEVIN'S MACHINE SHOP, 239-B North Vaack (White
Settlement Village), Fort Worth, since about July 15, 1962.

OSWALD stated contact had been made by letter with the
Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., to advise the Embassy of his
wife's current address, saying this is something that is required
by Soviet law. He stated she would continue to make reports
periodically to the Soviet Embassy in instances where they moved to
another address.

OSWALD advised the matter of his having been given an
undesirable discharge on August 17, 1959, from the U. S. Marine
Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness has not been reviewed, and, he
did not know when the matter would be heard.

OSWALD volunteered he had never enjoyed his service in the
U. S. Marine Corps. He also stated he had not enjoyed his trip to
the Soviet Union any more than he had enjoyed his service in the
U. S. Marine Corps.

OSWALD stated positively no individual had made any contact
with him since his arrival in Fort Worth in the interest of the
Soviet Union.

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

OSWALD advised when he first arrived in the Soviet Union,
and also when he started to leave, he was interrogated by
representatives of the LND, which he characterized as being the
secret police, who, for the most part handle criminal matters among
the population generally. He stated their operation is wide-
spread. He denied he ever made any "deals" with the LND, and stated
he was never asked to undertake anything or do anything for them.

On 8/16/62 at Fort Worth, Texas

File # D2 100-10461

by SAS ARNOLD J. BROWN and JOHN W. BAIN Date dictated 8/22/62

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 824—Continued
He advised no representative of the Soviet Union, the MVD, or any intelligence agent of the Soviet Union ever attempted to recruit him in any way. He stated no one in the Soviet Union ever attempted to elicit any secret information concerning the United States or its defense from him.

OSWALD denied he ever told the Soviets at any time he would make available to them information concerning his U. S. Marine Corps speciality.

OSWALD advised in about May 19, 1961, he became fearful some reprisals might be taken against him for having made the trip to the Soviet Union. He stated he then inquired of the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, as to the possible legal complications. He stated the Embassy assured him they were aware of no evidence which would warrant prosecution against him, should he return to the United States. In this connection, OSWALD stated the American Embassy tried to persuade him to return to the United States alone, and without his wife, MARINA. He told the Embassy he could not do that.

The Embassy reportedly pointed out to OSWALD it would be a difficult matter to obtain a passport for OSWALD's wife, who was a Russian. The Embassy tried to influence him to come back alone, find a job, get established, and later send for his wife. OSWALD stated he refused to follow this course. He told the American Embassy he feared he would never see his wife again if he left her in Russia. OSWALD stated he finally furnished a "document of support" in the interest of his wife and the passport was eventually granted. OSWALD stated he was his wife's sponsor, and only sponsor.

OSWALD stated he has had no contact with his half brother, JOHN EDWARD PIC, a Staff Sergeant, in the USAF, and, so far as he knows, PIC is still stationed in Japan.

OSWALD stated he might have to return to the Soviet Union in about five years in order to take his wife back home to see her relatives. He stated no definite plans have been formulated to this end.

OSWALD still declined to answer questions as to why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance. He stated he considers it "nobody's business" why he wanted to go the Soviet Union. OSWALD finally stated he went over to Russia for his "own personal reasons." He said it was a "personal matter" to him. He said "I went, and I came back!" He also said "It was something that I did."

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT 824—Continued
OSWALD was asked to explain a statement which he was quoted in the press as having made to his mother in a letter to the effect his and his mother's (and brother's) values had been different. OSWALD stated he had written something to that effect as he prepared to leave for Russia or while on the way. OSWALD admitted he might have referred to a difference in political ideologies, however, he declined to go into further detail.

In this connection, OSWALD criticized the newspaper reports which were issued concerning his trip to Russia. He stated most of the newspaper stories were "only about ten per cent correct."

OSWALD stated he did not take his birth certificate to Russia. He thinks it is packed in a trunk at his mother's home.

OSWALD declined to furnish the names of his wife's relatives because they are on file in the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, and he thinks it "safer for their welfare to let the names remain on file there."

During the entire interview, OSWALD appeared to downgrade the possibility the Soviet intelligence service might at any time attempt to use him or obtain any information through him. He agreed to contact the FBI if at any time any individual made any contact of any nature under suspicious circumstances with him. OSWALD stated his employer has no government contracts, and is not engaged in any kind of sensitive industry or manufacturing. He stated he could see no reason why the Soviets would desire to contact him; however, he promised his cooperation in reporting to FBI any information coming to his attention.
On August 17, 1962, Dallas Confidential Informants T-1 and T-2, who are familiar with some Communist Party (CP) activities at Fort Worth, Texas, advised neither LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor MARINA OSWALD are members of the Communist Party at Fort Worth, and neither name has been mentioned in connection with CP membership or CP activities at Fort Worth.
In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-10461

Dallas, Texas
August 30, 1962

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Report of Special Agent JOHN W. FAIN dated August 30, 1962, Dallas, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 824—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of February 6, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by me, wherein I categorically state that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI.

Pursuant to your request, there are enclosed nine additional affidavits, executed by personnel of this Bureau who, because of their assignments, would have been responsible for or cognizant of any attempt to develop Lee Harvey Oswald as an informant of the FBI. In addition, there is enclosed an affidavit, executed by John W. Fain, retired Special Agent of the FBI. Mr. Fain took part in interviews of Lee Harvey Oswald on June 26, 1962, and August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas.

You will note that each of the individuals concerned denies any knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald ever was an informant of the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures 10
I, J. GORDON SHANKLIN, being duly sworn, depose as follows: I have been Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since April 22, 1933. In my position as Special Agent in Charge, it is my responsibility to authorize and approve any payments to confidential informants. I have never made, nor have I authorized to be made, any payment to Lee Harvey Oswald for information furnished or for any other purpose. I have reviewed the records of this office and there is no record of any payment ever having been made or authorized for Lee Harvey Oswald.

(J. GORDON SHANKLIN)
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on __________ day of __________, 1934.

NOTARY PUBLIC
Dallas County, Texas
I, HALE G. CLARK, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I have been Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since August 23, 1931. In such position, in the absence of the Special Agent in Charge, I must authorize any payments to informants or sources furnishing information. I have never made or authorized any payment to Lee Harvey Oswald. I have reviewed the records of this office and there is no record of any payment ever having been made or authorized for Lee Harvey Oswald.

[Signature]

Hale G. Clark
Assistant Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on ______ day of ______, 1964.

NOTARY PUBLIC
Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit 825—Continued
I, JAMES P. HOUST, JR., special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since January 21, 1962, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

At no time prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy did I ever see or talk to Lee Harvey Oswald. I have never made payments of any kind to him. In addition, I have never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

[Signature]

JAMES P. HOUST, JR.
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on 5TH day of

[Signature]

NOMINATED PUBLIC
Dallas, County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 825—Continued
I, BURNETT TOM CARTER, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since October 12, 1933, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

On June 29, 1934, at Fort Worth, Texas, I sat in on an interview of Lee Harvey Oswald which was conducted by former Special Agent John W. Fain (retired). In the course of this interview neither Special Agent Fain nor myself made any payment of any kind to Lee Harvey Oswald for any information he was furnishing or might in the future furnish; no effort was made to recruit his services in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government; and no overt act, or promises of payment or otherwise, looking toward his possible future recruitment in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government, were made to him.

I never saw or talked to Lee Harvey Oswald on any other occasion.

BURNETT TOM CARTER
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on __________ day of __________, 1934.

NOTARY PUBLIC
Dallas, County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 825

Commission Exhibit 825—Continued
1, ARNOLD J. BROWN, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since February 28, 1948, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

On August 16, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas, I sat in on an interview of Lee Harvey Oswald which was conducted by former Special Agent John W. Pain (officer). In the course of this interview neither Special Agent Pain nor myself made any payment of any kind to Lee Harvey Oswald for any information he was furnishing or might in the future furnish; no effort was made to recruit his services in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government; and no overtures, or promises of payment or otherwise, looking toward his possible future recruitment in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the U. S. Government, were made to him.

I never saw or talked to Lee Harvey Oswald on any other occasion.

\[Signature\]

ARNOLD J. BROWN
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on ______ day of

\[Signature\]

NOTARY PUBLIC
Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 825

Commission Exhibit 825—Continued
I, RICHARD C. KNOED, Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since January 6, 1954, having been duly sworn, make the following statement:

I never saw or talked to Lee Harvey Oswald and never made any payments of any kind to him. I have no knowledge indicating he was ever an informant or source of information for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on _day of ______________, 1964.

__________________________
Dallas County, Texas
I, H. C. Mays, Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I have been assigned as Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since June 12, 1961, and specifically during the period that Leo Randolph Smith resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, during 1962. All matters relating to informants are my responsibility and at no time have I instructed any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make any effort to develop Leo Randolph Smith to serve as an informant. During the above period, I am aware that no effort was made to develop Leo Randolph Smith as an informant. In view of my responsibility and knowledge of all informant matters, I am aware that no money was paid to Leo Randolph Smith as an informant or for allegedly serving as an informant. Any acts to informants are personally approved by me and it would be impossible for Leo Randolph Smith to have been paid any funds without my knowing of same.

H. C. Mays
Special Agent in Charge,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 10th day of February, 1964.

L. G. Le Bourg,
NOTARY PUBLIC, New Orleans, La.
(My commission expires at my death)
AFFIDAVIT

I, John L. Quigley, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

On August 10, 1963, I questioned Lee Harvey Oswald at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, for the purpose of obtaining data concerning himself and his activities. At this time Oswald was under arrest on a local charge of Disturbing the Peace. This was the only time I ever saw or questioned Oswald.

During the questioning of Oswald, I neither attempted to induce or suggest to Oswald that he become an informant; nor did I give any consideration to such action.

In view of the above, I did not at any time give Oswald money for serving as an informant.

SIGNED TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME this 7th day of February, 1964.

Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

Commission Exhibit 825—Continued
CURTIS O. LYNUM, being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from December, 1958, until April 18, 1963. In this position he had the responsibility for authorizing any payment to informants or sources of information; that he never made or authorized to be made any payment to LEE HARVEY OSWALD; that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not used as an informant or source during his tenure in Dallas.

CURTIS O. LYNUM

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1964

NOTARY PUBLIC
in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California

My Commission Expires February 5, 1968
BEFORE ME, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared John W. Fain, to me well known, and who, after being by me duly sworn, deposes and states as follows:

I am a retired Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and reside at 12711 Pebblebrook, Houston, Texas.

I was formerly employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from September 8, 1942, to October 29, 1962.

During the year 1962, I was assigned to the Dallas Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and in connection with my work as a Special Agent I had occasion to interview Lee Harvey Oswald. This first interview occurred at Fort Worth, Texas, on or about June 26, 1962, and I was assisted in this interview by Special Agent B. Tom Carter.

Upon a second occasion I interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald on or about August 16, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, and upon this occasion was assisted by Special Agent Arnold J. Brown.
At no time during or in connection with the above interviews did I or either of the above named agents make any payment of any kind to Oswald for any information he furnished us or which he might furnish in the future. No effort was at any time made to recruit Lee Harvey Oswald's services in any capacity on behalf of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or any other Government agency. Furthermore, no suggestion, either express or implied, was ever made that Oswald might act as an informant or employee in any capacity for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or for any Government agency.

During these interviews, Lee Harvey Oswald exhibited an arrogant and hostile attitude, and in view of his uncooperative attitude I never felt that he could be trusted to furnish any reliable information.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME, this 25th day of January A.D. 1964

[Signature]
Notary Public in and for Harris County, Texas
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Orleans Parish Board of Health records show subject born 10/18/39 at New Orleans. Subject wrote letter to "The Worker", 6/10/63 requesting literature. Subject arrested by NOPD 8/9/63 for distributing literature of Fair Play For Cuba Committee in business district of New Orleans; charged with disturbing the peace by creating a scene. Pleased guilty 8/12/63 and paid $10.00 fine. Subject admitted being a Marxist in radio broadcast. Moved from New Orleans with wife and child on 9/25/63 ostensibly for Texas. Unknown to informants.

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND

Birth

Mrs. STEPHANIE A. HENNEL, Orleans Parish Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on October 24, 1963, that Book 207, Folio No. 1321, recorded the birth of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, white male, on October 18, 1939, New Orleans, Louisiana. The child's father was shown as ROBERT E. LEE OSWALD, and his mother as MARGUERITE CLAVERIE.
Identification Record

The Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation furnished the following identification record of the subject on September 5, 1963, under FBI Number 327 925 D:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributor of Fingerprint</th>
<th>Name and Number</th>
<th>Arrested or Received</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Disposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marine</td>
<td>LEE HARVEY OSWALD #1653230</td>
<td>10/24/56</td>
<td>828 MCS 42-22</td>
<td>8/12/63, dist the peace pleaded guilty and sentenced to $10 or 10 days. Elected to pay fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD, New Orleans, La.</td>
<td>LEE HARVEY OSWALD #112-723</td>
<td>8/9/63</td>
<td>by creating a scene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment

Mrs. MARY BERTUCCI, Personnel Secretary, William B. Reily Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on August 5, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed as a maintenance man on May 15, 1963. His address at the time of employment was 757 French Street.


Residence

Confidential Informant NO T-1 advised on July 23, 1963, that Post Office Box 30061 was rented by L. H. OSWALD on June 3, 1963. He furnished as his address 657 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. T-1 advised on October 25, 1963, that the subject sent a forwarding address for P. O. Box 30061 on September 26, 1963, of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.
Mrs. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on August 5, 1963, that the subject and his wife have resided at 4905 Magazine Street since about June, 1963.

Mrs. GARNER advised on October 1, 1963, that the subject and his wife vacated their apartment on September 25, 1963. She said that Mrs. OSWALD and the child departed in a station wagon bearing Texas license plates and driven by the same woman who brought Mrs. OSWALD to New Orleans from Texas. Mrs. GARNER said that LEE OSWALD told her that his wife was going to have a baby and that she was going to Texas for her confinement. She remarked that OSWALD left New Orleans owing her $17.00 rent for the apartment.

Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on October 1, 1963, that she was LEE OSWALD's aunt and that when the subject's wife originally came to New Orleans a woman driving a station wagon brought her and the child from Texas. She said that this woman spoke the Russian language and apparently was well known by Mrs. OSWALD. Mrs. MURRET thought that Mrs. OSWALD had resided with this woman in Texas while LEE OSWALD was here in New Orleans seeking employment. Mrs. MURRET stated that LEE OSWALD never resided at her residence but that he requested that he be permitted to use her address while he was seeking employment so that he could furnish her telephone number to prospective employers.

CONNECTIONS WITH THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A Confidential Informant, NO T-2, advised on June 26, 1963, that LEE H. OSWALD, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, wrote a letter on June 10, 1963, to "The Worker", 23 West 26th Street, New York 10, New York. OSWALD claimed in the letter to be a long-time subscriber to "The Worker" and stated that he was forming a "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in New Orleans and requested that he be sent some of "The Worker's" literature. He also forwarded honorary membership cards for "those fighters for peace, Mr. GUS HALL and Mr. B. DAVIS".

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

NO T-3 (May 7, 1962)
On May 6, 1963, BENJAMIN DAVIS stated that he is the National Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT NO T-6 advised on August 9, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, sent a change of address card to "The Worker", 26 West 23rd Street, New York 10, New York, which showed that his current address is 4307 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT NO T-6 advised on August 9, 1963, that at about 1:15 pm that date the informant observed an unknown individual handing out leaflets on Canal Street. Some of these leaflets were white in color and others were yellow in color. The informant was unable to obtain a leaflet but advised that the yellow leaflet contained in large printing "Hands Off Cuba, Viva CASTRO". The informant advised that this individual was passing out these leaflets on the uptown side of Canal Street between Baronne and Carondelet Streets. He described this individual as white male, age 25 to 30, 5'10", 140 pounds, slender build, light complexion, sandy hair, wearing an off white or light gray shirt and medium colored trousers.

On August 9, 1963, Lt. WILLIAM GAILLOT, First District, New Orleans Police Department, advised that the following persons had been arrested on Canal Street on that date and charged with disturbing the peace:

1. LEE H. OSWALD, white male, age 23, born October 18, 1939, New Orleans, residence 4709 Magazine, New Orleans, lower center apartment. OSWALD informed arresting officer that he is a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee with headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City. Lt. GAILLOT informed that OSWALD was handing out yellow leaflets with inscription "Hands Off Cuba, Viva CASTRO".

2. CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, white male age 29, 501 Adele Street, Apartment F, New Orleans, who informed he is the Director of the Cuban Student Directorate for the New Orleans area. He informed he immigrated to this country on February 8, 1961, INS Number A12546223, and has
3. CELFO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, white male, age 47, 519 Adele Street, Apartment E. He advised he is a member of the same group as BRINGUIER.

4. MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ, white male age 18, 2526 Mazant, Apartment C, who advised he is also a member of the Cuban Student Directorate.

According to Lt. GAILLOT, all four individuals were arrested for disturbing the peace when OSWALD became involved in an argument with BRINGUIER, HERNANDEZ and CRUZ and that a crowd developed. Lt. GAILLOT informed that he had no further information at this time.

Lt. FRANCIS MARTELLO, First District, New Orleans Police Department, advised on August 10, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been arrested on August 9, 1963, and charged with disturbing the peace. He said that OSWALD had been distributing literature for the Fair Play For Cuba Committee in the 700 block of Canal Street and was desirous of seeing an Agent of the FBI.
Lee Harvey Oswald was interviewed at the First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, at his request. Oswald said that he had been picked up on August 9, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department and was charged with disturbing the peace in the 700 block of Canal Street during the time he was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" literature.

Oswald stated that he was unemployed at the present time, his last employment being terminated July 17, 1963, as a mechanic with the William B. Riley Company, 640 Magazine Street. He said he was born October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He had attended Warren Easton High School in New Orleans until 1956 at which time he joined the United States Marine Corps. He had only completed two years of high school at this time. From 1956 through 1959, he was a member of the Marine Corps at which time he received an honorable discharge. Following his discharge he moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where he lived with his mother, Marguerite Oswald. He could not recall her address in Fort Worth, but remarked that she was living now in Arlington, Texas, and was a practical nurse by profession.

About four months ago he and his wife, Marina Oswald nee Prossa, whom he met and married in Fort Worth, moved to New Orleans.

After coming to New Orleans he said he began reading various pieces of literature distributed by the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and it was his understanding from reading this material that the main goal and theme of the committee is to prevent the United States from invading or attacking Cuba or interfering in the political affairs of that country. Further, that the people of this country should be given an opportunity to go visit Cuba, and in this way they could make up their own minds as to what the internal conditions of Cuba are like at the present time. He says he does not consider the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" to be communist or a communistic-controlled group. Oswald said that inquiry in New Orleans developed the fact that there...
apparently was a chapter of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" in New Orleans, but he did not know any of the members or where their offices were located. He said he sent a letter to the headquarters of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee," 799 Broadway, New York City, together with $5.00 and told them he wished to join this committee. During the latter part of May of this year he received a membership card in this organization which bore a date of May 28, 1963, and was made out in the name of LEE H. OSWALD and was signed by V. L. LEE. He described this card as being gray in color and signifying membership in the national organization. A short time thereafter he said he received in the mail a white card which showed that he was made a member of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee. This card was dated June 6, 1963. It was signed by A. J. Hidell, and it bore in the lower right hand corner the number 33 which he said indicated membership number. OSWALD had in his possession both cards and exhibited both of them.

Since becoming a member of the national committee, OSWALD said that he has been receiving the monthly circular of the committee which is about seven pages in length. He claimed that he could not recall the name of this publication.

Since receiving his membership card in the New Orleans chapter of the committee he said that he had spoken with HIDELL on the telephone on several occasions. On those occasions, HIDELL would discuss general matters of mutual interest in connection with committee business, and on other occasions he would inform him of a scheduled meeting. He said he has never personally met HIDELL, and he knows HIDELL did have a telephone, but it has now been discontinued. He claimed that he could not recall what the number was.

OSWALD said that the committee did not have any offices in New Orleans, and whenever meetings were held they were held in residences of various members. He maintained that he had attended only two meetings of this committee, and at each of the meetings there were about five different individuals. At each of these meetings the persons present were different. He did not know the last names of any of these individuals and claimed he was only introduced to them by first names. He maintained that he could not recall any of the first names. From what he understands there are no regularly scheduled times for meetings, and the only way he knows about them is when somebody gives him a call and tells him there will be a meeting. At these meetings he said the general conversation

Commission Exhibit 826—Continued
discussions with Cuba and the latest news on the internal affairs of Cuba. OSWALD admitted that on one occasion he held a committee meeting at his home, but he declined to elaborate on how he got word to the various members that it would be held.

Last Wednesday, August 7, 1963, OSWALD said he received a note through the mail from HIDELL. The note asked him if he had time would he mind distributing some Fair Play literature in the downtown area of New Orleans. He said HIDELL knew that he was not working and probably had time. HIDELL also knew that he had considerable literature on the committee which had been furnished to him by the national committee in New York. Since he did not have anything to do, OSWALD said he decided he would go down to Canal Street and distribute some literature. He denied that he was being paid for his services, but that he was doing it as a patriotic duty.

About one p.m. on August 9, 1963, OSWALD said that he went down on Canal Street by himself and started distributing committee literature. He said he had made up a placard which he hung around his neck with a piece of string. The placard was made up of brown cardboard. On the placard were several pieces of literature which expressed the aims and purposes of the committee. At the bottom of the cardboard placard he said he had printed in black capital letters the words "Viva FIDEL." From this time until around four p.m. he said he distributed a throwaway which was prepared on yellow paper, 6" x 9" in size, which contained the following: "Hands Off Cuba! Join The Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans, Charter Member Branch, Free Literature, Lectures, Location: A. J. HIDELL, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, Louisiana, Everybody Welcome!" In addition, OSWALD said he had on his person membership applications which he would pass out to anyone he thought desired one. This membership application was prepared on a white piece of paper 3½" wide by 8½" in length, and it contained the following information:

Commission Exhibit 826—Continued
"To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

A. J. HIDELL
P. O. Box 30016
New Orleans, La.

I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my Initiation Fee of $1.00 and dues are $1.00 a month.

I cannot participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find $5.00 for one year.

I would like to have a more active part in supporting the cause of FPCC. Enclosed is my contribution for ...

Name______________________________
Address________________________________________
City______________ Zone_____ State______________"

OSWALD stated in addition to this he had on his person several copies of a thirty-nine page pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT, which he carried with him as it contained all of the information regarding the committee, and he would be in a position to refer to it for proper answers in the event someone questioned him regarding the aims and purposes of the committee.

OSWALD had in his possession at the time of interview a copy of the above three described documents and made available a copy of each to the Agent.

Around 4 p.m. while standing in the immediate vicinity of Walgreen's Drug Store at Canal and Baronne Streets, OSWALD said three Cubans approached him, and he gave each one of the above-described throwaways. These individuals became very angry, tore up the throwaways, threw them down on the sidewalk and began arguing with him. This created quite a disturbance and shortly thereafter the police arrived, and he, as well as the other individuals whom he understood to be Cuban exiles, was arrested.
OSWALD said it was his understanding that around one p.m. on August 12, 1963, he was to be taken into City Court, New Orleans, and charged with disturbing the peace.

For further identification OSWALD exhibited a U. S. Marine Corps, Inactive Reserve, IV-5 Identification Card, which showed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, USM Serial No. 1653230, had served on active duty from period of October 24, 1956, to September 11, 1959. This ID card had been signed by Lt. A. G. Ayers, USMC.

From observation and questioning, OSWALD is described as follows:

- **Race**: White
- **Sex**: Male
- **Age**: 23
- **Date of birth**: October 18, 1939
- **Place of birth**: New Orleans, Louisiana (at time of arrest claimed from Cuba)
- **Height**: 5'9"
- **Weight**: 140 pounds
- **Build**: Slender
- **Hair**: Light brown
- **Eyes**: Blue-hazel
- **Teeth**: Good
- **Marital Status**: Married, wife, MARINA OSWALD née Prossa
- **Occupation**: Mechanic
- **Military record**: U. S. Marine Corps, October 24, 1956, to September 11, 1959, MSN 1653230, honorable discharge
- **Criminal record**: Denies any
- **Residence**: 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La.
The records of the New Orleans Police Department under Arrest Number 112-723 were examined on August 27, 1963. These records showed that OSWALD was arrested on August 9, 1963, by Lt. WILLIAM GAILLOT and Patrolmen F. HAYWARD and F. WILSON of the First District. He was charged with "disturbing the peace by creating a scene". The records showed that OSWALD claimed to be a member of the "Fair Play For Cuba Committee" and was passing out circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street and became involved in an argument with three Cuban immigrants.

JOSEPH LESSLIE, Office of the Clerk of Court, Municipal Court, 501 North Rampart Street, advised on August 28, 1963, that OSWALD appeared before Second Municipal Court Judge EDWIN A. BABYLON on August 12, 1963, and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00 or serve ten days in jail. OSWALD elected to pay the fine. Mr. LESSLIE advised that the three persons arrested with OSWALD were discharged.

Mrs. JEANNE RODGERS, Secretary to the Manager, Radio Station WDSU, 520 Royal, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available on August 22, 1963, a transcript of the radio broadcast of a program called "Conversation Carte Blanche" which was broadcast from Radio Station WDSU on August 21, 1963. This transcript revealed that on August 21, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on the above-mentioned program along with EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER, Staff Director of The Information Council of the Americas which organization specializes in the distribution of anti-Communist educational material to Latin American countries. During the program OSWALD stated that the Fair Play For Cuba Committee is not Communist-controlled and that he, OSWALD, is a Marxist.

On August 30, 1963, BILL STUCKEY, Ross Agency, 525 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he had a conversation with OSWALD after the carte-blanche broadcast at which time the subject said that he had met his wife in Russia and had married her there. He claimed that she was the daughter of a Russian Army Colonel. OSWALD claimed that he had worked in a factory in Russia earning eighty rubles per month. OSWALD stated that the
Russians had "gone soft" on Communism and that Cuba is the only real revolutionary country in the world today.

A Confidential Informant NO T-7, who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area, advised on September 9, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to informant.

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason-Smith Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, advised on September 10, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to him.

A Confidential Informant NO T-8, who is acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on October 1, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to the informant.
"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist publication.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening In Cuba," placed by the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

"On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the fall of 1962 and was filled by VYNCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. How-
ever, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CORLISS LAMONT

On September 28, 1963, LOUIS F. BUDENZ testified before the United States Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that EARL BROWDER, as head of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States, had referred to CORLISS LAMONT as one of the "four prides" of the CP because CORLISS LAMONT was ready to cooperate with any Communist front or any Communist cause. BROWDER made this reference at a National Committee meeting of the CP in the early 1940's. BUDENZ also recalled that LAMONT was a member of the CP when he, BUDENZ, was a member.

"Rights", self-identified as a publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), April - May, 1962 issue, reveals CORLISS LAMONT is Vice-Chairman of the ECLC.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. *** The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,
established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

"FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. *** WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.'

"Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists. ***


'To defend the cases of Communist Law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist
APPENDIX

Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.' (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 31, 1963

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba


All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NO T-1 is an employee of another Government agency.

Contact with NO T-6 has been insufficient to judge the reliability of his information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit 826—Continued
MAURUS
22182
AMER 1733242
Russ Leg 2d York 1731477
Russ 2yt HA Kim
AA 549446

Robert 7313 Dunning 57
PE 23245

Commission Exhibit 827
Subject subscriber to The Worker while resident of Fort Worth, Texas. Subject reportedly drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. Subject presently residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana.

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence and Employment

Mr. JESSIE JAMES CARRERA, 4905 Magazine Court, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on August 5, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, have occupied the apartment at 4905 Magazine, New Orleans since June 1963.

