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INVESTIGATION OF
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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

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

EXHIBITS
1054 TO 1512

Volume
XXII



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ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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Contents

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1054.....	1-2
Photographs of individuals present in lineups with Oswald (CD 1083 and 1304).	
1055.....	2
Internal memorandum of the Commission dated June 19, 1964, which identifies "M. M. L." as Morton M. Levine (CD 1117).	
1056.....	3
FBI report dated November 26, 1963, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's original application for passport issued June 25, 1963, and other documents in State Department files on Oswald (CD 7, p. 322).	
1057.....	3-4
Internal memorandum of the Commission dated May 20, 1964, re "Personal Check on State Department Files" (CD 1118).	
1058.....	5-10
Internal memorandum of the Commission dated June 8, 1964, and attached documents, re "Senator John G. Tower's contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald" (CD 1119).	
1059.....	11
Page from an FBI report dated July 10, 1962, concerning departure of Marina, June, and Lee Harvey Oswald from Soviet Union (CD 9, p. 8).	
1060.....	11
Page from an FBI report dated July 10, 1962, concerning arrival of Marina, June, and Lee Harvey Oswald in the United States (CD 9, p. 10).	
1061.....	12
Floor plan of the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.	
1062.....	12
FBI report dated December 2, 1963, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's application for passport issued June 25, 1963 (CD 49, p. 21).	
1063.....	13
Immigration and Naturalization Service letter dated February 28, 1962, approving visa petition for Marina Oswald (CD 363, p. 40).	
1064.....	14
Immigration and Naturalization Service letter dated February 28, 1962, approving visa petition for Marina Oswald and denying waiver of section 243(g) sanctions (CD 363, pp. 42-43).	
1065.....	15
Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated February 23, 1962, approving denial of waiver of section 243(g) sanctions for Marina Oswald (CD 363, pp. 46-47).	
1066.....	16
Telegram dated February 8, 1962, from Immigration and Naturalization Service recommending section 243(g) sanctions not be waived for Marina Oswald (CD 363, p. 48).	
1067.....	16-17
Immigration and Naturalization Service order dated January 30, 1962, denying waiver of section 243(g) for Marina Oswald (CD 363, pp. 54-55, duplicated on pp. 56-57, 57-58).	

1068.....	Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated January 26, 1962, setting forth basis for denial of waiver of section 243(g) for Marina Oswald (CD 363, p. 60).	17
1069.....	Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated January 16, 1962, reporting on background of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 363, pp. 67-70).	18-19
1070.....	Immigration and Naturalization Service investigation report dated October 17, 1961, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 363, pp. 84-88).	20-22
1071.....	Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated October 10, 1961, initiating investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 363, p. 89).	22
1072.....	Petition by Lee Harvey Oswald to classify status of alien Marina N. Oswald for issuance of immigrant visa, dated July 11, 1961 (CD 363, pp. 90-91).	23
1073.....	Copy of a letter dated October 6, 1961, from Visa Office to Immigration and Naturalization Service advising that Marina Oswald is eligible for a visa (CD 363, p. 92).	24
1074.....	Copy of a letter dated March 24, 1961, from Richard E. Snyder, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk.	24
1075.....	Copy of a letter dated July 24, 1961, from John A. McVickar, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk.	25
1076.....	Copy of a letter dated November 13, 1961, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk.	25
1077.....	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, relating to the preparation by the FBI of a replica paper sack (CD 7, p. 292).	26
1078.....	Copy of a letter dated January 5, 1962, from Samuel G. Wise, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk.	26
1079.....	Copy of a letter dated January 15, 1962, from Samuel G. Wise, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk.	27
1080.....	Copy of a letter dated January 24, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk.	28
1081.....	Copy of a letter dated January 31, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk.	28
1082.....	Copy of a letter dated February 6, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk.	29
1083.....	Letter dated April 24, 1962 (received by Embassy April 30, 1962), from Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, to American Embassy, Moscow, with envelope.	30
1084.....	Letter dated February 28, 1961, from Richard E. Snyder, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	31-32
1085.....	Letter dated March 24, 1961, from Richard E. Snyder, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	33-34

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1086.....	35
Copy of a letter dated March 9, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Oswald, Minsk.	
1087.....	35-36
Letter dated October 12, 1961, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	
1088.....	37
Copy of a letter dated May 7, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Oswald, Minsk.	
1089.....	37
Copy of a letter dated August 6, 1962, from E. I. Carson, secretary, Navy Discharge Review Board, to Lee Oswald, Fort Worth, Tex.	
1090.....	38
Copy of a letter dated January 11, 1963, from R. C. Reeley, Office of Finance, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Tex.	
1091.....	38
Copy of a letter dated June 5, 1963, from E. I. Carson, secretary, Navy Discharge Review Board, to Lee Oswald, Fort Worth, Tex.	
1092.....	39
Copy of a letter dated July 25, 1963, from D. W. Bowman, president, Navy Discharge Review Board, to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, La.	
1093.....	40
Undated letter from Lee Oswald, Minsk, to American Embassy, Moscow, received March 3 at the Embassy.	
1094.....	41-45
Undated letter from J. F. Matlock, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	
1095.....	46
Operations memorandum dated March 16, 1962, from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the American Embassy, Brussels, re Marina Oswald and use of third country shelter (CD 1115, XIII-58(2)).	
1096.....	47
Telegram from the American Embassy, Brussels, to the American Embassy, Moscow, approving use of third country shelter in Marina Oswald's case (CD 1115, XIII-57).	
1097.....	47
Telegram from the State Department to the American Embassy, Moscow, advising of waiver of section 243(g) (CD 1115, XIII-51).	
1098.....	47
Promise to repay repatriation loan signed by Lee Harvey Oswald dated June 1, 1962 (CD 1115, XIII-47; CD 1114, XII-3(2)).	
1099.....	48
Telegram from the American Embassy, Moscow, advising of the departure of the Oswalds (CD 1115, XIII-49; CD 1114, V-8).	
1100.....	49-50
Letter dated January 15, 1962, from Samuel G. Wise, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	
1101.....	51-52
Letter dated January 24, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	
1102.....	53-54
Letter dated February 6, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	
1103.....	55-57
Letter dated February 28, 1962, from J. W. Holland, District Director, San Antonio Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, enclosing "Instructions to the Applicant," with envelope (FBI item 246).	
1104.....	58-59
Letter dated March 9, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1105.....	60-61
Letter dated May 7, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	
1106.....	62-63
Letter dated May 10, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope.	
1107.....	64
Three prescriptions in Russian from the Minsk Polyclinic issued to Oswald, with translations; also, Oswald's identification card as student at Fort Worth, Tex., high school (FBI item B33).	
1108.....	65-66
Lee Harvey Oswald's Soviet workbook, dated January 13, 1960, with translations (FBI item 437).	
1109.....	67-68
Lee Harvey Oswald's Soviet union registration card and "Record of Registration and Cancellation of Registration," with translations (FBI item 436).	
1110.....	69-71
Lee Harvey Oswald's Soviet dues payment card for union members, with translation (FBI item 435).	
1111.....	72-73
Soviet marriage certificate of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald, with translation (FBI item 434).	
1112.....	74-75
Soviet birth certificate of June Lee Oswald, born February 15, 1962, with translation (FBI item 268).	
1113.....	76
Affidavit in Russian (with translation) signed by Lee Harvey Oswald on January 17, 1962, promising full support of wife during her permanent stay in the United States (FBI item 256).	
1114.....	77-79
U.S. passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated September 4, 1959 (CD 1114, X-80(3)).	
1115.....	80
Undated State Department memorandum, dictated March 20, 1962, from VO—Robert F. Hale to SCA—Michel Cieplinski re Immigrant Visa Case of Mrs. Marina N. Oswald (CD 1114, X-10(2)).	
1116.....	81
Transmittal form DS-1514a of the Department of State dated October 11, 1963.	
1117.....	82-84
Internal Commission memorandum dated June 17, 1964, re Oswald's reading.	
1118.....	85
Floor plan of second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing movements of Oswald on November 22, 1963.	
1119.....	85
Letter dated September 3, 1964, from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, enclosing visual aids including calculation of distances set forth in Commission Exhibit No. 1119-A.	
1119-A.....	86
Map tracing the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald between 12:33 p.m. and 1:50 p.m., November 22, 1963.	
1120.....	86
Record of repayment of repatriation loan by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1114, XII-22(4)).	
1121.....	87
Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated January 31, 1962, re waiver of sanctions; visa petition; Lee Harvey Oswald, petitioner, and Marina N. Oswald, beneficiary.	

1122	Copies of letters dated from July 15, 1961, to October 4, 1961, from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, as preserved in State Department files (CD 1115, XIII-4(2)).	87-88
1123	State Department memorandum dated March 16, 1962, from SOV—Robert I. Owen to VO—John E. Crump re operation of sanctions imposed by section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in case of Mrs. Marina N. Oswald (CD 1114, VIII-11(2)).	89
1124	Letter dated January 5, 1962, from Samuel G. Wise, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, enclosing document entitled "Evidence Which Can Be Presented To Meet the Public Charge Provision of the Law," with envelope.	90-92
1125	Statement dated June 8, 1964, of Mrs. Earlene Roberts.	93
1126	Statement dated November 27, 1963, of Dr. George G. Burkley, physician to the President.	93-97
1127	FBI report dated July 3, 1961, on Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Tex. (Immigration and Naturalization Service, pp. 101-111).	98-103
1128	Soviet union membership booklet of Lee Harvey Oswald with translation (14 pages) (FBI item 419).	104-109
1129	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of O. V. Campbell, vice president, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, p. 220).	110
1130	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Troy C. Bond, principal, public evening school located at Crozier Tech High School, Dallas, Tex. (CD 6, p. 92).	110
1131	Letter dated September 15, 1964, from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, re weight of cartons found in Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Tex. (CD 1494).	111
1132	Internal memorandum of the Commission dated September 18, 1964, with description of Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine.	111
1133	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Barbara Daugherty, clerk at Lone Star Gas Co., Dallas, Tex. (CD 7, p. 109).	112
1134	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Mrs. H. B. Dillard, clerk at Dallas City Water and Sewage Department (CD 7, p. 112).	112
1135	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, concerning commercial bank, retail credit bureau, Selective Service, and police records of Lee Harvey Oswald, Fort Worth, Tex. (CD 7, pp. 172-176).	113-115
1136	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, concerning money order signed by A. Hidell and payable to Klein's Sporting Goods (CD 7, p. 194).	115
1137	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of H. W. Michaelis, office manager, George Rose & Co., Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 7, pp. 229-230).	116

1138.	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of information from State Department and other files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 49, pp. 1-14).	117-124
1139.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of John E. Hevron, assistant secretary and treasurer, New Orleans Public Service, Inc. (CD 75, p. 133).	124
1140.	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Patrolman Warren N. Roberts, Jr., New Orleans, La. (CD 75, p. 359).	125
1141.	Credit and record checks concerning Lee Harvey Oswald made by agents of the FBI in New Orleans, La., and vicinity (CD 75, pp. 399-453).	126-151
1142.	Investigation relative to travel of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 75, pp. 570-571).	152
1143.	Excerpt from FBI report dated May 18, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to Mexico and excerpt from Secret Service report dated August 28, 1964, of schedule of buses traveling from Dallas and Houston to Laredo, Tex. (CD 1084(e), pp. 2, 99-101; CD 1450, p. 1).	153-155
1144.	Secret Service report dated December 12, 1963, concerning residences and employment of Lee Harvey Oswald from the time he returned to Fort Worth from the Soviet Union until November 22, 1963 (CD 87, SS control No. 641, pp. 1-16).	155-163
1145.	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, concerning a post office form addressed to "Worker," New York, N.Y., reflecting a new address for Lee Harvey Oswald, and concerning other information on Oswald (CD 127, pp. 1-21).	163-172
1146.	FBI reports dated December 6, 1963, through December 12, 1963, of interviews of employees of Continental Trailways Bus System, New Orleans, La. (CD 183, pp. 18-27).	173-177
1147.	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Washington, D.C., informant (CD 201, p. 2).	178
1148.	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, describing property of Lee Harvey Oswald, released to FBI by Capt. J. W. Fritz of Dallas Police Department (CD 205, p. 195).	178
1149.	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, concerning Dallas Police Department property room invoice of money possessed by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 205, p. 196).	179
1150.	FBI reports dated December 11-13, 1963, concerning investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's funds in Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex. (CD 205, pp. 659-670).	180-184
1151.	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Barry M. Cohen, member of the American Civil Liberties Union (CD 205, p. 703).	185
1152.	FBI report dated January 7, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's rental of Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Tex. (CD 206, pp. 221-223).	185-186

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1153.....	187-188
Secret Service report dated December 18, 1963, covering activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans, La. (CD 320, SS control No. 703, pp. 1-4).	
1154.....	189-193
Secret Service report dated January 17, 1964, re investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in New Orleans, La. (CD 372, SS control No. 988, pp. 1-9).	
1155.....	194-195
FBI report dated February 1, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald, Dallas, Tex. (CD 385, pp. 288-290).	
1156.....	195-198
FBI report dated February 18, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald, Dallas, Tex. (CD 735, pp. 439-445).	
1157.....	199-202
Eleven photostatic copies of warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald by Texas Employment Commission (CD 761, pp. 1-9).	
1158.....	203
FBI report dated April 8, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's renting of Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, La., with copy of application attached (CD 838).	
1159.....	204 205
FBI report, New York, N.Y., dated April 10, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Travellers Aid Society, New York City (CD 839, pp. 1-4).	
1160.....	206-207
FBI report, Dallas, Tex., dated April 13, 1964, concerning rental and utility charges incurred by Oswald in Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex. (CD 840, pp. 1-4).	
1161.....	208-210
Letter from FBI to Commission dated April 23, 1964, with attachments, concerning receipts and expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald in Louisiana and Texas from June 13, 1962, to November 22, 1963 (CD 841, pp. 1-5).	
1162.....	211
FBI report, San Antonio, Tex., dated April 17, 1964, to ascertain whether Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a safe deposit box in Laredo, Tex. (CD 880a, pp. 1-2).	
1163.....	212-215
FBI report, Houston, Tex., dated April 17, 1964, to ascertain whether Lee Harvey Oswald rented a safe deposit box in Houston (CD 880b, pp. 1-7).	
1164.....	215-222
FBI report, Dallas, Tex., dated April 21, 1964, to ascertain whether Lee Harvey Oswald rented a safe deposit box in the Dallas-Fort Worth area after his return from Russia (CD 880c, pp. 1-14).	
1165.....	222-232
FBI report, Dallas, Tex., dated April 24, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's receipts and expenditures from June 13, 1962, through November 22, 1963 (CD 884, pp. 1-21).	
1166.....	233-239
FBI report dated April 22, 1964, giving approximation of expenditures which Lee Harvey Oswald made during his travel and stay in Mexico (CD 905b, pp. 1-13).	
1167.....	239-267
FBI reports dated April 9-May 1, 1964, concerning expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald and results of checks at Dallas-Fort Worth area banks for safe deposit box and other banking connections by Lee Harvey Oswald or any member of his immediate family (CD 1066, pp. 462-520).	

	Page
1168.....	268
Internal Revenue Service memorandum dated March 6, 1964, from Chief, Intelligence Division, Dallas District Office, to Director, Intelligence Division, National Office, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's finances (CD 1195, pp. 1-2).	
1169.....	269
Letter to Commission dated April 29, 1964, from Assistant Commissioner Arnold E. Chase, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, re cost of living in Dallas and in southern region of United States (CD 1198, pp. 1-2).	
1170.....	270
Letter dated July 7, 1964, from Time, Inc., to Miss Martha B. Bucknell, concerning Lee Oswald's subscription to Time magazine (CD 1231).	
1171.....	270
Letter dated July 13, 1964, from Time, Inc., to Commission, concerning magazine's subscription rates (CD 1239).	
1172.....	271-272
Letter to Commission dated July 21, 1964, with two enclosures, from the Worker concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's subscriptions (CD 1298).	
1173.....	273-277
Thirteen canceled checks issued to Lee Oswald by Leslie Welding Co., Inc.	
1174.....	278-286
Twenty-six canceled checks issued to Lee Oswald by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.	
1175.....	287-290
Eleven canceled checks issued to Lee H. Oswald by William B. Reily & Co., Inc.	
1176.....	291
Receipt dated June 25, 1963, from Department of Justice for \$5 paid for new alien registration card for Marina N. Oswald.	
1177.....	291
Receipt No. 21902, dated August 12, 1963, for \$10 fine paid by Lee H. Oswald to Second Municipal Court, New Orleans, La.; also, newspaper report of Oswald's arrest.	
1178.....	291
Receipt dated November 1, 1963, for \$3 for rental of post office box 6225 by Lee H. Oswald.	
1179.....	292-294
Extract of information from the Social Security Administration file concerning Earl Ruby (CD 700j).	
1180.....	294-295
FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Detective Edward E. Carlson, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 21-22).	
1181.....	295
FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Thomas Lannick, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 153).	
1182.....	296
FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Jelly Isom concerning records of the 68th Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Tex., in the matter of Jack Rubenstein's application for change of name (CD 4, p. 154).	
1183.....	296
Internal Commission memorandum dated July 20, 1964, concerning telephone interview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman, Dallas, Tex. (CD 1261).	

1184.	FBI report dated June 29, 1964, of interview of Paul Rowland Jones, Charlotte, N.C. (CD 1306, pp. 19-32).	297-303
1185.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Marian Carroll and Mrs. Ann Volpert, Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 196-199).	304-305
1186.	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Marian Carroll, Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 200).	306
1187.	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Harold Kaminsky, Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 202-203).	307
1188.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Dr. Hyman I. Rubenstein, Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 206).	308
1189.	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of records pertaining to Jack Rubenstein obtained from Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Mo. (CD 4, pp. 219-220).	309
1190.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Abe Cohn at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 221-222).	310
1191.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Erwin Horwitz at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 223-224).	311
1192.	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Morrie Kellman at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 225).	312
1193.	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Ben Epstein at Lincolnwood, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 228-229).	312-313
1194.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ralph Kaplan at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 230).	313
1195.	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Sam Gordon at Palm Springs, Calif. (CD 4, pp. 231-232).	314
1196.	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Don Glass at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 233).	315
1197.	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Sollie Ziv at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 234).	315
1198.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Harry Solavitz at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 235).	316
1199.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Maury Cahn at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 236).	316
1200.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Harry M. Epstein at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 237).	317
1201.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Hershey Colvin at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 238).	317
1202.	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Leonard Patrick at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 239-240).	318
1203.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mike Nemzin at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 241).	319

	<i>Page</i>
1204. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Donald Medlevine at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 242)	319
1205. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Jerry Feingold at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 244).	320
1206. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Theodore H. Shulman at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 245).	320
1207. FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ben Kay at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 246-247).	321
1208. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Art Petacque at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, pp. 248-249).	322
1209. FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Tony Leonardi at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 250).	323
1210. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of James Allegetti at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 252).	323
1211. FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, of Jack Ruby's possible acquaintances in Chicago (CD 4, p. 253).	324
1212. FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Frank "Butch" Loverde at Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 255).	324
1213. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of James Harris at Newport, Ky. (CD 4, p. 262).	325
1214. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Harry Thomas at El Paso, Tex. (CD 4, p. 263).	325
1215. FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Bill Pokoik at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 4, p. 264).	326
1216. FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Joe Kellman at Durham, N.C. (CD 4, p. 265).	326
1217. FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Harry Jack Goldbaum at Phoenix, Ariz. (CD 4, pp. 266-267).	327
1218. FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Charles G. Watters at Torrance, Calif. (CD 86, pp. 371-373).	328
1219. FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Maurice Medlevine at West Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 4, pp. 269-270).	329
1220. FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Joe Medill at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 4, p. 271).	330
1221. FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Norman N. Weisbrod at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 311-314).	330-331
1222. FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Stella Coffman at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 343).	332
1223. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Sam Lasser at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 361-363).	332-333

1224.....	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Pete Lucas at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 374).	334
1225.....	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Albert Dunn at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 4, p. 453).	334
1226.....	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Rita Jean Smrekar at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 364).	335
1227.....	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Joe Bonds at Wynne Prison Farm, Huntsville, Tex. (CD 4, p. 486).	335
1228.....	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Irving Alkana at San Bernardino, Calif. (CD 4, pp. 487-490).	336-337
1229.....	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Roy William Pike at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 530-532).	338
1230.....	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Richard G. Ness, service consultant, Dun & Bradstreet, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 592-597).	339-341
1231.....	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Jack Stevenson at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 4, p. 647).	342
1232.....	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Lt. K. P. Knight, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 696).	342
1233.....	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of John McKee, president, Dallas Crime Commission, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 701-703).	343
1234.....	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 24, 1963, of Dallas area police records concerning Jack Ruby and others (CD 4, pp. 711-712).	344
1235.....	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 24-25, 1963, of Jack Ruby's acquaintances in Chicago, Ill. (CD 4, p. 719).	345
1236.....	FBI report of interview conducted on November 25, 1963, of Miss Marie O'Connor, Chicago Tribune morgue, Chicago, Ill (CD 4, p. 720).	345
1237.....	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ronald Dennis Magid at Simi, Calif. (CD 84, pp. 4-8).	346-347
1238.....	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Mrs. J. Mossell, records librarian, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill. (CD 84, pp. 23-24).	348
1239.....	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Bennie Barrish at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 84, pp. 28-29).	349
1240.....	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Jim Cairns at Phoenix, Ariz. (CD 84, pp. 31-32).	350
1241.....	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ira Colitz at Chicago, Ill. (CD 84, pp. 33-34).	351

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1242.	352-353
FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Maurice Kahn at Chicago, Ill. (CD 84, pp. 35-37).	
1243.	353-354
FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Michael Levin at Chicago, Ill. (CD 84, pp. 38-39).	
1244.	354
FBI New York office report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, concerning Jack Ruby's friendship with Barney Ross and Ruby's trip to New York in August 1963 (CD 84, p. 43).	
1245.	355-357
FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Jack Keister Kelley at Pekin, Ill. (CD 84, pp. 44-48).	
1246.	357
FBI report dated October 4, 1963, of interview of Phil Udell at Chicago, Ill. (CD 84, p. 49).	
1247.	358
FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, concerning Jack Ruby's possible Chicago acquaintances, at Chicago, Ill. (CD 84, p. 55).	
1248.	358
FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Virginia Marian Belasco at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 84, p. 123).	
1249.	359
FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Herbert Bobrow at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 84, p. 125).	
1250.	359
FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Robert Lee Shorman at Long Beach, Calif. (CD 86, p. 357).	
1251.	360
FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Steve Guthrie at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, pp. 20-21).	
1252.	361
FBI report of investigation conducted on December 3, 1963, concerning naturalization records of Hyman, Joseph, and Fanny Rubenstein, at Washington, D.C., and Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, pp. 66-67).	
1253.	362
FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Richard Plzak, investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, p. 68).	
1254.	362-363
FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Edward J. Nerad, chief administrative officer, Family Court of Cook County, Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, pp. 74-76).	
1255.	364
FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of information on Jack Ruby and his family supplied by Michael F. Heneghan, chief probation officer, Family Court of Cook County, at Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, pp. 77-78).	
1256.	365
FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Mary Lawrence, executive director, Jewish Children's Bureau, at Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, p. 79).	
1257.	365
FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Martin Brin at Lincolnwood, Ill. (CD 86, p. 88).	
1258.	366
FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Israel Horwitz at Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, p. 94).	