Mrs. MARY BERTUCCI, Personnel Secretary, William Reilly Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised on August 5, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD has been employed as a maintenance man at that company since May 15, 1963.

B. Miscellaneous

On March 11, 1963, Mrs. M. F. TOBIAS, apartment manager, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 3, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife MARINA moved from that apartment building to 214 West Neely Street in Dallas, Texas. Mrs. TOBIAS advised they had considerable difficulty...
with Mr. OSWALD who apparently drank to excess and beat his wife on numerous occasions. They had numerous complaints from the other tenants due to OSWALD’s drinking and beating his wife.

II. CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

On September 28, 1962 Dallas confidential informant T-1 advised that LEE H. OSWALD, who at that time resided at 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was a subscriber to The Worker, an East Coast communist newspaper.

On April 21, 1963 Dallas confidential informant T-2 advised that LEE H. OSWALD of Dallas, Texas, was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City at which time he advised that he passed out pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to T-2, OSWALD had a placard around his neck reading, "Hands Off Cuba Viva Fidel".
The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "Ted" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
Dallas, Texas
September 10, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 829

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R


All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is leased to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit 829—Continued
On October 29, 1963, a pretext interview by a Special Agent of the FBI at 2519 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflected that Mrs. RUTH PAINE resided at 2515 West 5th Street. Mrs. PAINE was separated from her husband, MICHAEL RALPH PAINE, and it was determined that Mrs. PAINE was employed at St. Marks School of Texas, Dallas, Texas, on a part-time basis as a teacher of the Russian language, and she had a Russian-born woman living with her. This Russian-born woman gave birth to a baby girl about a week ago, and Mrs. PAINE was taking care of this woman. It was determined that the husband of the Russian-born woman visited his wife at this address periodically but did not reside there.

On October 31, 1963, Mrs. DOROTHY SMITH, Irving, Texas, Credit Bureau, advised that they had a credit record for MICHAEL R. PAINE and his wife, RUTH PAINE, who resided at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. Mrs. SMITH advised their credit was satisfactory, and that Mr. PAINE was employed by Bell Helicopter Company in Fort Worth, Texas, as an engineer. Mrs. PAINE's employment was shown as a housewife.

On October 31, 1963, Mr. EDWARD T. OVIATT, Assistant Headmaster, St. Mark's School of Texas, Dallas, Texas, advised that Mrs. PAINE was a satisfactory employee and was loyal to this country. He considered her to be a stable individual. Mr. OVIATT advised that Mrs. PAINE was employed on a part-time basis as a teacher of the Russian language. He also learned in a conversation with Mrs. PAINE that she had a Russian-born woman living with her, and she was assisting this woman in view of the fact that she had recently had a new baby and she, Mrs. PAINE, was improving her Russian speaking ability by having this Russian-speaking person in her house.
On October 31, 1963, Mr. TED SCHUKMAN, Security Officer, Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that MIKAEL R. PAINE was presently employed by that company as an engineer, and he holds a security clearance.

On November 1, 1963, Mrs. RUTH PAINE was interviewed, at which time she advised that MARINA OSWALD, wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was staying with her following the recent birth of her baby. Mrs. PAINE furnished OSWALD's place of employment as the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, where he was employed as a laborer. Mrs. PAINE stated she did not know where OSWALD was residing in Dallas at this time, but it was his plan as soon as he had enough money to get an apartment for his family and then take his wife and children to live with him. Mrs. PAINE volunteered that she would be glad to furnish this address to the FBI as soon as she determined where the OSWALDS were residing.

On November 5, 1963, Mrs. RUTH PAINE advised that she had been unable to obtain the address of LEE OSWALD in Dallas, but she would furnish it to the FBI as soon as she was able to obtain it. Mrs. PAINE advised that LEE OSWALD had visited his wife MARINA OSWALD, on November 2 and 3, 1963, at Irving, Texas. Mrs. PAINE then expressed the opinion that she considered LEE OSWALD to be an illogical person and recalled that he admitted to her being a "Trotskyite Communist".

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. RUTH PAINE advised Special Agent JAMES W. BOONHOUT upon interview at the Dallas Police Department that she first met LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, during the early part of 1963 at a party. Inasmuch as she was interested in the Russian language and was a teacher of the Russian language, she became friendly with MARINA OSWALD.

Commission Exhibit 830—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, had an article in its April 24, 1964, edition entitled "FBI Knew Oswald Capable of Act, Reports Indicate." The article, written by Hugh Aynesworth reported that "A source close to the Warren Commission told The Dallas News Thursday that the commission has testimony from Dallas police that an FBI agent told them moments after the arrest and identification of Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, that 'we knew he was capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't dream he would do it.'" A copy of the article in question is attached for the information of the Commission.

There is enclosed for the Commission an affidavit executed by Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., wherein Special Agent Hosty explains the purpose of his contact with the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963. Special Agent Hosty unequivocally denies ever having made a statement to Lieutenant Revill or anyone else that the FBI knew Oswald was capable of assassinating the President or that Oswald possessed any potential for violence. Special Agent Hosty specifically denies ever having made the statement as quoted in this article "We knew he was capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't dream he would do it." Special Agent Hosty points out that prior to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, he never had any information indicating potential violence on the part of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures - 2
FBI Knew Oswald Capable of Act, Reports Indicate

BY HUGH AYRESWORTH

A source close to the Warren Commission told The Dallas News Thursday that the commission has testimony from Dallas police that an FBI agent told them moments after the arrest and identification of Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22 that "we knew he was capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't dream he would do it."

In a memorandum to superiors on Nov. 22, Lt. Jack Revill, head of the Dallas police criminal intelligence squad, reported that FBI special agent James (Joe) Hosty had acknowledged awareness of Oswald in the basement of the City Hall at 2:40 p.m. Nov. 22. His remark was made as five officers brought Oswald in from Oak Cliff, Revill reported.

"Lt. Revill appeared before Warren Commission investigators here several weeks ago," Police Chief Jesse Curry testified before the commission in Washington Wednesday. Neither would comment on their appearance or their testimony.

Chief Curry was reported to have been questioned about the incident and was said to have given the commission a photostatic copy of Lt. Revill's 5-paragraph memo. He also was said to have given the commission the name of a second Dallas police officer who supported Revill's statement and filled in other parts of the conversation between Revill and Hosty.

"The second officer, V. J. (Jack) Bryan, a member of the criminal intelligence squad, has declined comment." Chief Curry had Lt. Revill's report in hand within hours of President Kennedy's death, even before all the facts and circumstances concerning Oswald were known.

Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office, would make no comment.

The commission Thursday had not talked to agent Hosty, but The News' source said he anticipated that the agent would be called to testify.

CURRY will not show the report to reporters, nor will he comment on it or any other phase of the assassination.

"What's for the Warren Commission to talk about," the chief said.

Revill's memo is still in Chief Curry's possession.

In addition to mentioning that Hosty said the FBI knew Oswald was capable of such an act, the memo said Hosty told Revill other facts about the one-time Russia resident and admitted Marxist.

DALLAS POLICE officers watched several known extremists prior to the Kennedy visit and even sent representatives as far as 75 miles to interview others thought to be planning demonstrations.

Curry privately has told friends, "If we had known that a defector or a Communist was anywhere in this town, let alone on the parade route, we would have been sitting on his lap, you can bet on that." But he has refused public comment."
AFFIDAVIT
I, JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., being duly sworn, depose
as follows:

I am a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, and have been
so employed since January 21, 1952.

My attention has been called to an article appearing
on the front page of the "Dallas Morning News," of April 24,
1964, captioned, "FBI KNEW OSWALD CAPABLE OF ACT, REPORTS
INDICATE," written by HUGH AYNESWORTH, which reads in part
as follows:

"A source close to the Warren Commission told
The Dallas News Thursday that the commission has
testimony from Dallas police that an FBI agent told
them moments after the arrest and identification of
Lee Harvey Oswald on Nov. 22, that 'we knew he was
capable of assassinating the president, but we didn't
dream he would do it.'

"In a memorandum to superiors on Nov. 22, Lt.
Jack Revill, head of the Dallas police criminal
intelligence squad, reported that FBI special agent
James (Joe) Hosty had acknowledged awareness of
Oswald in the basement of the City Hall at 2:05 p.m.
Nov. 22. His remark was made as five officers brought
Oswald in from Oak Cliff, Revill reported . . ."

The article refers to "Lt. Revill's five-paragraph
memo" concerning the above-mentioned incident and also stated
that a second officer, V. J. (JACKIE) BRYAN, of the Dallas Police Department had "supported REVILL's statement and filled in other parts of the conversation between REVILL and HOSTY . . . ."

The article continues that "in addition to mentioning that HOSTY said the FBI knew OSWALD was capable of such an act, the memo said HOSTY told REVILL other facts about the one-time Russia resident and admitted Marxist . . . ."

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 3:00 PM, I arrived at the Dallas Police Department for the purpose of sitting in on an interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. When I arrived at the basement of the Dallas Police Department, I met Lieutenant JACK REVILL, whom I know to be the head of the Intelligence Unit of the Dallas Police Department. Lieutenant REVILL advised me that he "had a hot lead" on the assassination of President KENNEDY and that a man whose first name was LEE was the only employee of the Texas School Book Depository who had not been accounted for. I then told Lieutenant REVILL that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had already been arrested about one hour previously by the Dallas Police Department and was at that time in the office of Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, being interrogated.
To my knowledge, this was the first time that Lieutenant REVILL knew of OSWALD's arrest.

I further advised Lieutenant REVILL that OSWALD had defected to Russia and had returned to this area in 1962, and that OSWALD was employed at the Texas School Book Depository. I also advised Lieutenant REVILL that OSWALD was at that time the main suspect in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The above constitutes the entire contents of my conversation with Lieutenant REVILL which took place on the stairway from the basement to the third floor at the Dallas Police Department, during which time both Lieutenant REVILL and myself were running up the stairs and not facing each other. There were numerous people going up and down the stairs at the time of my conversation with Lieutenant REVILL and the noise level was very high, making it very difficult to hear anything. Although I know Detective V. J. (JACKIE) BRYAN, of the Dallas Police Department, by sight, I do not recall seeing him on this occasion or ever having a conversation with Lieutenant REVILL in BRYAN's presence, or having a conversation with Detective BRYAN.
I unequivocally deny ever having made a statement to Lieutenant REVILL or anyone else that the FBI knew OSWALD was capable of assassinating the President or that OSWALD possessed any potential for violence.

I specifically deny ever having made the statement as quoted in this article, "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President, but we didn't dream he would do it."

In fact, prior to the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, I never had any information indicating potential violence on the part of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

My conversation with Lieutenant REVILL on November 22, 1963, lasted not more than a minute and a half. Furthermore, I did not reach the Dallas Police Department until approximately 3:00 PM, November 22, which was after OSWALD had been brought to the Dallas Police Department, identified, and was in Captain WILL FRITZ's office. As stated above, my purpose in going to the Dallas Police Department was to sit in on an interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and I commenced this assignment at 3:15 PM, according to my wrist watch.
Commission Exhibit No. 831

James P. Hosty, Jr.
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 21st day of April, 1964.

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

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

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

Date 11/23/63

Dallas, Texas

File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent P. JAMES W. ROCKHOUT

Date dictated 11/23/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit 832
floors and storage on the third and fourth, as well as the fifth and sixth floors. OSWALD stated that he went to lunch at approximately noon and he claimed he ate his lunch on the first floor in the lunchroom; however he went to the second floor where the Coca-Cola machine was located and obtained a bottle of Coca-Cola for his lunch. OSWALD claimed to be on the first floor when President JOHN F. KENNEDY passed this building.

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

OSWALD frantically denied shooting Dallas police officer TIPPETT or shooting President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The interview was concluded at 4:05 p.m. when OSWALD was removed for a lineup.
Honororable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mr. Rankin:  

Your letter dated March 26, 1964, transmitted specific questions pertaining to the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and requested a reasoned response to each question.  

At the outset, I wish to emphasize that the facts available to the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination did not indicate in any way that he was, or would be, a threat to President Kennedy; nor were they such as to suggest that the FBI should inform the Secret Service of his presence in Dallas or his employment at the Texas School Book Depository.  

The Oswald case was one of many thousands of investigative matters handled by the FBI. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, the FBI handled 636,371 investigative matters in the criminal, civil and security fields. The extent, depth and urgency of each investigation necessarily are dependent on the available facts in the case. A file concerning Oswald was opened at the time newspapers reported his defection to Russia in 1959, for the purpose of correlating information inasmuch as he was considered a possible security risk in the event he returned to this country. When we learned in 1960 that his mother was sending him money, we interviewed her and his brother, Robert Oswald, to determine the reason. Again in 1960 investigation was conducted to determine if he was in Switzerland, as we were advised he contemplated enrolling in a college there. The investigation was reinstituted at the time of his return to the United States in 1962, and he was interviewed on two occasions in 1962 in an effort to ascertain if he had been recruited by the Soviet intelligence services and to evaluate him as a possible security risk.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The investigation was continued in 1963 when it was reported that Oswald had corresponded with "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, and it was also reported he was engaged in activities on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. This investigation was in progress when he was reported in October, 1963, to be in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, and on November 18, 1963, in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the extent of his activities on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the reasons for his contacts with the Soviet Embassies.

In short, Oswald had gone to the Soviet Union at the age of nineteen and attempted to renounce his American citizenship. He had recanted; his passport had been returned to him and he had been permitted by the Department of State to return to the United States as an American citizen. After his return, he had subscribed to "The Worker," had distributed pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and had admitted publicly that he was a Marxist. He had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C.; and it was reported, but not confirmed, that he had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. The reason indicated for his contacts with the Soviet Embassies was to obtain visas to re-enter the Soviet Union. As previously indicated, his activities as known at the time of the assassination did not suggest in any way that he was a dangerous subversive; that he was violating any Federal law; or that he represented a threat to the personal safety of the President. There was no basis for the FBI to keep him under observation. In the absence of any information showing Oswald to be a possible threat to the President, there was no basis to inform the Secret Service concerning Oswald's presence or employment in Dallas, Texas.