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1259.....	366
FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Edward Kastil at Lincolnwood, Ill. (CD 86, p. 95).	
1260.....	367
FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Jack Patrick at Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, p. 96).	
1261.....	367-368
FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Barney Ross at New York, N.Y. (CD 86, pp. 97-98).	
1262.....	368-369
FBI report of interview conducted on November 26-27, 1963, of Harry E. Rubenstein at Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, pp. 99-100).	
1263.....	369
FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Ben Sharp at Capitola, Calif. (CD 86, p. 270).	
1264.....	370
FBI report of interview conducted on November 27, 1963, of Scott Sudden, Houston, Tex., and of interviews of Gene Whalen, Houston, Tex., and Evelyn Louise Donaho, Pasadena, Tex. (CD 86, p. 365).	
1265.....	370
FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Lt. George Butler, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 417).	
1266.....	371
FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Henry Segel at Chicago, Ill. (CD 104, pp. 26-27).	
1267.....	372
FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Carl C. Sloan at Chicago, Ill. (CD 104, p. 28).	
1268.....	372
FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Dave Yaras at Chicago, Ill. (CD 104, p. 29).	
1269.....	373
FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Norman Can- tor at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, p. 59).	
1270.....	373
FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Ray Parrott at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, p. 207).	
1271.....	374-376
FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of information obtained from Bureau of Federal Narcotics file pertaining to Paul Roland Jones, Maurice Costello Melton, and Taylor Crossland, on December 5, 1963, at Chicago, Ill. (CD 104, pp. 274-279).	
1272.....	377
FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Taylor Cross- land at Clovis, Calif. (CD 104, p. 280).	
1273.....	377
FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Maurice Cos- tello Melton at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, p. 281).	
1274.....	378-379
Selective Service records pertaining to Jack Ruby's military career (CD 221, pp. 1-3).	
1275.....	380
FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Meyer H. Ablon at Dallas, Tex. (CD 106, p. 17).	
1276.....	380-381
FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Al Golden at El Segundo, Calif. (CD 223, pp. 45-46).	
1277.....	381
FBI report of interview conducted on December 4, 1963, of Edward Morris, Jr., at West Yellowstone, Mont. (CD 223, p. 47).	

1278.	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Isadore Kaplan at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 223, p. 125).	382
1279.	FBI report dictated December 18, 1963, of interview of Paul J. Dorfman at Chicago, Ill. (CD 223, pp. 351-352).	382-383
1280.	Letter to Commission dated January 27, 1964, from Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights, concerning copyright claim filed by Jack Rubenstein, with attachments (CD 376).	383-385
1281.	FBI letter to Commission dated February 18, 1964, transmitting records of Fannie Rubenstein in Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill. (CD 382).	386-410
1282.	FBI report dated January 31, 1964, of interview of Martin Brauner at Memphis, Tenn. (CD 441, pp. 10-14).	411-414
1283.	Alien Registration Form of Joseph Rubenstein, filed December 6, 1940 (CD 483).	415
1284.	Alien Registration Form of Fanny Rubenstein, filed October 22, 1940 (CD 484).	416
1285.	Naturalization record of Ann Volpert (CD 485).	417-419
1286.	FBI report dated March 17, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Mary Lawrence, executive director, Jewish Children's Bureau, at Chicago, Ill. (CD 685a).	420-421
1287.	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of Hershey Colvin at Chicago, Ill. (CD 1050, pp. 1-3).	421-422
1288.	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of Barney Ross at New York, N.Y. (CD 1053, pp. 1-3).	423-424
1289.	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of Ira Colitz at Chicago, Ill. (CD 1061, pp. 1-6).	424-427
1290.	FBI report dated June 9, 1964, concerning records pertaining to Jack Ruby provided by Chicago Board of Education at Chicago, Ill. (CD 1090a).	427-428
1291.	Letter to Commission dated April 15, 1964, from Dr. Raymond E. Robertson, and Dr. John E. Halasz, acting head, department of psychiatry, Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research concerning a clinical evaluation of Jack Ruby in 1922 (CD 1143).	429-432
1292.	FBI report dated June 9, 1964, concerning Jack Ruby's relationship with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union, Local 20467, Chicago, Ill. (CD 1199d, pp. 1-8).	433-436
1293.	FBI report dated June 15, 1964, concerning Jack Ruby's relationship with the Waste Material Handlers Union, Local 20467, Chicago, Ill. (CD 1199e, pp. 1-8).	437-440
1294.	FBI report dated June 22, 1964, of interview of Stephen Andrew Belancik at Bristol, R.I. (CD 1234b, pp. 3-4).	441
1295.	FBI report dated June 24, 1964, of interview of Irving Zakarin at New York, N.Y. (CD 1234d, pp. 4-6).	442-443

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1296.....	443-444
FBI report, Chicago, Ill., dated June 17, 1964, of investigation into Jack Ruby's military classifications (CD 1234e, pp. 1-3).	
1297.....	445-475
Records pertaining to Jacob Rubenstein provided by Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research (CD 1291).	
1298.....	476
FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Giles Miller at University Park, Tex. (CD 105, p. 120).	
1299.....	476-477
FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Arthur Douglas Cohen at Honolulu, Hawaii (CD 106, pp. 14-16).	
1300.....	478
FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Paul R. Jones at Birmingham, Ala. (CD 106, pp. 49-51).	
1301.....	479
Photograph of southeast corner of sixth floor of Texas School Book Depository Building, showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired.	
1302.....	479
Photograph of southeast corner of sixth floor of Texas School Book Depository Building, showing approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palmprint on carton.	
1303.....	480
Photograph of rifle, Commission Exhibit No. 139, showing its dimensions when assembled.	
1304.....	480
Photographs of wrapping-paper bag and of component parts of rifle.	
1305.....	481
Diagram of area around Tippit killing, showing location of eye- witnesses to movements of Oswald.	
1306.....	482
Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 641, showing its dimensions.	
1307.....	482
Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 648, showing its dimensions.	
1308.....	483
Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 653, showing its dimensions.	
1309.....	483
Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 654, showing its dimensions.	
1310.....	484
Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing height of windowsill and dimensions of open window.	
1311.....	484
Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height standing at open window.	
1312.....	485
Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height seated on carton alongside open window.	
1313.....	485
Letter dated May 10, 1962, from American Embassy to Lee H. Oswald with envelope (FBI item 240).	
1314.....	486
One-page note dated May 16, 1962, from Lee H. Oswald to Director of Minsk Radio Factory; apparently a rough draft; with translation (CD 356y).	

1315.	Three letters from Oswald to his mother, sent from Minsk, March 27, April, and October 22, with envelopes (CD 87, SS control No. 422, 5 pp.).	487-491
1316.	Photos: P-1, a Leningrad monument; P-2, inside subway building at Leningrad; P-3, czar's palace, Leningrad (FBI item 45).	492
1317.	Photos: P-1, Leningrad street scene; P-2, unknown building in unknown city; P-3, czar's palace, Leningrad (FBI item 46).	492
1318.	Extract of information in the Social Security Administration files concerning Jack Ruby, reported January 24, 1964 (CD 353B, pp. 1-3).	498-494
1319.	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Daniel N. Sloan at Chicago, Ill. (CD 86, p. 102).	494
1320.	FBI report of information provided by Mrs. Bernadine Coleman at Chicago, Ill., on November 26, 1963 (CD 4, p. 257).	495
1321.	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 24, 1963, of Jack Ruby's relationship with Chicago's criminal element (CD 4, pp. 258-260).	495-496
1322.	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, concerning inventory of items taken by Dallas Police Department from Jack Ruby's person, automobile, and residence (CD 4, pp. 724-773).	497-521
1323.	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 27, 1963, of Jack Ruby's San Francisco residences and employment (CD 84, p. 126).	522
1324.	FBI report of interview conducted on November 27, 1963, of Reuben Arian at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 84, pp. 127-128).	522-523
1325.	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Dial D. Ryder at Irving, Tex. (CD 5, p. 395).	523
1326.	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Miss Carol Berry at Irving, Tex (CD 5, p. 396).	524
1327.	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Edith Whitworth at Irving, Tex. (CD 205, p. 65).	524
1328.	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Dial D. Ryder at Irving, Tex. (CD 105, p. 361).	525
1329.	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Dial D. Ryder at Irving, Tex (CD 205, p. 66).	525
1330.	Secret Service report, Dallas, Tex., dated December 2, 1963, of telephone interview of Dial D. Ryder, Irving, Tex. (CD 87c, SS control No. 424, three pages).	526-527
1331.	Secret Service report, Los Angeles, Calif., dated December 3, 1963, concerning origin of gun sight used on assassination weapon at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 87, SS control No. 430).	528

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1332.....	529-530
FBI report of investigation conducted on December 10 and 12, 1963, to locate all individuals in Dallas area by name of Oswald and determine whether they had patronized Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Tex. (CD 205, pp. 654-656).	
1333.....	530-531
FBI report, Dallas, Tex., dated April 2, 1964, concerning Dial D. Ryder's alleged contact with Oswald (CD 731).	
1334.....	531-546
FBI report, Dallas, Tex., dated May 18, 1964, reflecting investiga- tion of information furnished by Dial D. Ryder (CD 996).	
1335.....	546-547
FBI report, New York, N.Y., dated July 7, 1964, of interview of Miss Jean Campbell relating to her contacts with Mrs. Edith Whit- worth (CD 1281.1, pp. 1-4).	
1336.....	548
FBI report, New York, N.Y., dated July 9, 1964, of interview of Paul Matthian concerning his contact with Mrs. Gertrude Hunter (CD 1281.2, pp. 1-2).	
1337.....	549
FBI report, New Orleans, La., dated July 18, 1964, of interview of Jerry Allen Herald concerning his contact with Mrs. Edith Whit- worth (CD 1340).	
1338.....	550-558
FBI report, Dallas, Tex., dated July 20, 1964, concerning visits to Mrs. Edith Whitworth's furniture store in early November 1963 (CD 1341).	
1339.....	558-559
Copy of Youth House psychologist's report on Lee Harvey Oswald prepared by Irving Sokolow, New York, N.Y., April 17, 1953.	
1340.....	560-561
Pages 5 and 6 of the Militant for September 9, 1963.	
1341.....	562-564
Pages 1, 4, and 6 of the Militant for September 16, 1963.	
1342.....	565-566
Pages 1 and 2 of the Militant for September 30, 1963.	
1343.....	567-569
Pages 1, 3, and 4 of the Militant for October 7, 1963.	
1344.....	570-572
Pages 4, 5, and 6 of the Militant for October 14, 1963.	
1345.....	573
Page 4 of the Militant for October 21, 1963.	
1346.....	574-575
Pages 1 and 3 of the Militant for October 28, 1963.	
1347.....	576-577
Pages 4 and 5 of the Militant for November 4, 1963.	
1348.....	578
Page 7 of the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., for September 9, 1963.	
1349.....	579
Article from page 26 of the State-Item, New Orleans, La., for September 9, 1963.	
1350.....	580-581
Pages 3 and 8 of the Worker for October 1, 1963.	
1351.....	582-586
FBI report, Dallas, Tex., dated May 22, 1964, reflecting investiga- tion concerning photographs of the residence of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (CD 1019-A).	