The answers to your specific questions are set forth in the attached memorandum.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Commission Exhibit 833—Continued
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1. QUESTION: Was there any FBI interest in Oswald before the April, 1960 FBI interviews of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and Robert Oswald? If so, what was the nature and extent of the interest? What initiated the April, 1960 questioning of Mrs. Oswald and Robert Oswald?

ANSWER: Yes. The FBI's first interest in Lee Harvey Oswald arose as a result of a "Washington Capital News Service" release dated October 31, 1959, at Moscow which announced that Oswald, a 20-year-old former United States Marine, advised the United Press International during his press conference in his room at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, that he had applied to renounce his American citizenship and to become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons." He further announced that he would never return to the United States.

We checked our records on October 31, 1959, and determined that our files contained no information identifiable with Oswald other than a service fingerprint card showing his enlistment in the United States Marine Corps (USMC) on October 24, 1956, at Dallas, Texas. On November 2, 1959, we determined through liaison with the United States Navy Department that the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) contained no record of Oswald. On the same date, his record at the Headquarters of the USMC disclosed that Oswald had been released to inactive duty on September 11, 1959, with obligated service until December 8, 1962. No derogatory information was contained in the USMC files concerning Oswald, and ONI advised that no action against him was contemplated in this matter. A stop was placed in the files of the Identification Division of the FBI on November 10, 1959, so as to alert us in the event he returned to the United States under a different identity and his fingerprints were received. A file concerning Oswald was prepared and, as communications were received from other United States Government agencies, those communications were placed in his file. Our basic interest was to correlate information concerning him and to evaluate him as a security risk in the event he returned, in view of the possibility of his recruitment by the Soviet intelligence services.

The questioning of Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald and Robert Oswald in April, 1960, arose as follows: We determined on January 25, 1960, that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had transmitted...
2. (CONCLUSION) At page 31 of the FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, it is stated that:

"An FBI investigation of Oswald had been instituted on May 21, 1963, so that the FBI could be notified of his re-entry by immigration authorities. The purpose of this investigation was to determine if Oswald had been recruited by a Soviet intelligence service."

What was the nature of the FBI's investigation prior to May 21, 1963? Why was the investigation continued if Oswald had been recruited by Soviet intelligence before that time?

Prior to May 21, 1963, our investigation involved the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald concerning his involvement in criminal activities. The FBI began investigation on October 5, 1963, and continued until October 8, 1963, and the results of the investigation were made public on October 13, 1963. The investigation was based on information provided by the FBI's Investigation Division on May 21, 1963, and the results of the investigation were placed on file with the FBI.
3. **QUESTION:** Since the State Department advised the FBI on June 4, 1962 of Oswald's scheduled return, why did the FBI apparently wait until June 22, nine days after arrival, to check on his arrival? Why did the FBI not interview Oswald upon his arrival?

**ANSWER:** We did not wait until June 22, 1962, to check on Oswald's arrival. A news clipping on June 9, 1962, indicated that Oswald was on his way back to the United States and on June 12, 1962, our New York Office confirmed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that Oswald's name was on the Advanced Manifest for the SS, "Majestic." Our New York Office subsequently verified with INS the arrival of Oswald, his wife and daughter and determined that they were destined for 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. The New York Office also determined that INS Inspector Frederick J. Wiedersheim interviewed Oswald upon his arrival in the United States. Oswald told Wiedersheim that he had been employed as a mechanic in Russia, had threatened to renounce his United States citizenship but had never carried out the threat, had never voted in Russia and had not held any position in the Soviet Government.

He was not interviewed by the FBI on his arrival in the United States, since the FBI preferred to interview him after he had established residence, and instructions had been issued to our Dallas Office on May 31, 1962, to this effect.

4. **QUESTION:** Did the FBI learn of Oswald's return to Fort Worth from his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Oswald (who advised on June 26, 1962 that he had arrived in Fort Worth on June 12), or was this information developed independently, and if so, in what way? Was Oswald placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York, or was the first FBI contact the interview with him on June 26, 1962?

**ANSWER:** INS advised our New York Office on June 22, 1962, of Oswald's destination as 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. On May 31, 1962, Mrs. Robert Oswald was interviewed and she promised to advise FBI Agents at Fort Worth immediately upon the arrival of Lee Harvey Oswald in Fort Worth. As Mrs. Robert Oswald did not notify the Agents, she was re-interviewed on June 26, 1962, at which time she advised that Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and were currently residing at her address. He was not placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York as such action was considered undesirable and unnecessary. Our first contact with him was on June 26, 1962.
5. (Continued): The unusual evaluation of Oswald as a result of the June 26, 1962, interview.

The interview of SA John J. Paine dated July 10, 1962, recorded in the Department of Justice, containing the statement, "The F.B.I. and the C.I.A. wish to report that the two C.I.A. agents and the F.B.I. man who attempted to interview Oswald in the room under suspicious circumstances were finally able to establish a verbal connection with him. He indicated that he was not aware of the C.I.A. or F.B.I. agents who had made previous efforts to interview him. He was finally persuaded to make a statement that Oswald represented any potential for acts of violence.

6. (Continued): The unusual evaluation of Oswald as a result of this interview. There was only one interview held, how long did it last, and was there any mention of the report by the F.B.I. or the C.I.A. that Oswald was a recruit of the interview?

The second interview of Oswald was conducted by Capt. John H. Finan of the Portland Police Department on August 1, 1962, and lasted for about 45 minutes. The course of this interview was not clear due to the nature of the evaluation provided. The interview was in the nature of a routine interview to verify the information already obtained. It is not apparent whether any F.B.I. personnel were present.

The interview took place in the vicinity of Oswald's residence in Dallas, Texas, and lasted for approximately 45 minutes. The F.B.I. and the C.I.A. were not present. The interview was conducted to verify the information already obtained. It is not apparent whether any F.B.I. personnel were present.

The second interview of Oswald was conducted by Capt. John H. Finan of the Portland Police Department, and lasted for approximately 45 minutes. The F.B.I. and the C.I.A. were not present. The interview was conducted to verify the information already obtained. It is not apparent whether any F.B.I. personnel were present.

The second interview of Oswald was conducted by Capt. John H. Finan of the Portland Police Department, and lasted for approximately 45 minutes. The F.B.I. and the C.I.A. were not present. The interview was conducted to verify the information already obtained. It is not apparent whether any F.B.I. personnel were present.

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The report of 24 reporter of September 10, 1963, contains the following text:

"In April 11, 1963, Dallas confidential informant 1-2 called the Dallas office of Dallas Times, and at a conference with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, indicated that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had been approached by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in Dallas. According to T-2, Dallas had placed a phone call in his neck region, 'Thanks for Cuba Viva Florida.'"

Is this information correct as of the date indicated, and does it describe activities which occurred before Oswald's move to New Orleans?

Information from our informant, transmitted to us on April 21, 1963, was based upon Oswald's oral statements contained in an unsigned letter to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCA) headquarters in New York City. A copy of this letter is included as exhibit 81 in our Supplemental Report dated January 12, 1964, entitled "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963."

Our informant did not know Oswald personally and could furnish no further information. Our investigation has not disclosed such activity on Oswald's part prior to this type of activity in New Orleans.

9. Did the FBI learn of Oswald's move to New Orleans?"
10. **Continued:** What prompted the New Orleans FBI Office inquiry into Oswald’s activities, which initially appears to have begun at least as early as June 23, 1963? (See Report of SA Mack, October 31, 1963, page 3.)

As indicated above, the information received by the New York Office on June 23, 1963, that Lee H. Oswald, FLQ Office Bill Good, New Orleans, Louisiana, had corresponded with “The Nation” was furnished to the New Orleans Office, and this caused that office to make inquiries concerning Oswald.

11. **Continued:** Many are items about Oswald’s residence and employment in New Orleans, both in almost identical form in the report of SA Mack of the New Orleans FBI Office (September 10, 1963) and the report of SA Mack of the New Orleans FBI Office (October 31, 1963)? They are in no other mention in theistory report of information sent forth in the Mack report under dates earlier than the date of the History report, and in several instances under dates earlier than the items about residence and employment that appeared in both reports.

**Continued:** Oswald’s residence and employment in New Orleans, Louisiana, were verified by the New Orleans Office of the FBI on August 5, 1963, and this information was furnished to the Dallas Office by letter dated August 12, 1963. This data was included in the report of SA James F. Leavy, Jr., dated September 10, 1963, to record that Oswald had left the Dallas Office territory and had moved to New Orleans. Since this information was originally developed by the New Orleans Office, when SA R. Thomas submitted his report dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, he included that information concerning Oswald’s employment and

- 6 -

Commission Exhibit 833—Continued
residence. The additional information reported in SA Kaczk's report, developed both prior to and subsequent to SA Hasty's report, was not sent to Dallas inasmuch as the New Orleans Office planned to end did include that information in its report.

12. QUESTION: Did SA Quigley, who interviewed Oswald at the New Orleans jail, or SA Kaczk, who prepared a report on Oswald, review earlier FBI reports on Oswald? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, Oswald had not lived with his mother following discharge from the Marine Corps, but rather had gone to Russia? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, his wife's maiden name was not "Prossa", and that they had not married in Fort Worth but in Russia?

ANSWER: SA John L. Quigley's interview with Oswald at the New Orleans Police Department jail on August 10, 1963, was based on a telephone call from the police to the effect that Oswald had been arrested for disturbing the peace on August 9, 1963, in distributing fliers and that Oswald had requested to see an FBI Agent. SA Quigley listened to what Oswald had to say and made it a matter of record. Quigley had not had an opportunity to review prior interviews and investigation of Oswald. SA Milton R. Kaczk, who prepared a report concerning Oswald dated October 31, 1963, did review the results of prior FBI investigation concerning Oswald and he, of course, was aware of the various contradictions in the information furnished by Oswald. In the event the investigation of Oswald warranted a further interview, these discrepancies would have been discussed with him.

13. QUESTION: The information about Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans is also substantially duplicated in the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division. Why, however, is Mrs. Oswald described only as "his wife" in the Hasty and Kaczk report entries concerning residence information given by Mrs. Jessie Garner, while the De Brueys' report identifies her more specifically as "his wife, Marina Nikolayevna Oswald" in the same reference to Mrs. Garner's statement? Was either SA Quigley or SA Kaczk aware of this indication that Mrs. Oswald's maiden name was not "Prossa"?

captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division" accurately set forth the basic information in this instance and in substance all three reports contain the same information with respect to Oswald's employment and residence. At the time SA John L. Quigley interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald on August 10, 1963, and prepared the results of that interview, he set forth the maiden name of Oswald's wife as it was furnished to him by Oswald. SA Kaack's report dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, pages 6 through 10, incorporated the results of SA Quigley's interview of Oswald. Inasmuch as Oswald had furnished Marina's maiden name to SA Quigley as "Prossa," it was so recorded in SA Kaack's report. SA De Brueys set forth the full name of Oswald's wife and the other two Agents did not feel it was necessary to do so in the context of their reports.

14. **QUESTION:** What was the FBI reaction to the advice obtained on August 30, 1963 from Mr. Bill Stuckey that Oswald had told him he had worked and been married in Russia as contrasted with his inconsistent statements to SA Quigley on August 10?

**ANSWER:** That Oswald's statements to Mr. Stuckey were inconsistent with Oswald's statements to SA John L. Quigley on August 10, 1963, was recognized. These inconsistencies were considered in subsequent investigation. In the event the investigation of Oswald warranted a further interview, these discrepancies would have been discussed with him.

15. **QUESTION:** The report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963 states that on August 22, 1963 Radio Station WDSU made available a transcript of the radio broadcast in which Oswald participated on August 21, 1963. Why does the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 not include this item, but state instead that on September 12, 1963 a confidential informant made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast?

**ANSWER:** Concerning your reference to the report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963, it is assumed you have reference to the report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Page 11 of that report stated that on August 22, 1963, Mrs. Jeanne Rodgers, Secretary to the Manager, Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, had made available a transcript of a radio broadcast. Page 12 of the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division" reported that on September 12, 1963, confidential informant NO T-3 made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast. That source is Mrs. Jeanne Rodgers. The date this transcript was obtained from her should have been reported in SA De Brueys' report as August 22, 1963.

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Commission Exhibit 833—Continued
16. CHRISTIAN: The report of SA Kaack of October 31, 1963 states that on October 1, 1963 a confidential informant who was associated with some phases of Communist Party activities in New Orleans, advised that Oswald was unknown to him. Why does this item not appear in the report of SA De Broueys, which instead includes a similar reference to a statement by a confidential informant made on October 15, 1963, that the informant did not know of Oswald or his wife? Why does this item not appear in the Kaack report?

ANLER: The informant listed as confidential informant No T-3 in the report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - Cuba" is the same individual identified as No T-2 in the report of SA Warren C. De Broueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans entitled "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division; IA - Cuba; IS - Cuba." Therefore, both of these reports set forth the same information as to Lee Harvey Oswald. SA Kaack's report shows this informant was contacted on October 1, 1963, and had no information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. SA De Broueys' report shows this same informant was contacted on October 15, 1963, and was questioned concerning the CPAC activities in New Orleans and Oswald and his wife. This is in accordance with our custom to check with confidential informants having knowledge of communist and subversive activities to determine if they know of the subject under investigation. There is no inconsistency in the reporting in these two reports.

17. CHRISTIAN: The De Broueys report of October 25, 1963 states that on October 7, 1963 a confidential informant advised that P. O. Box 30016 did not exist in the New Orleans area, and on the same date inquiry at the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau failed to turn up any record of an A. J. Hidel. Why do these items not appear in the report of SA Kaack of October 31, 1963?