1352.	FBI report reflecting FBI laboratory examination conducted on December 9, 1963, of personal history sheet of Lee Oswald (CD 205, p. 180).	587
1353.	Report of interview with Assistant Chief Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, conducted by Burt W. Griffin of the Commission on March 23, 1964 (three pages).	587-588
1354.	Letter dated April 3, 1964, from Department of State to Commission, concerning Department's contacts with Secret Service (CD 725).	589-590
1355.	Letter dated April 24, 1964, from Department of Defense to Commission, concerning arrangements for safeguarding the President (CD 852, 852a, 852b, 852c, and 852d).	590-594
1356.	CIA memorandum for the Commission, dated May 6, 1964, concerning criteria for dissemination of information to the Secret Service and recommendations of CIA relative to Presidential protection (CD 902, pp. 1-3).	594-595
1357.	FBI report dated February 20, 1964, of interview of Robert Oswald in connection with alleged Richard Nixon incident (CD 735, p. 343).	596
1358.	Letter dated July 17, 1964, from J. E. Curry, chief of police, Dallas, Tex., to Commission, with statements of 13 officers and map (CD 1259).	596-606
1359.	Pages 1-6 of edited transcript of part of American Society of Newspaper Editors proceedings that deals with "Dallas Revisited."	607-612
1360.	Secret Service memorandum to Commission dated July 10, 1964, concerning Trade Mart decision (CD 1251).	613
1361.	"Increased Seating Readied for Kennedy Luncheon," Dallas Times Herald, November 16, 1963 (CD 320).	613
1362.	"Yarborough Gets JFK Table Spot," Dallas Times Herald, November 19, 1963 (CD 320).	614
1363.	"Yarborough Seating Pondered," Dallas Morning News, November 19, 1963 (CD 320).	615
1364.	"Yarborough Invited to Travel with JFK," Dallas Morning News, November 20, 1963 (CD 320).	616
1365.	"Storm of Political Controversy Swirls Around Kennedy on Visit," Dallas Morning News, November 22, 1963.	617
1366.	"President to Visit Dallas, 3 Other Texas Cities Soon," Dallas Times Herald, September 13, 1963 (CD 320).	618
1367.	"Kennedy's Texas Visit Confirmed," Dallas Times Herald, September 26, 1963 (CD 320).	619
1368.	"Kennedy to Visit Texas Nov. 21-22," Dallas Morning News, September 26, 1963 (CD 320).	620

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1369.....	621
Editorial, "Mr. President," Dallas Times Herald, September 17, 1963 (CD 320).	
1370.....	622
"Kennedy Should be Ready for Questions, Alger Says," Dallas Morning News, October 3, 1963 (CD 320).	
1371.....	623
" 'Riot' Tag Denied by Demonstrator," Dallas Times Herald, October 27, 1963 (CD 320).	
1372.....	624
"Mayor Flays 'Far Right,' " Dallas Morning News, October 27, 1963 (CD 320).	
1373.....	625
"Mayor Asks City Reject Hate Groups," Dallas Times Herald, October 27, 1963 (CD 320).	
1374.....	626
"Large Police Guard Planned for Kennedy," Dallas Morning News, October 26, 1963 (CD 320).	
1375.....	627
"Kennedy to Make 5 Stops During 2-Day Texas Tour," Dallas Morning News, November 8, 1963 (CD 320).	
1376.....	628
"Kennedy Sets 5-Stop Tour," Dallas Times Herald, November 8, 1963 (CD 320).	
1377.....	629
"Police Chief Puts Dallas on Notice," Dallas Times Herald, November 20, 1963 (CD 320).	
1378.....	630
"Detailed Security Net Spread for Kennedy," Dallas Morning News, November 21, 1963 (CD 320).	
1379.....	631
"Incident-Free Day Urged for JFK Visit," Dallas Morning News, November 17, 1963 (CD 320).	
1380.....	631
"Carlson Calls For Civilized Reception," Dallas Morning News, November 19, 1963 (CD 320).	
1381.....	632-686
Signed statements obtained from all persons known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the date of the assassination, with transmittal letter from the FBI to the Commission dated April 3, 1964 (CD 706).	
1382.....	687
FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Mrs. John Edward Pic at Lackland Air Force Base, Tex. (CD 188, pp 27-29).	
1383.....	688
Copy of memorandum dated June 12, 1964, from chief, bureau of medicine and surgery, to Commission relating to psychological examinations administered to Lee Harvey Oswald while a member of the U.S. Marine Corps (CD 1105).	
1384.....	688-700
Letter to Commission dated February 4, 1964, from the mayor of New York City, transmitting school records of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 364).	
1385.....	701-710
Notes of interview of Lee Harvey Oswald conducted by Aline Mosby in Moscow in November 1959 (CD 352).	
1386.....	710-712
FBI report dated November 26, 1963, reflecting affidavit of Palmer E. McBride at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla. (CD 75, pp. 251-254).	

1387.	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of John G. Martin, at New Orleans, La. (CD 183, pp. 45-47).	712-713
1388.	FBI reports dated December 19, 1963, of interviews of Greg Olds at Richardson, Tex., and of Rev. Byrd Helligas at Dallas, Tex. (CD 206, pp. 206-207).	714
1389.	FBI report dated May 19, 1964, at Dallas, Tex., reflecting investigation of the first contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and Max Clark and Peter Paul Gregory (CD 981, pp. 1-4).	715-716
1390.	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, re records of U.S. Post Office, Dallas, Tex., pertaining to Oswald's rental of post office boxes and changes of address (CD 5, pp. 176-177).	717
1391.	Soviet blood analysis for Lee Harvey Oswald with translation (FBI item 355).	718
1392.	Photo of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk (FBI item B3-27).	719
1393.	Photo taken in Minsk of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Marina's Aunt Lobova Aksionova (FBI item B3-1).	719
1394.	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald on steps of a building in Minsk (FBI item D33-2).	720
1395.	Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk (FBI item B3-12).	720
1396.	Transcript of tape-recorded interview with Marguerite Oswald conducted by Secret Service agent in Dallas, Tex., November 25, 1963 (CD 87, SS control No. 151, 28 pages).	721-734
1397.	Affidavit of Ivan D. Lee, sworn to June 1, 1964, re photographs of General Walker's residence.	735
1398.	Application for employment with William B. Reily & Co., Inc., by Lee Harvey Oswald dated May 9, 1963 (FBI item No. D-14).	736-737
1399.	Congratulatory note to Lee Harvey Oswald from Rimma (FBI item 291).	738
1400.	Map depicting the localities involved in the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico City.	739
1401.	FBI reports dated December 1-7, 1963, of interviews with and data concerning Marina Oswald (CD 6, pp. 250-298).	740-764
1402.	Page from an FBI report concerning the finding of a Russian hunting identification booklet among Lee Harvey Oswald's effects (CD 329, p. 44).	764
1403.	FBI reports dated December 1963 of interviews with and data concerning Marina Oswald (CD 205, pp. 709-748).	765-784
1404.	FBI reports dated February 22 and 25, 1964, of interviews with Marina Oswald (CD 735, pp. 446-453).	785-788
1405.	Undated letter from Lee H. Oswald to Leslie Welding Co., Fort Worth, Tex., apparently written in or about October 1962.	789

1406	Letter from FBI to Commission dated June 29, 1964, identifying specific issues of the newspapers Lee Harvey Oswald is holding in his hand in Commission Exhibit No. 134 (CD 1183).	789
1407	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of James W. Attgens, who took photographs showing Billy Nolan Lovelady, at Dallas, Tex.	790-792
1408	"The Picture With a Life of Its Own," by Dom Bonafede, appearing in the New York Herald Tribune, magazine section, May 24, 1964.	793-794
1409	Letter dated May 19, 1964, from J. E. Curry, chief of police, Dallas, Tex., to Commission, with attached memoranda dated May 15, 1964, relating to distribution of pro-Castro literature in Dallas in the late spring or early summer of 1963.	795-796
1410	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Myra Silver at New Orleans, La., reflecting investigation of the printing of pro-Castro materials on order of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 6, pp. 393-394D).	796-799
1411	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of John I. Anderson at New Orleans, La., reflecting investigation of the printing of pro-Castro materials on order of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 6, pp. 399-400C).	800-802
1412	Letter from FBI to Commission dated August 4, 1964, with attached memoranda dated July 16, 1964, and July 22, 1964, reflecting investigation into allegation that Oswald distributed Fair Play for Cuba literature in the vicinity of units of U.S. Navy at New Orleans, La. (CD 1370, 1370a, 1370b).	803-808
1413	Letter from Louisiana Department of Public Safety to Commission, dated February 4, 1964, transmitting information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's education and background in Louisiana (CD 365, 35 pages).	808-828
1414	Secret Service report dated December 9, 1963, at New Orleans, La., reflecting investigation of allegation that Oswald rented an office in New Orleans for conduct of Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities (CD 87, SS control No. 517, seven pages).	828-831
1415	"The Doctors' Hard Fight to Save Him," New York Herald Tribune, November 23, 1963 (col. 1, p. 2).	832
1416	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of James L. Simmons at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 7).	833
1417	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of Walter Luke Winborn at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 8).	833
1418	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of Nolan H. Potter at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 9).	834
1419	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of Curtis Freeman Bishop at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 10).	834
1420	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of Richard Calvin Dodd at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 11).	835

1421	FBI report dated March 20, 1964, of interview of Thomas J. Murphy at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 12).	835
1422	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of Clemon Earl Johnson at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 15).	836
1423	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of Ewell William Cowsert at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 16).	836
1424	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of George A. Davis at Dallas, Tex. (CD 897, p. 17).	837
1425	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Charles F. Brehm at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, pp. 28-29).	837-838
1426	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Mary Ann Moorman at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, pp. 36-37).	838-839
1427	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Joseph Eddie Dean at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, p. 44).	839
1428	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Jack Franzen at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, pp. 46-47).	840
1429	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Charles Hester at Irving, Tex. (CD 5, p. 48).	841
1430	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Patricia Ann Lawrence at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, p. 51).	841
1431	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Frances Gayle Newman at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, p. 53).	842
1432	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of William Eugene Newman, Jr., at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, pp. 54-55).	842-843
1433	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Jean (Mrs. Purser Edward) Newman at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, pp. 56-57).	843-844
1434	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Pauline E. Sanders at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, pp. 60-61).	844-845
1435	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Ochus V. Campbell at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, p. 62).	845
1436	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Dolores Kounas at Dallas, Tex. (CD 5, p. 68).	846
1437	Letter from FBI to Commission dated August 3, 1964, re distance from eyewitness Howard Brennan's location (appearing on Commission Exhibit No. 477) to the sixth floor window from which shots were fired, with attached geometric outline illustrating distance.	846-847
1438	Russian writing on original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Francis L. Martello, New Orleans Police Department, in August 1963, with translation (Lieutenant Martello's notes carry Commission Exhibit No. 827).	848-849

1439.....	"Prelude to Tragedy: The Woman Who Sheltered Lee Oswald's Family Tells Her Story," article on Mrs. Ruth Paine by Jessamyn West in the July 1964 issue of Redbook magazine.	850-857
1440.....	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Clarence A. Rector at Houston, Tex. (CD 84, p. 111).	858
1441.....	FBI report dated January 14, 1964, of interview of Meyer R. Panitz at Las Vegas, Nev. (CD 360, p. 64).	858
1442.....	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Sidney A. Davis at New York, N.Y. (CD 86, p. 432).	859
1443.....	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Sidney A. Davis at New York, N.Y. (CD 86, p. 433).	859
1444.....	FBI report dated May 8, 1964, at New York, N.Y., of investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in New York and other matters (CD 956, pp. 1-15).	860-867
1445.....	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Sterling E. Mossman at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 4, p. 451).	868
1446.....	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of investigation of Jack Ruby's alleged presence in Hawaii (CD 4, p. 452).	868
1447.....	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, concerning Jack Ruby's alleged presence in Hawaii (CD 4, pp. 217-218).	869
1448.....	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Thomas Stewart Palmer at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 301-304).	870-871
1449.....	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Johnnie Hayden at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 86, pp. 168-171).	872-873
1450.....	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Miss Judy Smalley at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, pp. 216-217).	874
1451.....	FBI report of interview conducted on January 22, 1964, of Henry Thomas Killan at Tampa, Fla. (CD 360, p. 80).	875
1452.....	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Miss Patricia Taylor at Dallas, Tex. (CD 84, pp. 207-208).	875-876
1453.....	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Don Elwood Leasure at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, pp. 120-121).	876-877
1454.....	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Julian Edgar Kahn II, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, pp. 177-179).	877-878
1455.....	WFAA-TV Audio reel 2 at 268, November 23, 1963, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald Talking to Reporters," Police and Courts Building.	878
1456.....	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Robert E. Mitchell at Owensboro, Ky. (CD 86, p. 225).	879
1457.....	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of William C. McMillin at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 395).	879

<i>Commission Exhibit No.</i>	<i>Page</i>
1458.....	880
FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Kenneth Wayne Spivey at Dallas, Tex. (CD 105, p. 217).	
1459.....	880-881
FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Elaine Rogers at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 519-520).	
1460.....	881
FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Mayrilyn Miranda Moone at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 523).	
1461.....	882
FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Seaborn William Hill at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 315).	
1462.....	882
FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Fred Sexauer at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 635).	
1463.....	883
FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Jack Horner at Chicago, Ill. (CD 106, p. 44).	
1464.....	883
FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ruel W. Alexander at Amarillo, Tex. (CD 4, p. 414).	
1465.....	884-885
FBI report dated December 24, 1963, and January 6, 1964, of interviews of Leona Kirilenko at Albuquerque, N. Mex. (CD 302, pp. 94-97).	
1466.....	886
FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of J. L. "Jake" Campbell at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 345).	
1467.....	886-887
FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Reagan Turman at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 4, pp. 526-528).	
1468.....	888
FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Jean Rash at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 539-540).	
1469.....	889
FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Betty Jean Sims at Bellflower, Calif. (CD 4, p. 543).	
1470.....	889
FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Irving Katz at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 4, p. 393).	
1471.....	890
FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of William Sloan at Chicago, Ill. (CD 105, pp. 236-237).	
1472.....	891
FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of David Elatkin at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 84, p. 40).	
1473.....	891-892
FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Robert Roosevelt Beals at Niles, Ill. (CD 86, pp. 112-114).	
1474.....	893
FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of David S. Leventhal, Internal Revenue Service agent, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 105, pp. 107-108).	
1475.....	894
FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of James Henry Dolan at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, pp. 141-142).	
1476.....	895
Copy of receipt given by Karen Bennett Carlin ("Little Lynn") to Huey Reeves on November 23, 1963.	

1477.	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of William Edward Howard at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, pp. 173-175).	896-897
1478.	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of John C. Jackson at Lafayette, La. (CD 84, pp. 83-87).	897-899
1479.	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Gladys Craddock at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 559-560).	900
1480.	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Kay Helen Coleman at Oklahoma City, Okla. (CD 86, pp. 295-296).	901
1481.	FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of interview of Delores Silva at San Antonio, Tex. (CD 223, pp. 186-187).	902
1482.	FBI report dated January 15, 1964, of interview of Josephine Ann Bunce at Kansas City, Mo. (CD 360, pp. 72-74).	903-904
1483.	FBI report of interview of Rick Morrison at Garland, Tex. (CD 104, p. 137).	904
1484.	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Wynn Warner at Playa del Rey, Calif. (CD 86, pp. 189-191).	905-906
1485.	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 338-340).	906-907
1486.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Wayne M. Keller at St. Louis, Mo. (CD 84, p. 190).	908
1487.	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Tom Nazzie Plas at Carson City, Nev. (CD 86, p. 251).	908
1488.	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Lee Metker at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 219).	909
1489.	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Gilbert R. Triesch at San Antonio, Tex. (CD 105, pp. 163-164).	909-910
1490.	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Jerry Jensen at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 357).	910
1491.	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Robert Kirkwood at Columbus, Ohio (CD 4, p. 390).	911
1492.	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Edward Hugh Goddard at Pittmann, Nev. (CD 86, p. 159).	911
1493.	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Fred B. Asche, Jr., at Wilton Manors, Fla. (CD 106, pp. 20-21).	912
1494.	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Bruce McLean at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 529).	913
1495.	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Johnnie Hayden, a.k.a. May Hayden at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 86, p. 172).	913
1496.	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Fannie Birch at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, pp. 289-291).	914-915

	<i>Page</i>
1497. FBI report dated January 22, 1964, of interview of Jack Van Kampen at Dallas, Tex. (CD 360, p. 63).	915
1498. FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of interview of Barry Herbert James Deavenport at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 223, pp. 56-57).	916
1499. FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Patricia Kohs at Irving, Tex. (CD 105, p. 214).	917
1500. FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of James E. Dunne II, at Louisville, Ky. (CD 4, pp. 292-295).	917-919
1501. FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Tony Zoppi at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 305-306).	919-920
1502. FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Sgt. Jerry Hill at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 307-309).	920-921
1503. FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Edwin Carrell at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 346).	922
1504. FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Raymond H. Meyers at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 359-360).	922-923
1505. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Robert Lee Shorman at Long Beach, Calif. (CD 4, pp. 405-407).	923-924
1506. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Juanita Dale Phillips at Edna, Tex. (CD 4, p. 438).	925
1507. FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Michael Shore at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 4, pp. 454-456).	625-926
1508. FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Salvatore Vincent Giambone at Minneapolis, Minn. (CD 4, p. 459).	927
1509. FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Robert T. Brown at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 465).	927
1510. FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Lynn N. Burk at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 478-479).	928
1511. FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Frank Devera at Memphis, Tenn. (CD 106, pp. 149-153).	929-931
1512. FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Shari Angel Weston at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 514-516).	931-932



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1054



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1054—Continued

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

June 19, 1964

FROM: W. David Slawson

SUBJECT: Immigration and Naturalization Service Files

Yesterday, June 18, 1964, I telephoned Mr. Harold P. Shapiro at the U. S. Department of Justice. He is the person I have been dealing with there in connection with the file of the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald. (Commission Document No. 363). I asked Mr. Shapiro who was the person with the initials "M.M.L." who made the handwritten note on the 48th page of Commission Document No. 363. After checking around, he called me back about an hour later and told me that it was Morton M. Levine.

W. David Slawson
W. DAVID SLAWSON
Assistant Counsel

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1055



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 26, 1963

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

The files of the USDS regarding OSWALD were made available for review by Mr. BELLMAN to SAs RALPH E. WILLIS, JR. and EUGENE C. GIES. All specimens of OSWALD's handwriting appearing in these files were photographed. The film packs containing these photographs were hand carried by SAs WILLIS and GIES to FBI Headquarters and turned over to SA CURTISS THOMPSON of the Technical Laboratory.

MEMORANDUM

May 20, 1964

TO: J. Lee Rankin
FROM: W. David Slawson
SUBJECT: Personal Check on State Department Files

Reference is made to the letter from Mr. Abram Chayes, the Legal Adviser to the Department of State, dated May 8, 1964 and the memorandum attached thereto. Question No. 1 in that memorandum asks the Department of State to explain the appearance of the word "NO" on the copy of a list of applicants for passports which was sent by telegram from the New Orleans passport office to the passport office in Washington, D. C., on June 24, 1963. The answer given by the Department of State is that "NO" signifies that the message originated in the New Orleans passport office and that this symbol is routinely placed on incoming teletype messages by anyone of the group of employees in the TWX section. The answer goes on to say that the placement of the symbol on this particular message opposite to the name of Lee Harvey Oswald was purely coincidental.

As a check upon the accuracy of the Department of State's statement that "NO" signifies that the message came from New Orleans and that such symbols are routinely placed on incoming teletype messages of this type, I personally made an investigation at the passport office of the Department of State this morning at approximately 10:30. The procedures I followed were:

Late in the afternoon of May 19 Mr. William T. Coleman, Jr. and I spoke confidentially with Mr. Abram Chayes, the Legal Adviser, Department of State, and Mr. Richard A. Frank, Attorney, Office of the Legal Adviser, Department of State, in Mr. Chayes' office. We told them that I wanted to make some kind of personal check on the above situation in a way that would give no forewarning to any employee at the Department of State who might be in a position to take action on the basis of the warning. Coleman and I explained that we did not have any reason to believe, nor did we believe, that any employee would try to do anything improper, but we were of the opinion that all possible precautions should be taken in a matter of this importance in order that there could be no question of its having been carried out correctly.

On 11/23/63 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75
by SAs EUGENE C. GIES and RALPH E. WILLIS, JR.:ddt Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4

Mr. Frank and Mr. Chayes agreed to cooperate to the fullest extent and said that I could call Mr. Frank the first thing in the morning and tell him I was coming, and that after I arrived he and I would proceed as directly as possible to the appropriate place in the files to make the checks I had in mind. (At the time that we were conferring it was too late in the day to make these checks immediately.)

The following morning, which was this morning, Mr. 20, I telephoned Mr. Frank and advised him that I could come immediately. He said to come ahead. As soon as I got to his office, he telephoned Mr. Edward J. Hickey, Deputy Director of the Passport Office, and advised him that I was in his /Mr. Frank's/ office, identified me as a member of the staff of the Commission and asked if we could come down to see him. Mr. Frank gave Mr. Hickey no indication of why we wanted to visit him. We then went immediately to Mr. Hickey's office and he asked Mr. Carroll H. Seeley, Assistant Chief of the Legal Division, Passport Office, to come in. I then explained the purpose of my visit. Mr. Hickey and Mr. Seeley immediately consented to my checking their records. Mr. Hickey then, in my presence, telephoned Mr. Dominic L. Tucci, Chief of the Records and Communications Branch, Administrative Division, Passport Office, and asked him to come into his /Hickey's/ office. Mr. Tucci appeared immediately. I again explained the purpose of my visit, and Mr. Tucci said that he could take all of us down to the files at once. We left immediately.

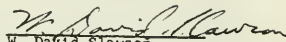
We all went into the large filing room where files of this kind are kept. Mr. Tucci told me that telegrams of this type are kept for three years before being destroyed, and in view of the fact that a great number come in each day, this means that the filing space required is substantial. I told him to give me the telegrams from the New Orleans passport office for June 1963. He took them out of the file drawer in my presence and handed them to me. I looked at virtually every telegram in the group he gave me, which included all of June. All but two or three out of the approximately 50-60 telegrams I estimate were in the file had the letters "NO" written on them in red pencil. Moreover, in almost all cases the symbol appeared about two-thirds of the way down the page on the right hand side, the same place it appeared on the message containing the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. I next asked Mr. Tucci to show me the telegrams from the New York passport office for June 1963. I chose New York simply at random, wanting to check the routine from some office other

than New Orleans. He produced them from the file drawer in my presence. Examination of the New York telegrams gave the same results as the examination of the New Orleans telegrams, except that here of course the symbol was "Ny" instead of "NO."

I inquired of Mr. Tucci whether there were any written procedural guides or similar documents which would show that the passport office employees were to follow the foregoing procedure of marking incoming telegrams of this type or that simply listed the symbols used, for example, "NO" for "New Orleans." Mr. Tucci did not know whether any written regulations existed, but he said that he would search for them and if any could be found he would see that the Commission received a copy. In the meantime he thought it wise that we ask some employees whether they knew of any such written regulations, and we did so. None of the employees was aware that such procedures had ever been put into written form.

With that, I thanked the men for their cooperation and left.


William T. Coleman, Jr.
Assistant Counsel


W. David Slawson
Assistant Counsel

June 8, 1964

To: J. Lee Rankin
 From: W. David Slawson *WDS*
 Subject: Senator John G. Tower's contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald

This afternoon at 1:30 by prearrangement with Mr. Roland Kenneth Towery, Press Secretary to Senator John G. Tower, I visited Mr. Towery at the administrative offices of Senator Tower in the Old Senate Office Building. After I arrived Mr. Towery called in Miss Linda Lee Lovelady, Case Worker on the staff of the Senator. In my presence Mr. Towery went through that office's entire file relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and then gave me copies of all the documents in that file. I examined the copies and am satisfied that they are in fact complete and accurate copies of the originals as shown. These copies are attached to this memorandum.