ANLER: SA Milton R. Kaack did not repeat in his report of October 31, 1963, the negative record checks with the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau or a check of the city directory in New Orleans regarding A. J. Hidel nor did he report the negative check to determine the subscriber to P. O. Box 30016, insuch as he had already determined the correct P. O. Box, 30061, which was rented by Oswald on June 3, 1963.
18. QUESTION: When did the FBI first obtain from the New Orleans Police Department the list of Russian names and telephone numbers which had been obtained from Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest? If this information was retained by the New Orleans Police Department but not made available until after the assassination, has the FBI received any explanation for this delay?

ANSWER: The FBI first obtained a copy of the list of Russian names and telephone numbers on November 29, 1963. This list was made available to our New Orleans Office by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department, who explained that this data had inadvertently been placed with pamphlets, leaflets and booklets taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Martello said he had not submitted a report until contacted on November 29, 1963. Martello's report is set forth on pages 364-373 of the report of SA Warren C. DeBruyns dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

19. QUESTION: How did the FBI evaluate Oswald's voluntary request to be interviewed by the FBI in New Orleans, particularly in view of the attitude he displayed at earlier interviews?

ANSWER: As is customary with the FBI, when an individual requests an interview, we accommodate him and make a record of the interview. This was done in the case of Oswald when he requested through the New Orleans Police to be interviewed on August 10, 1963. The results were set forth by SA John L. Quigley following the interview. It was apparent from the interview with Oswald on August 10, 1963, that he was making a self-serving statement in an attempt to explain his activities in connection with his distributing leaflets for the FPCC.

20. QUESTION: What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of the August 10, 1963 interview? What was the FBI evaluation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during the summer of 1963, and of Oswald's work for it?

ANSWER: During the interview of Lee Harvey Oswald on August 10, 1963, he appeared to be responsive in furnishing general background information concerning himself and some information concerning the FPCC. However, his attitude changed when he was...
Under FBI procedures, the FBI Identification Division maintains a separate filing system for handling fingerprint records. In this particular instance, the FBI identification record of Oswald is 327-925B. The investigative reports on the subject are handled under a different file number. In connection with Oswald, this Bureau utilized file number 103-82555 to handle the investigative reports of Oswald.

22. **QUERY:** The FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, page 59, states that in October, 1963, an investigation was initiated to ascertain the whereabouts of the Oswalds, following advice from a rental agent that they had vacated their apartment and that Mrs. Oswald and their child had departed in a station wagon with Texas registration. What was the reason for this investigation to ascertain Oswald's whereabouts?

**ANSWER:** In view of Oswald's background and activities, the FBI had a continuing interest in him. Therefore, when the rental agent advised on October 1, 1963, that the Oswalds had moved, investigation was initiated to determine their current whereabouts.

23. **QUERY:** What was the FBI reaction to the CIA report of October 10, regarding Oswald's visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City? Why did the FBI not request additional information or follow-up information by the CIA? What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald in view of the CIA report?

**ANSWER:** The investigation of Oswald in 1963 prior to receipt of the Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, was directed toward the primary objective of ascertaining the nature of Oswald's sympathies for, and connection with, the FIDC or other subversive elements. The Central Intelligence Agency communication which reported that a man, tentatively identified as Oswald, had inquired at the Soviet Embassy concerning a telegram which had been sent to Washington did not specify the nature of the telegram. This contact with the Soviet Embassy interjected a new aspect into the investigation and raised the obvious questions of why he was in Mexico and exactly what were his relations with the Soviets. However, the information available was not such that any additional conclusions could be drawn as to Oswald's sympathies, intentions or activities at that time. Thus, one of the objectives of the continuing investigation was to ascertain the nature of his relations with the Soviets considering the possibility that he could have been recruited by the Soviet Intelligence Services. The Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, 1963, stated that any further information received

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Commission Exhibit 833—Continued
concerning Oswald would be furnished and that our liaison representatives in Mexico City were being advised. On October 15, 1963, one of our FBI liaison representatives in Mexico City was informed this information by Central Intelligence Agency and he discussed follow-up with Central Intelligence Agency in Mexico City for further information and started a check to establish Oswald's entry into Mexico. Subsequent to the assassination, Central Intelligence Agency also advised us of Oswald's contact with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City at the time of his visit there.

21. **Question:** Was the FBI aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport, or the issuance of a passport on June 25, 1963? Why did the FBI not request that the Passport Office of the Department of State include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advice to the FBI of any application for a passport?

**Answer:** The FBI was not aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport or of the issuance of a passport to Oswald on June 25, 1963.

We did not request the State Department to include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advising us of any application for a passport inasmuch as the facts relating to Oswald's activities at that time did not warrant such action. Our investigation of Oswald had disclosed no evidence that Oswald was acting under the instructions or on behalf of any foreign government or instrumentality thereof.

22. **Question:** What prompted the FBI efforts to locate Oswald on October 18 in Fort Worth, or Robert Oswald on October 19 in New York (before receiving advice on October 25, 1963, that Oswald had given the New Orleans Post Office a forwarding address in Irving, Texas)?

**Answer:** Information from Mrs. Jessie James Garner, 4030 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 1, 1963, to the effect that Oswald and his wife had vacated their apartment at 430 North Carondelet Street, New Orleans, on September 25, 1963, and that Mrs. Garner and child had departed in a station wagon bearing Texas license plates prompted our efforts to locate Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas.

23. **Question:** Why did the FBI in these efforts within eight days (November 20 - November 28, 1963) to locate Oswald? After being advised of his place of residence by Mrs. Jane, did the FBI decide to locate him through that lead? Were any further efforts made between November 3 and November 22 to locate Oswald, and if so, why not?

**Answer:**

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**Commission Exhibit 833—Continued**
25.  **NOTE:** Did SA Nesty interview Marina Oswald and Mrs. Paine on November 1, 1963, or was she accompanied by other individuals? At what time of day did SA Nesty conduct the interview on November 1, 1963, and did she receive any advice regarding the time when Oswald was expected to visit Mrs. Paine's house that day, or when he might be there on another day?

**NOTE:** SA Nesty was alone when she interviewed Mrs. Ruth Paine on November 1, 1963. Marina Oswald entered the room during the course of the interview but was not formally interviewed by SA Nesty at that time or at any other time prior to the assassination.

The interview was conducted approximately 2:30 p.m. SA Nesty did not receive or specifically ask for information as to when Oswald was expected to visit Mrs. Paine's house on that day or a later day. The information in which we were primarily interested had been compiled—Oswald was in Dallas and was employed in nonstrategic work.

26.  **NOTE:** What was the FBI evaluation of confidential information received on November 13, 1963 regarding Oswald's letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington?

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT 833—Continued**
19. QUESTION: Did SA Hosty state to anyone on November 22, 1963, that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the assassination, but that the entire information was Top Secret? If so, to what did SA Hosty refer?

ANSWER: SA Hosty does not recall making such a statement on November 22, 1963, or at any other time, inasmuch as he was not in possession of any information to the effect that Oswald had been in touch with two subversives within 15 days prior to the President's assassination.

SA Hosty does recall that he advised Mr. Sorrels of Secret Service on November 22, 1963, that the FBI had information on Oswald which he was not free to furnish Sorrels, as it was Top Secret but Secret Service Headquarters could obtain the information from FBI Headquarters in Washington. In this connection, Hosty had in mind the information that Oswald had been in touch with the Soviet Embassies in Washington and Mexico City.

20. QUESTION: When and for what reason were pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling of February 11, 1964 prepared (setting forth the entries in Oswald's address book which had not been included in the report of SA Gemberling of December 28, 1963)?

ANSWER: Pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, were prepared at the time such report was being typed by the Dallas Office during the few days period immediately preceding submission of such report to FBI Headquarters by the Dallas Office. In this connection, your attention is also directed to this Bureau's letter to the Commission dated February 27, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by SA Robert P. Gemberling explaining in detail his procedures and shoreline of data in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book. You will note that in his affidavit, SA Gemberling explains why certain data in Oswald's address book was reported in his December 28, 1963, report, whereas the remaining data in Oswald's address book was reported in SA Gemberling's February 11, 1964, report.

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Commission Exhibit 833—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the discussion between staff members of the Commission and Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau, May 4, 1964.

In accordance with this discussion, there are listed below the contents of the FBI headquarters file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963:

1. A newspaper clipping from the "Corpus Christi Times," dated October 23, 1959, indicating another American citizen had defected to the Soviet Union.

2. A United Press Release dated October 31, 1959, at Moscow advising that Lee Harvey Oswald had gone to Russia and had applied to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons."

3. A memorandum dated October 31, 1959, from E. B. Reddy to A. H. Belmont reporting that a check of this Bureau's files disclosed no information identifiable with Lee Harvey Oswald. It was noted a military service fingerprint card was located in the files of the Identification Division which appeared to relate to Oswald.

4. A State Department telegram classified "Confidential" dated October 31, 1959, from Moscow to the Secretary of State reporting that Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, to renounce his American citizenship.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

5. A copy of an Office of Naval Intelligence memorandum dated November 2, 1959, containing the results of a check of the U.S. Marine Corps file regarding Oswald.

6. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from Moscow to the Chief of Naval Operations dated November 3, 1959, advising of Oswald's request for Soviet citizenship.

7. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated November 4, 1959, furnishing background information regarding Oswald.

8. A memorandum from W. A. Branigan to A. H. Belmont dated November 4, 1959, summarizing agency checks regarding Oswald and recommending that no further action was warranted by this Bureau concerning Oswald at that time. It was also recommended that a stop be placed against the fingerprints of Oswald in the files of the Identification Division should Oswald re-enter the U.S. under any other name.

9. A copy of a State Department Despatch from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Department of State, Washington, D.C., dated November 2, 1959, classified "Confidential," which set forth results of Oswald's contacts with the American Embassy in Moscow.

10. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, advising of efforts to relay a personal message from John Pic, half brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to Oswald.

11. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, setting forth results of an interview with John E. Pic regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

12. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. This record disclosed Oswald was fingerprinted by the U.S. Marine Corps on October 24, 1956.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

13. A copy of an airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1960, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, Internal Security - R," which sets forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald regarding Oswald's plans to attend the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

14. A letter from this Bureau to the Department of State dated June 3, 1960, furnishing the State Department data in the possession of the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and requesting the State Department to furnish this Bureau any information it may have concerning Oswald.

15. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated July 27, 1960, setting forth results of his inquiries through his sources to locate Lee Harvey Oswald.

16. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated September 27, 1960, setting forth results of his efforts to determine if Oswald was enrolled in the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

17. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated October 12, 1960, advising that information from his sources indicated Oswald was not in attendance at the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland.

18. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated November 3, 1960, which set forth additional data developed from officials of the Albert Schweitzer College regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

19. A letter to this Bureau from the Office of Naval Intelligence dated November 15, 1960, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald was given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960.

20. A letter from this Bureau to the State Department dated February 27, 1961, advising the State Department that Oswald had not shown up at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland and also advising that Oswald had been given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

21. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1961, setting forth results of a review of the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, concerning Oswald.

22. A letter from the Department of State to this Bureau dated May 25, 1961, advising that the State Department possessed no information which indicated that Oswald had renounced his nationality of the U.S. and that if he had not expatriated himself in any way, the American Embassy was prepared to furnish Oswald a passport for travel to the U.S.


24. A routing slip from the Legal Attache, Paris, to this Bureau dated July 28, 1961, advising that the Legal Attache had informed one of his sources as to the present status of Lee Harvey Oswald.

25. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated September 1, 1961, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.

26. A copy of a State Department name check regarding Oswald's wife, Marina Nicholaevna Oswald, dated September 12, 1961. This Bureau responded to such name check "no investigation conducted by FBI pertinent to your inquiry." We also referred State Department to data previously disseminated to the State Department on July 13, 1961, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. (Report of SA John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas.)

27. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 29, 1961, setting forth results of inquiries in Dallas made in an effort to obtain data regarding the status of Lee Harvey Oswald in Russia.

28. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 20, 1961, setting forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald, subject's mother, regarding plans of Oswald to return to the U.S.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

29. A copy of Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald.

30. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated February 19, 1962, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.

31. A copy of a communication classified "Confidential" from the Director of Naval Intelligence to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated March 3, 1962, which set forth information in Office of Naval Intelligence files regarding Oswald.

32. A copy of a communication from the Office of Naval Intelligence to the Department of State dated March 3, 1962, which enclosed results of an interview of John Edward Pic by the Department of the Air Force on February 12 and 16, 1962.

33. A letter from the Office of Naval Intelligence to this Bureau dated April 26, 1962, enclosing a copy of a letter Oswald sent to Brigadier General R. McC. Tompkins, U.S. Marine Corps, dated March 22, 1962. In this letter, Oswald indicated that General Tompkins should consider his letter a request by Oswald for a full review of his case.

34. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 11, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department files regarding Oswald.

35. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated May 31, 1962, advising that Oswald planned to return to the U.S. and instructing the Dallas office to be alert for his arrival in this country and thereafter to interview him to determine whether Oswald was recruited by Soviet intelligence or made any deals with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the U.S.

36. A letter to this Bureau from the State Department classified "Confidential" dated May 17, 1962, entitled "American Defectors: Status of in the USSR." Included in the list of defectors named was Lee Oswald.
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Exhibit
No.
834

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

37. An airtel to this Bureau from the Washington Field Office dated June 6, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department records regarding Oswald.

38. An airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 12, 1962, which set forth results of a check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding Oswald and which enclosed two newspaper clippings regarding Oswald.

39. An airtel to the New York office from this Bureau dated June 14, 1962, advising the New York office as well as the Washington Field, Dallas and Newark offices to be alert for Oswald's arrival and destination in the U.S.

40. A letter from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 26, 1962, which set forth results of a check with INS concerning Oswald and a check of the records of the Holland America Line regarding Oswald and his family.

41. A report of SA John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, which set forth results of investigation regarding Oswald and his wife, Marina. This report also set forth results of the interview of Oswald on June 26, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and B. Tom Carter.

42. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated July 25, 1962, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald," which placed the FBI investigation of Marina Oswald in a pending inactive status. It was pointed out that it was felt her activities could be sufficiently followed at that time in connection with the case on her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald.