According to Mr. Towery and Miss Lovelady the events pertaining to these documents occurred as follows:

On or shortly before January 26, 1962, Senator Tower's office received a handwritten, undated letter from Lee Oswald. Miss Lovelady, whose job it was and still is to take care of matters of this nature, routinely sent Oswald's letter on to Mr. Frederick G. Dutton, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, with an appropriate cover letter stating that the Senator's office knew nothing about the Oswald affair and was referring the entire matter to the Department of State. This cover letter purported to be signed by the Senator but actually was "signed" by a machine which writes his signature. Shortly thereafter, on February 1, a Mr. Stanfield in the Department of State telephoned the Senator's office and was referred to Miss Lovelady. Miss Lovelady made a memorandum of Mr. Stanfield's call, and she stated that to the best of her recollection that memorandum fairly summarizes the contents of that call.

Subsequently, the Senator's office received a letter from Mr. Dutton dated February 9, 1962, enclosing copies of the correspondence containing the most recent information the Department of State had received from its Moscow Embassy regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. The letter from Mr. Dutton stated that if Senator Tower wished to be kept informed of further developments regarding Mr. Oswald, an officer familiar with the case could be reached on Code 182, extension 5340. Miss Lovelady told me that neither she nor, to her knowledge, anyone else in the Senator's office, specifically including the Senator, ever had anything further to do with the Oswald case or ever contacted the officer at Code 182, extension 5340 with regard to

the matter. Furthermore, Senator Tower was not even aware of the Oswald matter and took no part in the actions of his office in the matter.

Miss Lovelady and Mr. Towery told me that the foregoing disposition of the letter from Oswald was completed routinely and differed in no way from how that office handles other matters of a similar nature. They also told me that the file shown me and the descriptions of the actions taken in respect to it constitute the entire dealings with or concerning Lee Harvey Oswald undertaken by the Senator's office except for two post-assassination matters. The first of these concerns the attached document dated November 22, 1963, and entitled, "Re: Correspondence of Lee H. Oswald." It is a statement prepared for the press on November 22, 1963. The history of this is that as soon as Oswald's name was mentioned in connection with the assassination on radio and television Miss Lovelady remembered that the Senator's office had something to do with him in the past and, after an immediate file search, a statement to the press along the lines shown in this document was made. The second matter concerning Oswald that occurred after the assassination is some correspondence with the Secretary of State for the purpose of clearing the Senator from some wild charges that had been made in the foreign and domestic press to the effect that he facilitated Oswald's obtaining a repatriation loan from the Department of State or otherwise helped him to return to the United States. Such charges have no basis whatever in fact, according to Towery and Lovelady.

W. David Slawson
 W. David Slawson

Attachments

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058--Continued

FROM THE OFFICE OF
SENATOR JOHN G. TOWER

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

RE: CORRESPONDENCE OF LEE H. OSWALD

- 1) Oswald wrote to office of Senator Tower in January, 1962, per attached. (Oswald letter from Russia is undated.)
- 2) Oswald letter was sent to State Department. State reply to Senator Tower shown in attached correspondence and in memo of phone call by State.
- 3) State advised that the Senator not become involved in the case and at no time did the Senator correspond with Oswald.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058—Continued

Senator John G. Tower
Washington, D.C.

Lee H. Oswald
UL KALININA 4-24
MINSK,
U.S.S.R.

Dear Senator Tower;

My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, 22, of Fort Worth up till October 1959, when I came to the Soviet Union for a residential stay. I took a residential document for a non-Soviet person living for a time in the U.S.S.R. The American Embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case. Since July 20th 1960, I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet Exit Visa to leave this country, the Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife, (who applied at the U.S. Embassy Moscow, July 8, 1960 for immigration status to the U.S.A.) to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America (passport No. 1733242, 1959) and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to raise the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S., against his will and expressed desires.

Yours Very Truly
Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058—Continued

LEE H. OSWALD
X-50000-5576
COPY

January 26, 1962

Mr. Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dutton:

Enclosed is correspondence I have received from Lee H. Oswald relating to apparent efforts on his behalf to return to the United States, along with his wife who is apparently a Soviet citizen.

I do not know Mr. Oswald, or any of the facts concerning his reasons for visiting the Soviet Union; nor what action, if any, this government can or should take on his behalf.

Quite obviously his inquiry should have been addressed to the Executive branch. For this reason, I am forwarding this correspondence to you for whatever action the Department may consider appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Tower

JGT/LL

Enclosure

TRUE COPY

C O P Y

January 26, 1962

Mr. Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dutton:

Enclosed is correspondence I have received from Lee H. Oswald relating to apparent efforts on his behalf to return to the United States, along with his wife who is apparently a Soviet citizen.

I do not know Mr. Oswald, or any of the facts concerning his reasons for visiting the Soviet Union; nor what action, if any, this government can or should take on his behalf.

Quite obviously his inquiry should have been addressed to the Executive branch. For this reason, I am forwarding this correspondence to you for whatever action the Department may consider appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

John G. Tower

JGT/LL

Enclosure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058—Continued

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

2/1/62

Received a call from Mr. Stanfield in Dept. of State regarding request of Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald to return to U.S. from U.S.S.R.

On November 2, 1959, Mr. Oswald swore to the following affidavit:

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Soviet Socialist Republic" He requested that his American citizenship be revoked.

He now wishes to return to U.S. with his Soviet wife, who is pregnant.

His mother lives in Vernon and is unable to pay for his return--state dept. will probably finance this on a loan basis.

Senator should not become involved in such a case--therefore State will report to us the course which they follow regarding Lee Harvey Oswald

Linda

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058--Continued

C
O
P
Y

DEPARTMENT OF
WASHINGTON
COPY

February 9, 1962

Dear Senator Tower:

We enclose for your information copies of correspondence containing the most recent information we have received from our Embassy at Moscow regarding the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, about whom you wrote me on January 26, 1962.

The correspondence sent to you by Mr. Oswald is being returned. Should you wish to be kept informed of further developments regarding Mr. Oswald an officer familiar with the case may be reached on Code 182, extension 5340.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick G. Dutton
Assistant Secretary

Enclosures:

1. From Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald.
2. To Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald dated July 24, 1961.
3. From Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald dated January 5, 1962.
4. To Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald dated January 15, 1962.

The Honorable
John G. Tower,
United States Senate.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058--Continued

COPY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COPY

C
O
P
Y

American Embassy
Moscow, USSR
July 24, 1961

January 5, 1962

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have received your letter of July 15, 1961, in regard to your desire to return to the United States with your wife and to your application for Soviet exit visas.

You will recall that further action on your petition for nonquota status for your wife is pending the receipt from you of a copy of your marriage certificate. One copy is sufficient for this purpose, but others will be required later and so I suggest that you obtain three official copies at the same time.

Very truly yours,

John A. McVickar
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058—Continued

Dear Sirs:

This letter is to inform the Embassy of the expiring of my former document of residence in the USSR; dlya Lits Bez grazhdanstva N. 311479 expiration date January 4, 1962, and the granting of a new document; vid na zhitelstvo dlya Inostranets AA 549666, expiration date, July 5, 1962.

As I have already informed the Embassy, exit visas for myself and my wife have already been granted. I can have mine at anytime, but it will be good for 45 days only. Since I and my wife wish to leave the USSR together, I shall delay requesting my visa until such time as documentation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the American Embassy is completed on my wife.

I'd like to be sure we can leave as soon as all documents are finished since there will be an addition to the family in March.

I would like to make arrangements for a loan from the Embassy or some organization for part of the plane fares. Please look into this and notify me

Yours truly,

/s/ Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058—Continued

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COPY
 THE FOREIGN SERVICE
 OF THE
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
 Moscow, USSR
 January 15, 1962

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
 Ulitsa Kalinina,
 House 4, Apartment 24,
 Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of January 5, 1962, was received at the Embassy on January 11. It obviously crossed my letter of January 5 which I presume you have received by now.

On January 13, the Embassy received official notification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of an exit visa to your wife valid until December 1, 1962. In order to proceed with her documentation for a U.S. immigrant visa, there is enclosed Form FS-497 which she should complete and return to the Embassy at her earliest convenience.

As you were informed by my letter of January 5, there are several other documents connected with your wife's immigrant visa application which are still lacking. As far as the Embassy is aware, the petition which you filed to classify your wife's visa status has not yet been approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Moreover, evidence required by law to show that your wife will not become a public charge in the United States has not been presented to the Embassy. One possibility, in this regard, would be for your mother or some other close relative in the United States to file an affidavit of support in your wife's behalf. Until these documentary requirements are satisfied, the Embassy will not be able to take final action on your wife's visa application.

In view of these circumstances, you may wish to reconsider your decision to defer your departure until Mrs. Oswald's documentation is complete, particularly inasmuch as it may

COPY

-2-

prove difficult to provide the necessary financial support evidence while you are still in the USSR. Please inform us of your intentions in this matter.

The question which you raise of a loan to defray part of your travel expenses to the United States can be discussed when you come to the Embassy.

We have made note of the fact that you have been issued a new Soviet residence document which will expire on July 5, 1962. We have also noted that Mrs. Oswald is expecting a baby in March.

Very truly yours,

Samuel C. Wise
 American Consul

Enclosure:

Form FS-497

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1058—Continued

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, USES, 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 on 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.

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.

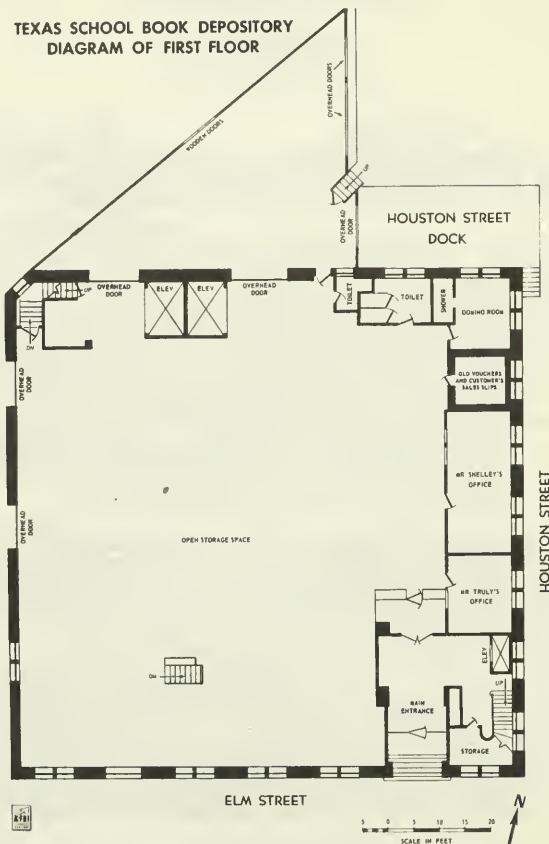
On June 22, 1962, ALISTAR McDONALD, Assistant Manager, Cabin-Tourist Department, Holland-America Line, 29 Broadway, New York, New York, advised that the records of Holland-America Line reflect that subject, his wife and child arrived in the United States on June 13, 1962, aboard the SS Maasdam at Hoboken, 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 (INS), 20 West Broadway, New York, New York, revealed that subject, his wife and child, INS file No. A12535726, arrived in the United States aboard the SS Maasdam on June 13, 1962. This file reflected that subject had U. S. Passport No. 1733242, 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, INS, 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 harassed by newspaper reporters and that for that reason subject did not desire to leave his residence.

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
DIAGRAM OF FIRST FLOOR



WFO 105-37111
CEG:kls
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Records of the Passport Office, reviewed by SA HASZL, November 22, 1963, reflected LEE HARVEY OSWALD was last issued passport number D-092526 on June 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana. He indicated proposed travel of three months to one year as a tourist to England, France, Germany, Holland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Finland, Italy and Poland. His application, dated June 24, 1963, at New Orleans, showed he intended to depart New Orleans via ship of the Lykes Line in October - December, 1963, traveling not by organized tour. He showed his mailing address as Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, and in event of death or accident he requested notification to an aunt, LILIAN MURETTE, 757 French Street, New Orleans. He showed this same address as his own permanent residence. In his application OSWALD identified his wife as MARINA PROSSAKOVA, born July 17, 1941, in USSR, not an American citizen. The passport application described LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a white male, five feet eleven inches tall, with brown hair, grey eyes and occupation as photographer.

It was noted the passport file relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been reviewed by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in connection with the visa petition case concerning his wife who was identified as being the subject of INS alien registration file number A12531002 of the Dallas District Office, INS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
P. O. Box 2539
San Antonio, Texas
NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF VISA PETITION

DATE: February 28, 1962
FILE: A12 530 645

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald
Kalinina Street 4
Apartment 24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

This refers to the visa petition filed by you in behalf of Marina N. Oswald.
Please note the items checked below.

- ☒ The petition has been approved and forwarded to the United States Consulate at which the beneficiary or beneficiaries will apply for a visa. Any inquiry concerning the issuance of a visa should be directed to that Consulate.
- ☐ It is indicated that the beneficiary does not require a visa to enter the United States. Notice of approval of the petition has been forwarded to the Intended United States port of entry. Please notify this office immediately of any change in the intended port of entry.
- ☐ The petition is approved. No notice to a United States Consulate or port of entry is required.
- ☐ Approval of petitions to import nonimmigrant aliens covers only the employment or training specified in your petition. Acceptance of employment or training not specified in the petition is a violation of the beneficiary's nonimmigrant status. The beneficiary(ies) named in your petition is (are) authorized to remain in the United States for a period of _____ months.

Date petition filed: October 9, 1961
Date on which approval expires:
Classification: Section 101(a)(27)(A)

REMARKS:

Enclosed is your marriage certificate submitted to support the visa petition.

REMARKS:
E.g. Marriage Certificate

J. W. Holland
Very truly yours,
DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Form I-171
(Rev. 3-24-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
P. O. Box 2539

PLEASE REFER TO THIS FILE NUMBER
A12 530 645
A12 531 002

February 28, 1962

American Embassy
Moscow
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Attention: Visa Section

Gentlemen:

Attached is approved visa petition submitted by Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald in behalf of his wife Marina N. Oswald. The petition grants the beneficiary status under Section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Waiver of sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act is not authorized.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Holland
J. W. Holland
District Director

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1063—Continued

P. O. Box 2539
February 28, 1962

AL2 530 645
AL2 531 002

P. O. Box 2539

AL2 530 645
AL2 531 002

February 28, 1962

Mr. Charles O. Sommer
Assistant Director
Visa Office
Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sommer:

Reference is made to your letter of October 6, 1961, VP Marina N. P. Oswald, with which were enclosed check in the amount of ten dollars, marriage certificate, and Form I-130 executed by Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald in behalf of his wife, Marina N. Oswald.

The petition has been approved. Waiver of sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act is not authorized. In accordance with your request, the approved petition is forwarded herewith for transmission to the American Embassy at Moscow.

Mr. Oswald has been notified at his Kinsk, Russia, address of the approval of the petition in his wife's behalf.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Holland
District Director

Encs. I-130
Letter to American Embassy, Moscow, USSR

American Embassy
Moscow
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Attention: Visa Section

Gentlemen:

Attached is approved visa petition submitted by Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald in behalf of his wife Marina N. Oswald. The petition grants the beneficiary status under Section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Waiver of sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act is not authorized.

Very truly yours,

J. W. Holland
District Director

RCM:er
Enc. I-130

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1064—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1064

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

OO 243.1-C

TO : District Director
San Antonio, Texas

DATE: FEB 23 1962

FROM : Assistant Commissioner, Examinations
Central OfficeSUBJECT: Waiver of Sanctions re Visa Petition by Lee Harvey Oswald for
Marina N. Oswald

This Division concurs in your action denying waiver of sanctions in the subject case. However, such action is not a basis for denying the petition. If you are satisfied that Mr. Oswald is a United States citizen and that his marriage to Marina N. Oswald is valid the petition should be approved. Then the following endorsement under the remarks portion of the petition would be appropriate: "Waiver of sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act is not authorized".

Under Operation Instructions in the process of being published, in cases certified to this office, we will endorse the petition to reflect the action taken, forward it and notify the appropriate field office of the action taken. The foregoing procedure will not be followed in the subject case since the remarks portion of the petition will have to be altered. Therefore, the entire file including the petition is being returned for appropriate action and notification thereof to the Embassy at Moscow. It is suggested that the endorsement in the remarks portion of the petition be X'd out and a separate memorandum be written and attached to the petition notifying of the denial of waiver of sanctions.

Attachments

A. J. Spade

RECEIVED

FEB 28 1962

DISTRICT DIRECTOR
Immigration and Naturalization Service
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1065

1
File
OO 243.1-C

FEB 23 1962

District Director
San Antonio, TexasAssistant Commissioner, Examinations
Central OfficeWaiver of Sanctions re Visa Petition by Lee Harvey Oswald for
Marina N. Oswald

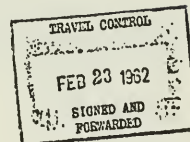
This Division concurs in your action denying waiver of sanctions in the subject case. However, such action is not a basis for denying the petition. If you are satisfied that Mr. Oswald is a United States citizen and that his marriage to Marina N. Oswald is valid the petition should be approved. Then the following endorsement under the remarks portion of the petition would be appropriate: "Waiver of sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act is not authorized".

Under Operation Instructions in the process of being published, in cases certified to this office, we will endorse the petition to reflect the action taken, forward it and notify the appropriate field office of the action taken. The foregoing procedure will not be followed in the subject case since the remarks portion of the petition will have to be altered. Therefore, the entire file including the petition is being returned for appropriate action and notification thereof to the Embassy at Moscow. It is suggested that the endorsement in the remarks portion of the petition be X'd out and a separate memorandum be written and attached to the petition notifying of the denial of waiver of sanctions.

Attachments

A. J. Spade

AMR
MAIL ROOM



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1065—Continued

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WCBO20-WAA SA 6 J-ISW

SAN ANTONIO TEXAS 2-8-62 0926S

COMSR

JINS WA

BEKEB 2-7-62 COEXM-MML PETITION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN BEHALF OF
WIFE MARINA N OSWALD COVERING FILE A12 530 645 FORWARDED TO COEXM
ON 2-1-62 WITH RECOMMENDATION SANCTIONS NOT BE WAIVED AND PETITION
BE DENIED BENED CO BETIL DAL

HOLLAND JINS

✓ BEKEB 2-7-62 COEXM-MML A12 530 645 2-1-62 BENED BETIL
BS 0937S



*2/8/62
Coulter
advised re case
and nothing
subject in file
from SA H. J. J.*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1066

FILE: A12-530-645

San Antonio, Texas
January 30, 1962

In the Matter of

Marina N. Oswald

Beneficiary

In Visa Petition Proceeding
Waiver of Sanctions
Lee Harvey Oswald
Petitioner

DISCUSSION: The beneficiary of the subject petition, Marina N. Oswald, was born at Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast, U.S.S.R., on July 17, 1941, and now resides with her husband, the petitioner, at Kalinina Street 4, Apt. 24, Minsk, U.S.S.R.

The petitioner, Lee Harvey Oswald, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 18, 1939, and no evidence has been adduced which indicates that he has lost his United States citizenship. His birth in this country has been adequately established. He enlisted in the United States Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, at the age of 17, and was honorably discharged on September 11, 1959. He re-enlisted as a private in the United States Marine Corps Reserve on that date and was given an undesirable discharge therefrom on August 17, 1960. Reasons for such discharge not determined.

On October 31, 1959, the petitioner appeared at the American Embassy in Moscow, U.S.S.R., and made request that his United States citizenship be revoked. He submitted to the Embassy at that time a hand-written statement wherein he stated in part, as follows: "My request for revocation of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious consideration." "I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." He advised the Embassy that he had contemplated the action for about two years before his discharge from the Marines. The Embassy advises that he was aggressive and arrogant and that he was contemptuous of any efforts in his interest. He gave as his principal reason for desiring expatriation, "I am a Marxist".

On February 28, 1961, the American Embassy at Moscow, received a letter from the petitioner wherein he requested the return of his passport and indicated that he desired to return to the United States, provided no legal proceedings would be instituted against him upon his return. It is noted that he was married to the beneficiary at Minsk, U.S.S.R., on April 30, 1961. He appeared at the Embassy on July 8, 1961, on his own initiative in connection with his desire to return to the United States with his wife. He stated at that time that although he had originally declared at the Embassy on October 31, 1959, that he would willingly make available to the Soviet Union such information as he had acquired as a Radar Operator in the United States Marine Corps, he had actually never been questioned by the Soviet authorities regarding his life or experiences prior to entering the Soviet Union and that such information had not been furnished to any organization of that Government.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1067

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

A12 531 002

A12 530 645

DATE: January 26, 1962

TO : District Director
San Antonio, TexasFROM : L. A. Mack, Officer in Charge
Dallas, TexasSUBJECT: Visa petition filed by Lee Harvey Oswald, A12 531 002, in behalf
of Marine N. Oswald, A12 530 645.

Under existing procedures sanctions may be waived in an individual meritorious case for the beneficiary of a petition filed by a reputable relative where no substantial derogatory security information is developed. A substantial amount of derogatory security information has been developed in connection with the petitioner, and it is felt that he does not meet the criteria mentioned as to being reputable and considerable doubt has arisen with respect to any meritorious features of this case. It is reported that on his subsequent visit to the Embassy, he stated he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union, and also that much of the bravado and arrogance which characterized his first visit appeared to have left him. These unsupported declarations of the petitioner are not sufficient to relieve the doubts which have arisen regarding his loyalty to the United States. Sanctions will not be waived and the petition will be denied.

It is ORDERED that sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act be not waived and that the petition be denied.

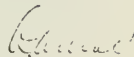
It is further ORDERED that this case be certified to the Deputy Associate Commissioner, Travel Control, for final decision.


J. W. Holland
District Director

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1067—Continued

It appears that the Department has found that the beneficiary is not ineligible to receive a visa. The petitioner emigrated to Russia in 1959 because of a dislike for the United States. On October 31, 1959 he attempted to renounce U.S. citizenship at the American Embassy at Moscow at which time he stated that he was a Marxist, had applied for Soviet citizenship and stated that he had offered the Soviets any information he had previously acquired as an enlisted radar operator in the U.S. Marine Corps. On November 2, 1959 subject furnished a hand written statement to the Embassy stating in substance he had entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship of the Soviet Union; that these steps were taken for strictly political reasons and also affirmed his allegiance to the Soviet Union. The Embassy at that time apparently decided to delay action on any formal execution of an oath of renunciation. As a consequence, subject later dropped his attempt to formally renounce citizenship. The Department now indicates that subject has had a change of heart and wants to return to the United States with his Russian wife; that they will probably revalidate his passport for direct return to this country. Of 205-3, as you know, provides that the District Director may waive sanctions in an individual meritorious case for a beneficiary of a petition filed by a reputable relative where no substantial derogatory security information is developed. I am of the opinion that both of these restrictions are present in this case.

You will also note that the Central Office on January 23, 1962 requested the status of this case. We advised that the investigation had been completed and action on the petition would be taken as soon as the investigative reports were prepared.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1068

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum.

TO : Assistant District Director for Investigations DATE: January 16, 1962
Washington, D.C.

FROM : Samuel M. Reichman, Investigator
Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT: Dallas A12 531 002; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Visa Petitioner for wife,
MARINA N. OSWALD.

Following from files of the Passport Office:

✓ A memo of December 26, 1961 to the Office of Security,
Department of State, indicated:

"Mr. Oswald attempted to renounce United States citizenship but did not, in fact, renounce United States citizenship. Our determination on the basis of the information and evidence presently of record is that Mr. Oswald did not expatriate himself and remains a citizen of the United States."

The rather voluminous file indicated that on October 31, 1959, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared at the Embassy in Moscow to renounce citizenship, stating he applied for Soviet citizenship following entry in USSR from Helsinki, October 15. He said action contemplated two years, main reason "I am a Marxist". The Consul reported attitude arrogant, aggressive; that Oswald stated had offered Soviets any information he had acquired as enlisted radar operator. Consul reported in view of another case, they proposed delaying executing renunciation until Soviet action known or Department furnished advice.