43. A report of SA John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, set forth results of additional investigation of Oswald. This report also set forth the results of the interview of Oswald on August 16, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and Arnold J. Brown.

44. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated March 25, 1963, advising that information had been received from a confidential source on September 28, 1962, that Oswald's name was contained on a list of names and addresses of subscribers maintained by "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper.

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Commission Exhibit 834—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

45. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald which set forth the fact he had been arrested in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 9, 1963.

46. A newspaper clipping of the "Times Picayune," of New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 13, 1963, which reported that Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans for passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) literature.

47. A letter from this Bureau to the New Orleans office dated August 21, 1963, instructing the New Orleans and Dallas offices to conduct additional investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald as a result of his distribution of literature in New Orleans on August 9, 1963.

48. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated August 23, 1963, which set forth results of its investigation to establish the residence and employment of Oswald in New Orleans.

49. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald from Dallas to New Orleans.

50. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin in our investigation entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" from Dallas to New Orleans.

51. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

52. The report of SA James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas which set forth results of investigation of Oswald. This report indicated that Oswald was then residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana.

53. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated September 25, 1963, furnishing an Appendix page regarding the FPCC.

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HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

54. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 12, 1963, requesting that the New York office furnish an appropriate characterization of Corliss Lamont. It was noted that Oswald, in addition to disseminating material from the FPCC in New Orleans, also passed out booklets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont.

55. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 24, 1963, which enclosed copies of a memorandum dated September 24, 1963, concerning Oswald which set forth data surrounding Oswald's arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963. Such data was obtained from the New Orleans Police Department.

56. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D concerning Oswald.

57. An airtel from Dallas to this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, reporting that INS in Dallas had received a communication classified "Secret" from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico City, which indicated that an individual, possibly identical with Lee Harvey Oswald, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

58. A CIA Release dated October 10, 1963, which was sent to the FBI, Department of State and Department of the Navy classified "Secret" which reported that an American male who identified himself as Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, on October 1, 1963. The CIA Release indicated Oswald may be identical to Lee Henry Oswald, born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

59. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 25, 1963, advising that Oswald left a forwarding address in New Orleans on September 26, 1963, showing his new address to be 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

60. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 24, 1963, requesting the Dallas office to locate subject and his wife.
61. A cablegram to this Bureau from our Legal Attache in Mexico dated October 18, 1963, which furnished information from CIA classified "Secret - Not To Be Further Disseminated," reporting that Lee Oswald had contacted Soviet Vice Consul Valeriy V. Kostikov of the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, on September 28, 1963. Our Legal Attache indicated he was following this matter with CIA and was attempting to establish Oswald's entry into Mexico and his current whereabouts.

62. A cablegram to the Legal Attache, Mexico, from this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, furnishing a brief summary of data in the files of this Bureau concerning Oswald.


64. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated October 30, 1963, wherein SA James P. Hosty, Jr., reported a pretext interview in the vicinity of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Such interview revealed Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. Michael R. Paine and that Lee Harvey Oswald visited Marina at this address but was not living there.

65. An airtel from the Little Rock office to this Bureau dated November 5, 1963, which furnished a change of address regarding Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald.

66. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 15, 1963, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" which changed the office of origin from New Orleans to Dallas.

67. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 4, 1963, reporting results of the contact with Mrs. Michael R. Paine on November 1, 1963.

68. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, changing the office of origin of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation from New Orleans to Dallas.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

69. An airtel from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, reporting that an informant advised on November 18, 1963, that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 834—Continued
Honoroble J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our conversation of January 23, 1964, concerning testimony furnished the Commission by Mr. Henry H. Wade, the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas. You advised that Mr. Wade testified he had heard that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an informant of the FBI, had been assigned symbol number "179" and had been paid $200 monthly in this capacity. You further advised that Mr. Wade also indicated that FBI headquarters was not in a position to know in all instances whether an individual was an informant of this Bureau.

At the time, I advised you that Lee Harvey Oswald had never been an informant of the FBI and that this Bureau's procedure in regard to handling informants is such as to insure that FBI headquarters would have all necessary facts concerning the development and control of any and every informant.

Enclosed for your information and use in this regard is an affidavit in which I have categorically stated that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI and have outlined our administrative procedures for the handling and the payment of confidential informants.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Commission Exhibit 835
AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF WASHINGTON )
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ) ss:

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he has caused a search to be made of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, by employees of the said Federal Bureau of Investigation acting under his direction, and that said search discloses that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant of the FBI, was never assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was never paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard.

Such a statement can be made authoritatively and without equivocation because of the close supervision FBI headquarters affords its security informant program and because of the safeguards established to insure against any abuse or misuse of the program.

FBI field offices cannot proceed to develop anyone as a security informant without authorization from FBI headquarters. An informant is assigned a permanent symbol number and code name to afford him security. The informant never knows the symbol number assigned to him. It is a number permanently assigned to him, and the same number cannot be used again by the field office under any circumstances for any other individual. The individual also is given a fictitious or cover name by the field office which he, of course, is made aware of, and he affixes it to his communications with the office. Every symbol number and code name is indexed at FBI headquarters.

If the services of an informant warrant payment on a regular basis, the field offices must also obtain authorization from FBI headquarters to make such payments.

Special Agents in Charge (SACs) of FBI field offices are authorized to make payments to individuals not utilized on...
a regular basis as informants, but here too FBI headquarters controls this by limiting the amount an SAC can pay to any one individual in this category. FBI headquarters maintains control of such payments since they must be accounted for by the field offices at the end of each month through the submission of a detailed accounting to headquarters.

Had any of the FBI field offices made payments to Lee Harvey Oswald under the SAC's authority, these would have been shown in the receipts and vouchers submitted by each office. These records have been checked and no such payment was ever made. Had Oswald been assigned a symbol number, this would be a matter of record not only by number but also by name. As a matter of fact, the FBI can identify every symbol number used, past or present. Oswald could not have been assigned such a symbol number without approval by FBI headquarters. There is no record of any such request by any field office and no record of any such approval.

The only contacts FBI Agents had with Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy involved three interviews FBI Agents had with him. The first was on June 26, 1962, at Fort Worth, Texas, shortly after his return home from the Soviet Union. The purpose was to assess the possibility of his having been given intelligence assignments by the Soviets. The second, on August 16, 1962, was in the same connection. The third was at his specific request on August 10, 1963, following his arrest in New Orleans the preceding day on a charge of disturbing the peace and creating a scene. At that time, he described some of his activities in connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, the pro-Castro organization.

Oswald was again interviewed by FBI Agents at the Dallas Police Department following his arrest after the assassination of the President. This interview was aimed at eliciting any admissions he might make in connection with the assassination, as well as to obtain any information he might have been able to furnish of a security nature.

FBI headquarters has obtained affidavits from every Special Agent who was in contact with Oswald, as well as affidavits from their respective SACs. These affidavits show that none of these FBI Agents developed Oswald as an informant.

Mr. Henry M. Wade, a former Special Agent of the FBI and currently the District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas, reportedly testified previously to the Commission that he had
heard that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant with the symbol number "179" and was being paid $200 monthly. As the facts clearly show, this is not true.

Furthermore, the facts refute Mr. Wade's reported statement to the Commission that there is no record maintained in the FBI of informant funds expended or the purposes for which used by the FBI employee to whom they were furnished.

Mr. Wade reportedly stated that he had worked in the FBI's Special Intelligence Service (SIS) and that he was supplied from time to time with various sums of money for which he did not have to account and for which he did not have to obtain any receipts from the persons to whom he disbursed the money.

The emergency conditions that prevailed during World War II when the FBI conducted its SIS program did not permit the tight supervision that prevails currently in the FBI's informant operations. But this is true only in regard to the fact that SIS men necessarily were given the latitude to develop and pay informants on the spot without prior approval from FBI headquarters. Nevertheless, SIS men operated under a control system and adhered to it by advising FBI headquarters of payments made and the identity of the individuals paid. Such payments were supported by receipts in nearly every instance.

Mr. Wade, for example, entered on duty with the FBI on December 4, 1939. On July 6, 1942, he was advanced the sum of $1,075 in connection with an SIS assignment. This was for subsistence and travel in connection with his assignment in Ecuador as well as to provide him with some money with which to establish himself. His passage from New Orleans to Guayaquil, Ecuador, cost over $500 alone. In addition, he was required to make full restitution of the total amount which had been advanced him and subsequently did so. All of his expenditures of the total amount furnished him were substantiated by vouchers he submitted.

Mr. Wade arrived in Ecuador on August 16, 1942. He operated in an undercover capacity with a symbol number, specifically Number 345, and used the code name "James" in signing communications. Within Ecuador, he was referred to as Confidential Informant Number 6.

Although in an undercover capacity, Mr. Wade was required to submit vouchers twice monthly through the Legal Attaché's Office in Quito, Ecuador. They were reviewed there and forwarded to FBI headquarters where they were checked prior to approval and the transmittal of funds to Mr. Wade's account.
In his operations, Mr. Wade handled a total of 11 informants. His vouchers clearly identify each expenditure made by him in connection with payments to any one of these informants. In all, Mr. Wade expended a total of $1,435.21 in payments to informants. In addition to identifying each informant paid and indicating the amount paid to each, he complied with the regulations to furnish separately summary data on all informants he was using and an evaluation of their services.

Five of the informants Mr. Wade was operating were the most productive. These five received a total of $1,234.94 in 52 separate payments made by Mr. Wade. Each of these payments was supported by a receipt. Six other payments unsupported by receipts were accounted for by Mr. Wade in vouchers submitted by him.

Mr. Wade left Ecuador on May 2, 1943, and in a letter dated May 25, 1943, submitted his resignation from the FBI. By letter dated June 13, 1943, Mr. Wade sought reinstatement, stating that he had made a mistake in resigning. However, this request for reinstatement was refused since the FBI's request for his deferment under the Selective Service Act already had been withdrawn.

Signed this 6th day of February, 1964, at Washington, District of Columbia

[Signature]

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1964. Louise D. Walter, Notary Public, District of Columbia.

My commission expires August 14, 1964.

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit 835—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of March 24, 1964, the written materials which you requested are being forwarded with this communication.

With respect to a written description, existing at the time of the assassination, of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of the Bureau should be furnished to the Secret Service, there are enclosed pertinent excerpts from the "Manual of Instructions" and the "FBI Handbook" which constitute instructions to FBI personnel. The Manual is in the possession of all Bureau officials and supervisory officials in our field divisions. Attachment one is a complete copy of Section 83K. of the "Manual of Instructions" dealing with the handling of threats against the President, members of his immediate family, and others protected by the Secret Service. This material is exactly as it appeared in the Manual at the time of the assassination. The "FBI Handbook" is in the possession of every FBI Special Agent and contains a summary of the material appearing in the "Manual of Instructions." Attachment two is a complete copy of Part III, Chapter 63, 1.B., from the "FBI Handbook" as it appeared at the time of the assassination. It is noted that this material is substantially the same as that appearing in the "Manual of Instructions."

These instructions have resulted in the day-to-day dissemination to the Secret Service of information received by the Bureau regarding threats to the safety of the President.

Commission Exhibit 836
For example, following announcement of the intention of President Kennedy to visit Tampa, Florida, in November, 1963, our local office was able to inform the Secret Service concerning plans made by the Ku Klux Klan in Florida to picket the President and to engage in organized activities which could have resulted in violence. In addition, Cuban anti-Castro groups in Florida planned public activities in connection with the President's visit concerning which we were able to inform the Secret Service. That agency indicated, following the President's visit, that the information we had furnished to them was undoubtedly responsible for the successful completion of the President's trip to the Tampa area.

FBI Field Offices throughout the United States furnish Bureau Headquarters information by teletype for immediate dissemination to the Secret Service whenever there is any indication of activities of interest to that service, not only in connection with the President's travel but also in connection with his residence, as the White House is a frequent target for group picketing. In addition to data indicating specific activity in the President's vicinity we have, for a number of years, kept the Secret Service fully informed concerning the activities of certain groups such as the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and the Nation of Islam, the membership of which has either discussed or indicated a possibility of physical action against Government authority.

Attachment three is a complete copy of Section 831 of the "Manual of Instructions" dealing with the reporting to the Secret Service of information concerning the counterfeiting of United States coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. This matter is mentioned in the "FBI Handbook" by inclusion in a tabulation of matters within the jurisdiction of other Government departments and agencies in which Secret Service is designated as the agency to receive information concerning counterfeiting. The "Classification 55" appearing in the Manual is a reference to the means by which various matters are assigned numerical classification numbers for assistance in filing and indexing. The references to counterfeiting in the Manual and the Handbook, which existed prior to the assassination, remain unchanged as of March 27, 1964.

- 2 -
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

With respect to a written description, existing at the time of the assassination, of the procedures employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President, attachment four is a complete copy of Section 102D. of the "Manual of Instructions" as it appeared at the time of the assassination. This section has remained unchanged and still appears in the Manual as of March 27, 1964. Liaison with the Secret Service in Dallas, Texas, was in effect pursuant to this policy prior to the assassination and, in anticipation of the visit of President Kennedy to that city, resulted in the discussion with and dissemination to the Secret Service there concerning which you have previously been informed. Our Dallas Office notified Secret Service on October 30, 1963, concerning an individual who had allegedly stated that if President Kennedy made a trip to Texas a "reception" was planned for him. We also furnished the Secret Service background information and a photograph of this individual, Norman Lee Elkins. On November 21, 1963, our Dallas Office notified the Secret Service of leaflets being distributed in Dallas containing criticism of President Kennedy's policies. On the same date our Dallas Office notified the Secret Service regarding picket signs being printed for use in picketing President Kennedy on the following day. On the evening of November 20, 1963, an Agent of our Dallas Office advised the head of the Dallas Secret Service Office that the FBI would do anything within its authority to be of assistance in connection with the President's visit and would continue to promptly furnish any pertinent information which might be received. Our Agent was thanked for this offer of cooperation and told that the Secret Service had no specific request to make of the FBI at that time.

In addition to liaison at the field level, a very close liaison relationship has been maintained for a number of years between the headquarters of the Secret Service and this Bureau. A Liaison Supervisor from Bureau Headquarters visits Secret Service Headquarters on a nearly daily basis to insure prompt handling of Secret Service requests and immediate attention to any problems which may arise. This Liaison Supervisor has on a number of occasions, at the request of the White House and the Secret Service, accompanied the President and his official party on trips outside the United States in order to coordinate and disseminate current data cabled to him from FBI Headquarters bearing on the safety of the President and other matters considered to be of special interest.

- 3 -

Commission Exhibit 836—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Through our Liaison representatives abroad the FBI has established friendly relationships with the principal officials of many foreign police and law enforcement agencies. In connection with Presidential trips to the countries in which those agencies are located, the FBI Liaison representative has been able to smooth the way for the Secret Service by introducing them to our contacts and assisting in establishing the cooperation which is so necessary to the President's security abroad. Between 1955 and 1963 a Bureau Liaison representative accompanied the Presidential Party on seventeen such trips, visiting a total of thirty-two countries. Whenever we learn of the President's intention to travel outside of the United States, we immediately alert all Bureau Field Offices and Liaison representatives abroad. A Bureau Supervisor is assigned the responsibility for coordinating the information which may be received and arrangements are made for the Liaison Supervisor traveling with the Presidential Party to be furnished this information by cable for passage to the Secret Service. Following the visit of President Kennedy to Costa Rica in March, 1963, Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley addressed a special letter of commendation to one of our offices expressing appreciation for their cooperation in checking 400 names through their files in connection with the Costa Rica visit.

The Secret Service is now submitting a large number of names to us for checking through our files in connection with travel by the President within the United States. For example, we checked 1025 names, including 800 hotel employees, in connection with the President's visit to St. Louis, Missouri, on February 14, 1964. On forty-eight hours' notice we reviewed more than 1900 files. Whenever we learn of the President's intention to travel within the United States, we immediately inform pertinent FBI Field Offices in order that they may be particularly alert to information bearing on the President's security.

Since the assassination, we have reiterated procedures already in effect and have realerted all of our field offices and Liaison representatives abroad. The current instructions are enclosed as attachments five and six. Considering the possibility of mental aberration on the part of any of our more than 190 million United States residents, it is manifestly impossible to pinpoint all potential risks to the President.
Honorable J. Leo Rankin

In the absence of an actual threat to the President or of activity directed against his security, however, we have attempted to delineate, within practical limits, the categories of persons coming to our attention which might be inimical to the safety of the President even though those persons have made no overt threat. These criteria are set forth in the current instructions, which were prepared on December 26, 1963.

Attachment seven is an instruction which was sent to all FBI Field Offices on December 19, 1963. This requested that the Secret Service be furnished specific information concerning possible violence in connection with bombing, racial and similar matters for its use in determining possible danger spots with respect to the safety of the President.

Attachment eight is a copy of a letter to all SACs (Special Agents in Charge of our local field offices) dated February 19, 1964, advising them that they may be called upon by the Secret Service to provide personnel to assist in protection of the President and issuing specific instructions with regard to such requests. This communication was occasioned by the fact that the Secret Service, on a number of occasions since the assassination, has asked the FBI to provide Agent personnel as indicated in the attachment and as no such request had been made prior to the assassination, it was deemed advisable to alert all our field offices concerning this activity. It is noted that since November 25, 1963, the FBI, at the request of Secret Service, has furnished a total of 139 Special Agents to that agency on a total of sixteen dates.

In response to your inquiry as to recommendations for possible improvement in any aspect of Presidential protection, after careful consideration of this problem, our suggestions were made available to the Secret Service on November 30, 1963. Inasmuch as the protection of the President is the primary responsibility of that agency, it is suggested that you consult with the Secret Service relative thereto.

I have withheld editorial comments concerning the attached materials to a bare minimum as I consider that they speak for themselves.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (8)

- 5 -
MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION 83. REFERENCE MATTERS - VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES


Investigation of threats against the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Secret Service. Therefore, any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President, members of the immediate family of the President, the President-elect, or the Vice-President must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U.S. Secret Service. The Bureau should be advised at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The above action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and no evaluation of the information should be attempted. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, a copy should be given to local Secret Service and the original should be forwarded to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.

The teletype to the Bureau should include as much of the following information as is available without investigation:

1. Name and address of subject
2. Nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible
3. Date or approximate date when made
4. Identity of informant
5. Names and addresses of any witnesses
6. Identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concerning the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, when there is a written threatening communication

Commission Exhibit 836—Continued
Upon the receipt of such information from the field, the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.
1. VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

B. Threats against the President of the U. S., members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President investigation of threats against the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-Elect, and the Vice-President is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service. Any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President, members of the immediate family of the President, the President-Elect or the Vice-President must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service. Advise the Bureau at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The above action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and no evaluation of the information should be attempted. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, give a copy to local Secret Service and forward the original to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.

Set out in the teletype to the Bureau as much of the following information as is available without investigation: (1) name and address of subject; (2) nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible; (3) date or approximate date when made; (4) identity of informant; (5) names and addresses of any witnesses; (6) identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concerning the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, when there is a written threatening communication.

Upon the receipt of such information from the field the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.
SECTION 83. REFERENCE MATTERS - VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

I. COUNTERFEITING - Classification 55
The U. S. Secret Service, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, is empowered to suppress the counterfeiting of U. S. coins, notes, and other obligations and securities of the Government. Violations of this nature which are reported to the Bureau are referred to the Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Information of a similar nature received by Bureau divisions should be reported to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service.
MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS
SECTION 102
COORDINATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

D. LIAISON WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
To insure adequate and effective liaison arrangements, each SAC should specifically designate an Agent (or Agents) to be responsible for developing and maintaining liaison with other Federal Agencies. This liaison should take into consideration FBI-agency community of interests, location of agency headquarters, and the responsiveness of agency representatives. In each instance, liaison contacts should be developed to include a close friendly relationship, mutual understanding of FBI and agency jurisdictions, and an indicated willingness by the agency representative to coordinate activities and to discuss problems of mutual interest. Each field office should determine those Federal agencies which are represented locally and with which liaison should be conducted.
SECTION 83. REFERENCE MATTERS - VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PERSONS PROTECTED BY THE SECRET SERVICE

1. Dissemination of information re threats

Title 18, USC, 3056, authorizes the Secret Service, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect the person of the President of the U.S., the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice-President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, and the Vice-President-elect, together with a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he leaves office. Therefore, any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President or the other persons aforementioned, must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U.S. Secret Service. The Bureau should be advised at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The above action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and no evaluation of the information should be attempted. A letterhead memorandum setting forth the full details of the threat should be prepared at once. This memorandum should also set out the identity of the Secret Service officer notified and the date and time of notification. The memorandum should be promptly forwarded to the nearest office of Secret Service in confirmation of the oral dissemination and sufficient copies should be forwarded to the Bureau at the same time to permit dissemination at the SOG. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, a copy should be given to local Secret Service and the original should be forwarded to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.

- 1 -

Commission Exhibit 836—Continued
The teletype to the Bureau should include as much of the following information as is available without investigation:

a. Name and address of subject
b. Nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible
c. Date or approximate date when made
d. Identity of informant
e. Names and addresses of any witnesses
f. Identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concerning the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, when there is a written threatening communication

g. A statement that a letterhead memorandum or other communication suitable for dissemination is being forwarded promptly to Bureau headquarters

Upon the receipt of such information from the field, the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.

2. Other dissemination to Secret Service concerning security of the President. All investigative personnel should be alert for the identification of subversives, ultrarightists, racists, and fascists (a) possessing emotional instability or irrational behavior, (b) who have made threats of bodily harm against officials or employees of Federal, state, or local government or officials of a foreign government, (c) who express or have expressed strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiments and who have been involved in bombing or bomb making or whose past conduct indicates tendencies toward violence, and (d) whose prior acts or statements depict propensity for violence and hatred against organized government.

If cases are developed falling within the above categories, promptly furnish Secret Service locally a letterhead memorandum under the individual caption setting forth pertinent background data and a succinct statement of facts forming the basis for the determination that he falls within one or more of the categories listed herein.

- 2 -
The information furnished Secret Service should to the greatest extent possible be limited to a succinct statement of facts forming the basis for the determination that a subject falls within one or more of the four categories listed above. If it becomes necessary to include information concerning a subject's affiliation with a subversive movement or other movement in order to establish the fact that he does fall within one of the four categories, the information set forth regarding the affiliation should be as brief as possible.

Copies of the letterhead memoranda directed to Secret Service should be retained in a control file in your office. It is the responsibility of each SAC to insure that these instructions are administered with good judgment in each instance. Do not advise the Bureau of the identities of these individuals unless they fall within section 1 above dealing with the handling of a specific threat against the President, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President. Matters brought to the Bureau's attention under the instructions contained in section 1 above should be under the caption "Threat Against the President" or "Threat Against the Vice-President," etc., as the case may be.
1. Violations Within the Jurisdiction of Other Federal Agencies

B. THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PERSONS PROTECTED BY THE FEDERAL SERVICE

1. Dissemination of information re threats

Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 3050 authorizes the Secret Service, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to protect the person of the President of the United States, the members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President or other officer next in the order of succession to the office of President, and the Vice President-elect, together with a former President, at his request, for a reasonable period after he leaves office. Therefore, any information indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President or the other persons above-mentioned, must be referred immediately by the most expeditious means of communication to the nearest office of the U. S. Secret Service. The Bureau should be advised at the same time by teletype of the information so furnished to the Secret Service and the fact that it has been so disseminated. The above action should be taken without delay in order to attempt to verify the information and to evaluate the information should be attempted. A telegraphic memorandum setting forth the full details of the threat should be prepared at once. This memorandum should also set out the identity of the Secret Service officer notified and the date and time of notification. The memorandum should be promptly forwarded to the nearest office of Secret Service in confirmation of the oral dissemination and sufficient copies should be forwarded to the Bureau at the same time to permit dissemination at the Seat of Government. When the threat is in the form of a written communication, a copy should be given to local Secret Service and the original should be forwarded to the Bureau where it will be made available to Secret Service headquarters in Washington. The referral of the copy to local Secret Service should not delay the immediate referral of the information by the fastest available means of communication to Secret Service locally.

The teletype to the Bureau should include as much of the following information as is available without investigation:

a. Name and address of subject
b. Nature of the threat made, verbatim if possible
c. Date or approximate date when made
d. Identity of informant

Commission Exhibit No. 836—Continued
e. Names and addresses of any witnesses
f. Identity of Secret Service officer notified and date and time of notification, together with a statement concerning the referral of the threat communication locally and to Bureau headquarters, when there is a written threatening communication

g. A statement that a letterhead memorandum or other communication suitable for dissemination is being forwarded promptly to Bureau headquarters

Upon the receipt of such information from the field, the Bureau will advise the Washington headquarters of the Secret Service and when applicable will refer to it the original threat communication if it has no further use in the Bureau.
1. VIOLATIONS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

B. Threats against the President of the U. S., members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President

2. Other dissemination to Secret Service concerning security of the President

All investigative personnel should be alert for the identification of subversives, ultraliberals, racists, and fascists (a) possessing emotional instability or irrational behavior, (b) who have made threats of bodily harm against officials or employees of Federal, state, or local government or officials of a foreign government, (c) who express or have expressed strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiments and who have been involved in bombing or bomb making or whose past conduct indicates tendencies toward violence, and (d) whose prior acts or statements depict propensity for violence and hatred against organized government.

If cases are developed falling within the above categories, promptly furnish Secret Service locally a letterhead memorandum under the individual caption setting forth pertinent background data and a succinct statement of facts forming the basis for the determination that he falls within one or more of the categories listed herein. If it becomes necessary to include information concerning a subject's affiliation with a subversive movement or other movement to establish the fact that he does fall within one of the four categories, the information set forth regarding the affiliation should be as brief as possible.

Copies of the letterhead memoranda directed to Secret Service should be retained in a control file in your office. Do not advise the Bureau of the identities of these individuals unless they fall within section 1 above dealing with the handling of a specific threat against the President, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, and the Vice-President. Matters brought to the Bureau's attention under the instructions contained in section 1 above should be under the caption "Threat Against the President" or "Threat Against the Vice-President," etc., as the case may be.
December 19, 1963

Airtel

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO U.S. SECRET SERVICE RACIAL MATTERS; BOMBING MATTERS

In order to assist the U.S. Secret Service in determining possible danger spots in connection with its function of protecting the President, the Vice President and members of their families, particularly with regard to travel by the President, it is desired that copies of letterhead memoranda containing specific information concerning possible violence in connection with bombing matters, general racial matters and Klan and hate groups be disseminated to the local Secret Service office covering the territory in which the submitting Bureau office is located. A notation to the effect that this has been done should appear in the cover airtel submitting the letterhead memorandum to the Bureau.

2. ALL OFFICES
(A) PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT -- From time to time you may be called upon by Secret Service to provide personnel to assist in the protection of the President during his visits to a city or area within your territory.

Any such requests received locally should be referred immediately to Bureau Headquarters advising the date, length of time and number of personnel requested by Secret Service. The Bureau will issue the necessary authority to you.

You are instructed that, in the selection of personnel for such assignment, the Special Agents selected must be experienced, mature and of excellent appearance and dress.

Any Special Agents selected for such assignment will, of course, be placed at the disposal of the local head of Secret Service and receive their instructions from him as the responsibility for protection of the President remains with Secret Service. Advise Bureau promptly if any instructions to our Special Agents are not in full consonance with this objective.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director
Washington Insiders Are Talking About a Fantastic Story Calling...

RUBY & OSWALD PALS

SHOCKED OFFICIALS HEAR:
• Dallas Cops Linked Pair in Murder Try in April 1963
• U.S. Justice Dept. Letter Blocked Their Arrest Seven Months Before JFK Slaying

EXCLUSIVE

There is suspicion among the Administration that there is more to the story behind the assassination than meets the eye. Lee Harvey Oswald has been asked about this several times, and he always denied it.

We know that Lee Harvey Oswald was an intelligence agent for the CIA, and that he was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy in November 1963. His name had been cleared of any suspicion, but it is now known that he was involved in the plot.

Teenager Wants Cops to Kill Him, So He Murders A Stranger

'I Did It Because I Didn't Have the Nerve to Shoot Myself,' He Says

Washington Insiders Are Talking About Story Calling...

Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald Pals

He Takes Nap & Is Trapped 8 Days in a Shaft

Free! $1,000 30-Day Offer BURIAL POLICY

SEND NO MONEY — SOLD BY MAIL ONLY
NO AGENT WILL CALL

Commission Exhibit 837
November 22, 1963

Captain H.P. Gambray
Special Service Bureau

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
606 Hanover Street

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, at approximately 2:30 P.M., the undersigned officer and Special Agent in an office at the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the basement of the City Hall.

At that time Special Agent Kosty related to this officer that the Subject was a member of the Communist Party, and that he was residing in Dallas.

The Subject was arrested for the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit and is a prime suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The information regarding the Subject's affiliation with the Communist Party is the first information this officer has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding same.

Agent Kosty further stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was aware of the Subject and that they had information that this Subject was capable of committing the assassination of President Kennedy.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Jack Revel, Lieutenant
Criminal Intelligence Section

Commission Exhibit No. 838
Commission Exhibit 840

Commission Exhibit 841

C-15
Scraping from inside windshield in area of crack.
Dallas County Hospital

Foreign Body Envelopes

Date: 12/21/63 Time: 11:00 A.M.

Name: [Redacted]

Commission Exhibit No. 842

Foreign Body Envelope

Area from Which Removed:

Doctors: [Redacted]

Nurses: [Redacted]

Commission Exhibit 842

Commission Exhibit 843
Commission Exhibit 845

Commission Exhibit 846
Commission Exhibit 859
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 5, 1964, which enclosed an article from the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry was interviewed on May 7, 1964, at which time this article was exhibited to him. Chief Curry read the entire article after which he advised as follows:

Prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, neither he nor his Department had ever heard of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Police Department investigated the attempted shooting of General Walker but Oswald had never been considered as a suspect and Curry had no information linking Oswald and Ruby to the plot to shoot General Walker. Chief Curry emphatically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his Department from the Justice Department and that he had never been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby. Chief Curry concluded by stating that there is absolutely no truth to the allegations made in this article.

The files of this Bureau contain no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry requesting the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby in connection with the attempted shooting of General Walker. The files of this Bureau do not contain any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

Commission Exhibit No. 863
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In accordance with your request, we have requested the Justice Department to advise whether the files of that Department contain any information concerning the allegations contained in the "National Enquirer" article. Upon receipt of the Department's response, you will be immediately advised.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 863

Commission Exhibit 863—Continued
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Throughout the course of the investigation conducted by this Commission into the assassination of President Kennedy, your Bureau has been most helpful in furnishing to us information concerning the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would like to know whether your Bureau possesses any information not heretofore disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald with any Communist or subversive organizations or individuals either in the United States or abroad, or with any criminal or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad.

The Commission is most anxious to be assured that it possesses the full extent of your Bureau's knowledge and information concerning the aforementioned associations of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Commission Exhibit No. 844
April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 22, 1964, making inquiry as to whether this Bureau possesses any information not heretofore released to the Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald with any communist or explosive organizations or individuals either in the United States or abroad.

Reference is also made to your inquiry of Mr. J. R. Ely of this Bureau on April 13, 1964, if all Bureau employees had been contacted for information concerning any connection Oswald may have had with the Communist Party.

You may be assured the Commission has been furnished all information developed by this Bureau concerning the connections of Lee Harvey Oswald and that all employees of this Bureau have been contacted for any information they could furnish concerning any connection Oswald may have had with the Communist Party.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigations.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 865
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

The degree of security that can be afforded the President of the United States is dependent to a considerable extent upon the degree of contact with the general public desired by the President. Absolute security is neither practical nor possible. An approach to complete security would require the President to operate in a sort of vacuum, isolated from the general public and behind impregnable barriers. His travel would be in secret; his public appearances would be behind bulletproof glass.

A more practical approach necessitates compromise. Any travel, any contact with the general public, involves a calculated risk on the part of the President and the men responsible for his protection. Such risks can be lessened when the President recognizes the security problem, has confidence in the dedicated Secret Service men who are ready to lay down their lives for him and accepts the necessary security precautions which they recommend. Many Presidents have been understandably impatient with the security precautions which many years of experience dictate because these precautions reduce the President's privacy and the access to him of the people of the country. Nevertheless, the procedures and advice should be accepted if the President wishes to have any security.

In addition to the measures now in force, consideration might be given to the following suggestions designed to improve the security of the President.

Travel:

1. Advise the Secret Service as far in advance as possible of travel plans and proposed itinerary.

2. Avoid publicizing exact routes of travel as long as possible.

3. Use specially armored cars with bulletproof glass and have such cars readily available in locations frequently visited.
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

4. Avoid setting a specific pattern of travel or other activity, such as visiting the same church at the same time each Sunday.

Public Appearances:

1. Use maximum feasible screening of persons in attendance, including use of detection devices sensitive to the amount of metal required in a firearm or grenade.

2. Use a bulletproof shield in front of the entire rostrum in public appearances such as the swearing in ceremony at the Capitol, the Presidential reviewing stand in front of the White House on Inauguration Days, and on the rear of trains.

3. Keep to a minimum the President's movements within crowds. Remain on the rostrum after public addresses, rather than mingling with the audience.

4. In appearances at public sporting events, such as football games, remain in one place rather than changing sides during the halftime ceremonics.

5. Limit public appearances by use of television whenever possible.

6. Avoid walking in public except when absolutely necessary.

Legislation:

1. Add the President and the Vice President to the list of Federal Officers set out in Section 1114, Title 18, United States Code, assaults upon whom are punishable under Federal law.

2. Furnish the Secret Service improved authority to request assistance and cooperation from other United States agencies, including the military, particularly in connection with foreign travel.
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

3. Improve control of the sale of firearms, requiring, as a minimum, registration of every firearm sold, together with adequate identification of the purchaser.

4. Ban picketing in the vicinity of the White House as is now done at the United States Capitol and Supreme Court.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to the testimony this morning concerning appropriation language dealing with the protection of the President, I wish to advise that this language has appeared in Department of Justice appropriation acts since the Act of June 25, 1910, which made appropriations for the fiscal year 1911. At the present time, the words "protection of the person of the President of the United States" are contained in Public Law 88-245, which provides appropriations for fiscal year 1964 for the Department of Justice, and other agencies. It is set forth in this public law under the caption "Federal Bureau of Investigation."

This Bureau, however, recognizes the primary jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service to protect the President notwithstanding the language contained in our appropriation acts. In this regard it should be pointed out that no funds are specifically set forth in our annual budget request to implement this language.

The Treasury Department through the years has maintained that the United States Secret Service is primarily responsible for the protection of the President. Of interest on
this point is that on February 25, 1963, Congressman Celler introduced H. R. 4158 which would codify the laws relating to the organization of the United States Government and its employees. The portion of this bill dealing with the Federal Bureau of Investigation includes a provision concerning the protection of the President. In their analysis of this bill the Treasury Department objected to this item being included in that portion dealing with this Bureau and recommended that it be stricken from the bill. We advised the Department of Justice by letter September 27, 1963, that we recognized the primary jurisdiction of the United States Secret Service in this regard. Thereafter, by letter November 6, 1963, the Department of Justice advised the Bureau of the Budget that they would not object to the deletion of this language.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

C. Edgar Hoover

Commission Exhibit 867—Continued
Mr. Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Helms:

Throughout the course of the investigation conducted by this Commission into the assassination of President Kennedy, your Agency has been most helpful in forwarding to us information concerning the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission would like to know whether your Agency possesses any information not hitherto disclosed to this Commission concerning the association of Lee Harvey Oswald with any Communist or subversive organizations or individuals either in the United States or abroad, or with any criminal or criminal groups either in the United States or abroad.

The Commission is most anxious to be assured that it possesses the full extent of your Agency's knowledge and information concerning the aforementioned associations of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Commission Exhibit 868
MEMORANDUM FOR:  Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission  
on the Assassination of  
President Kennedy  

SUBJECT:  Additional Information on  
Lee Harvey OSWALD  

1. I refer to your memorandum of 22 April, requesting that the Commission be furnished any additional information not previously forwarded relative to the association of Lee Harvey OSWALD with Communists or criminals, either in the United States or abroad.

2. A survey of Agency files indicates that all such information known to this Agency on OSWALD's association has been made available to the Commission.

3. This Agency is pleased to learn that the information it was able to supply has been helpful to the Commission in its investigation.

(Signed) Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans  

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans  

Commission Exhibit 869
STATE OF VIRGINIA  

COUNTY OF FAIRFAX  

JOHN A. McCONE, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Director of Central Intelligence, and that based on his personal knowledge of the affairs of the Central Intelligence Agency and on detailed inquiries he caused to be made by the officers within the Central Intelligence Agency who would have knowledge about any relationship Lee Harvey Oswald may have had with that Agency, he certifies that:

Lee Harvey Oswald was not an agent, employee, or informant of the Central Intelligence Agency;

the Agency never contacted him, interviewed him, talked with him, or received or solicited any reports or information from him, or communicated with him, directly or indirectly, in any other manner;

the Agency never furnished him any funds or money, or compensated him, directly or indirectly, in any fashion; and

Lee Harvey Oswald was never associated or connected, directly or indirectly, in any way whatsoever with the Agency.

Subscribed and sworn to this 18th day of May, 1964, before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of Virginia, by the said JOHN A. McCONE, who is personally known to me and he duly acknowledged to me the execution of the foregoing instrument.

Notary Public

My commission expires October 5, 1965

(Seal)
Commission Exhibit 871

Commission Exhibit 872
PROPERTY OF U.S.
SECRET SERVICE

Commission Exhibit 875
The photographs in the album are to be viewed in their relationship with the attached survey report dated December 5, 1963. In each case the rear bumper is above the point referred to.

A picture was taken at each point from 0+00 to the 6+25 mark, except no picture was taken at 5+00 mark as this was about 4 feet from impact of the third shot.

These pictures have been made to scale so as to show the same perspective as the human eye when held at a distance of about 16 inches from the eye.

Photographs showing the camera arrangement used to take the pictures and the moving pictures of these scenes are included in this album.

Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
Commission Exhibit 875—Continued
DEALEY PLAZA -- DALLAS, TEXAS

1. TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
2. DAL-TEX BUILDING
3. DALLAS COUNTY RECORDS BUILDING
4. DALLAS COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS BUILDING
5. OLD COURT HOUSE
6. NEELEY BRYAN HOUSE
7. DALLAS COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
8. UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING
9. PERGOLAS
10. PERISTYLES AND REFLECTING POOLS
11. RAILROAD OVERPASS (TRIPLE UNDERPASS)
PLACE: Dealey Plaza
Dallas, Texas

OWNERSHIP: City of Dallas, Texas

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: This area (3.07 acres), called "The Front Door of Dallas," was acquired by the City of Dallas for the construction of the Triple Underpass at Commerce, Main and Elm Streets. The property was transferred to the Park Board for maintenance purposes in 1936. Named Dealey Plaza, September 19, 1935 (city minutes, City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, Volume 8, page 457), in honor of George B. Dealey, Publisher of the Dallas News and long outstanding in Dallas civic affairs, the Triple Underpass was officially opened on Friday afternoon, May 1, 1936. On March 2, 1940, funds were appropriated to carry out improvements consisting of a program for complete re-landscaping and new structures.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Dealey Plaza focalizes on incoming and outgoing traffic between downtown Dallas and the major highway systems to the north, west and south of the city. The Plaza is bounded on the north by Elm Street, on the east by Houston Street, on the south by Commerce Street, and on the west by the Triple Underpass. The width of each concrete roadway through the Plaza is 40 feet. The Main Street roadway divides the Plaza and handles both eastbound and westbound traffic. The Elm Street roadway flows traffic one way toward the west from Elm Street, sweeping southwesterly toward the Triple Underpass. The Commerce Street roadway flows traffic one way eastward in a southeasterly direction from the Triple Underpass to Commerce Street.

The declining angle, east to west, of the entire Plaza area is approximately 3 degrees, or about a 1-foot drop per 20 linear feet. The distance from Houston Street to the Underpass is approximately 495 feet by way of Elm and Commerce Streets. When traveling by way of Main Street, this distance is approximately 425 feet. The road level at the Triple Underpass is approximately 24 feet lower than at the Houston Street level. Sidewalks, 10 feet wide, exist on the north side of the Elm Street roadway, on the west side of Houston Street and on the south side of the Commerce Street roadway.

Commission Exhibit 877
Concrete pergolas are located on the northwest and southwest corners of the Plaza overlooking the roadways and lawn areas. Concrete peristyles, pylons and reflecting pools are located on the northeast and southeast corners of the Plaza. Evergreen shrubs, trees, and flower borders are situated in the Plaza area.

Steel and masonry structures enclose the Plaza. At the northeast corner, the Texas School Book Depository and Dal-Tex Buildings rise to heights of 94 feet and 110 feet respectively. On the Plaza's east side stand the Dallas County Records Building, 93 feet high; the Dallas County Criminal Courts Building, 124 feet high; the Old Court House, 73 feet high; the Neeley Bryan House, 12 feet high; and the 179-foot-high steel superstructure for the Dallas County Government Center. On the south side of the Plaza, the United States Post Office Building rises to a height of 114 feet, and to the west is the railroad right-of-way, which passes over the triple roadways at a height of 23 feet, 4 inches.
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Commission Exhibit 884