In a follow up to the telegram of October 31, 1959, above mentioned, on November 2, 1959 The Embassy at Moscow reported that OSWALD had presented his passport and a signed, undated handwritten statement, reading: (misspellings as in original). "I Lee Harey (cg) Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The Embassy reported Oswald stated he had contemplated the action for about two years before his discharge from the Marines; that his appearance was competent; that he was aggressive, arrogant, and uncooperative; did not wish to waste time in discussing questions, etc. being contemptuous of any efforts in his interest, making known he wanted no advice from Embassy; that he knew the provisions of U.S. law on loss of citizenship; in short, displayed all airs of a new sophomore party-liner.

Oswald gave as "principal reason" for decision "I am a marxist", but declined any further elaboration. However, at one point he alluded to hardships of his mother as a "worker" but admitted he had never held a job, entering Marines directly from junior year at high school. He claimed his service in Okinawa and elsewhere "gave me a chance to observe 'American imperialism.'" He refused to discuss his family beyond stating he was not married, and had a mother in Texas. He offered the information he had been a radar operator in Marines and had voluntarily stated to Soviet officials that as a Soviet citizen he would make known to them such information concerning the Marine Corps and his specialty as he possessed. He intimated he might know something of special interest. It was stated Oswald was presently in a non-tourist status at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow, awaiting action by the Soviets on his citizenship application; that as his Soviet visa and militia registration expired October 22, 1959, he was presently in a technically illegal residence status with tacit consent of Soviets.

The Embassy proposed to delay action to execute an oath of renunciation, as set forth in their telegram of October 31, 1959.

The Embassy at Moscow, on November 7, 1959, reported receipt of a letter from Oswald, dated November 3, 1959,

Washington, D.C. 1/16/62
Dallas A12 531 002

- 2 -

requesting his citizenship be revoked; that his legal right was refused in his appearance on October 31, and he wished to protest such action and the conduct of the consular officer; that his application for Soviet citizenship was pending, and if accepted, he would request his government to lodge a formal protest regarding the incident. The Embassy reported they had advised Oswald by mail of his right to renounce citizenship, such renunciation in manner prescribed by law being valid, and that he might appear on any normal business day and request documents be prepared.

On December 1, 1959, the Passport Office indicated Oswald had departed from Metropole Hotel, whereabouts unknown; that no information known whether Soviet citizenship acquired.

On March 28, 1960, the Passport Office advised Moscow unless and until the Embassy received information or evidence upon which to base a certificate of loss, there appeared to be no further action possible.

On February 28, 1961, the Embassy at Moscow reported a letter received from Oswald, postmarked Minsk, February 5, and another, Moscow, February 11, indicating he was requesting return of passport and desired to return to the United States if they could come to an agreement re dropping any legal proceedings; that if so, then, he would be free to ask the Russians to allow him to leave; that the Russians at no time had insisted he take up Russian citizenship; that he was living there with non-permanent type papers for a foreigner; that he hoped in recalling the responsibility he had to America, that the Embassy remember theirs in doing everything they could to help him since he was an American citizen.

I am not furnishing information from voluminous exchange of correspondence, etc. because it is not felt necessary. However, in an instruction of April 13, 1961, the Passport Office advised Moscow if and when Oswald appeared, he should be questioned concerning his residence in Russia and possible commitment of any acts of expatriation, and if satisfied he had not expatriated himself in any manner and if evidence presented he had arranged to depart from Russia to travel to the United States, passport might

be delivered, after being rendered valid for direct return to the United States. The Passport Office was not in a position to advise Oswald whether upon his return to the United States he might be amenable to prosecution for any possible offences committed in violation of the laws of the United States or of any of its states.

The Passport Office has furnished us the enclosed copy of Despatch No. 29 of July 11, 1961, from the Embassy at Moscow, concerning the citizenship and passport case of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

In referring to the despatch No. 29, of July 11, 1961, the Passport Office advised they concurred in the conclusion there was no available information and/or evidence to show Oswald had expatriated himself under pertinent laws of the United States. Renewal of passport, issued September 10, 1959, was authorized, if no adverse reason was known, to take place upon presentation of evidence he needed the renewal in connection with efforts to return to the United States. It was added the Embassy might perform citizenship function for Oswald, at its discretion, as referred to in final paragraph of despatch. Additionally, the Passport Office stated renewal should be limited to passport needs, and passport should be made valid for direct return to the United States to be delivered personally.

A despatch from Moscow of October 13, 1961 indicated Oswald was having trouble obtaining Soviet exit visas for himself and Soviet wife, and that they had been subject to increasing harassment in Minsk. The Embassy advised Oswald it had no way of influencing action on exit visas, and that the question of passport renewal could be discussed with him personally at the Embassy.

Attention is invited to the memo of December 26, 1961 from Passport Office to the Office of Security, State Department, quoted in the first portion of this report.

It is presumed you have F.B.I. reports concerning Oswald.

TO: Officer in Charge, Dallas, Texas.

FROM: E.A. Junghans, Asst. District Director for Investigations
Washington, D.C.

Forwarded

Washington, D.C. 1/16/62
Dallas A12 531 002

- 4 -

Washington, D.C. 1/16/62
as A12 531 002

- 3 -

69

70

Commission Exhibit No. 1070
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

1		RELATING FILED		DATE FILED	
OSWALD, Marina N.		A12 530 645		504	
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH		TYPE OF INVESTIGATION			
July 17, 1941; Molotovsk, U.S.S.R.		Applicant for Admission - Subversive			
DATE, PLACE, AND MANNER OF LAST ENTRY IN U.S.		NATIONALITY			
Never in United States		U.S.S.R.			
OFFICE OF CONTROL OF INVESTIGATION		REPORT MADE AT		DATE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED	
Dallas, Texas		Dallas, Texas		October 17, 1961	

SYNOPSIS

Basis for investigation is petition filed by the SUBJECT'S husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to classify her as a nonquota immigrant. Object of investigation to secure evidence upon which to base decision regarding waiver of sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act.

Petitioner has resided in Russia since 1959 and emigrated to that country because of dislike for the United States.

Interview of petitioner's brother, R. L. OSWALD, disclosed no evidence that petitioner was ever a member of the Communist Party. Investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation likewise did not establish Communist Party membership of petitioner.

United States birth of petitioner established. Local police checks negative on petitioner.

State Department reports show petitioner has not lost United States citizenship and will probably have passport revalidated for direct return to the United States. State Department also reports definite change in petitioner's attitude toward United States, indicating he now appreciates freedom and his native country.

PENDING		PENDING INACTIVE		☒ CLOSED		REFERRED TO CONTROL OFFICE	
DISTRIBUTION		REPORT MADE BY					
1 - File		DATE		1/25/62		(RCS)	
1 - File A12 531 002		INVESTIGATOR		DATE		1/25/62	
		REVIEWED AND APPROVED		OFFICER IN CHARGE			
		Mack		Mack			

Form G-166 (Rev. 8-16-60)

GPO 960377

OSWALD

Basis for the investigation is referral by the Travel Control Branch, Dallas office, of a petition filed by SUBJECT'S husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to classify her as a nonquota immigrant. Object of the investigation is to secure evidence upon which a determination may be made as to whether the sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act against nationals of U.S.S.R. can be waived.

By memorandum dated October 6, 1961, the Assistant Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, Washington, D. C., forwarded a petition to classify the SUBJECT as a nonquota immigrant, which petition was executed by the SUBJECT'S husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at Moscow, U.S.S.R., on July 11, 1961. In his memorandum the Assistant Director advised that the petitioner is a citizen of the United States but furnished no documentary evidence nor were any such documents establishing his citizenship described. The petition gives the petitioner's United States address as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, and his foreign address as Minsk, U.S.S.R.

On October 17, 1961, R. L. OSWALD, brother of the petitioner, was interviewed at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas. Witness OSWALD, who was born in 1934 at New Orleans, Louisiana, is presently employed by the Acme Brick Company, Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that the petitioner was born on October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and that although he had seen the petitioner's birth certificate, he had no documentary evidence to corroborate his statement.

The witness declared that the petitioner was a member of the United States Marine Corps from 1956 until sometime in 1959 when he was given an honorable discharge. He stated that following the petitioner's discharge, he came to Fort Worth for a few months, then went to New Orleans, Louisiana, and on or about October 1959 departed for Russia.

The witness stated that he did not know exactly why the petitioner had decided to emigrate to Russia other than the petitioner had declared he was disgusted with the United States, with the "so-called democracy" that was practiced here, and with the imperialistic ideals of the capitalists in this country.

Mr. OSWALD, who denied that he was ever a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party or any of its affiliates, stated that to his knowledge the petitioner likewise was never

Dallas, Texas - 1/25/62 - 2 -
A12 530 645

a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party. He stated that the petitioner had always been a moody person and had read books and other literature which were too deep for him, the witness. He denied knowing whether the petitioner had ever studied the works of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, or other Communist propaganda.

The witness declared that he and the petitioner corresponded, and that for the past six or eight months the petitioner has been desirous of returning to the United States. He stated further that the petitioner had advised that he did not want to return to the United States unless the SUBJECT was allowed to come with him. When questioned as to how he felt about his brother bringing the SUBJECT to the United States, he stated that he believed his brother had learned his lesson, and that the SUBJECT would be welcomed if she would accept democracy as practiced in this country.

Mr. OSWALD stated that insofar as he knows the petitioner had no friends, former employers, or other relatives in the Fort Worth area. He declared that his mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, lives somewhere in West Texas, but he was unable to give the name of the town, stating that he had very little contact with his mother now.

The witness reiterated that he felt the petitioner was just a "mixed up kid" who had become embittered, possibly over something that happened while he was in the armed forces.

By memorandum dated October 27, 1961, the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation granted clearance to conduct an investigation of the petitioner. With their letter was furnished a copy of an investigative report made by S/A JOHN W. FAIR on July 3, 1961. This report corroborates the information furnished by R. L. OSWALD and covers an interview with the petitioner's mother. She furnished no information indicating the petitioner was ever a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party and expressed surprise that he had gone to Russia to live. Nothing in the Bureau report establishes Communist Party membership by the petitioner. The Bureau report indicates that the petitioner had renounced his United States citizenship and sought to become a citizen of Russia. This information was furnished by the petitioner's mother.

On October 25, 1961, the New Orleans office of this Service was requested to furnish a certificate covering the petitioner's birth. The request was returned with an endorsement reflecting

Dallas, Texas - 1/25/62 - 3 -
A12 530 645

the petitioner's birth at New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 18, 1939, and advising that a certificate of birth would be secured and forwarded. To date no such certificate has been received.

A check of the records of the Fort Worth Police Department and the Tarrant County Sheriff's Office failed to disclose any record which could be identified as relating to the petitioner.

On December 8, 1961, a return was received from the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation showing the only record of the petitioner was his enlistment in the United States Marine Corps.

A return from the Intelligence Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation referred to the aforementioned Federal Bureau of Investigation report which is a part of the file.

The Office of Naval Intelligence advised in response to a request for a check of their records that the petitioner was given an undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960, grounds for the discharge were not given. The Office of Naval Intelligence also advised that on November 15, 1959, the Naval Attache at Moscow had advised that the petitioner had renounced his citizenship and had offered to furnish the Soviet any information he possessed on the United States radar system. It was also reported that the petitioner was an aviation electronics operator while serving with the Marine Air Control Squadrons in Japan and Taiwan.

Return on the agency check from the Central Intelligence Agency furnished no record but made reference to the Department of State for possible information on the petitioner.

On January 19, 1962, a report was received from the Washington District Office of this Service which contained a resume of the State Department's file on the petitioner together with a copy of Foreign Service Despatch No. 29 from the American Embassy at Moscow. These reports show that the petitioner has not renounced his United States citizenship and indicate that his United States passport, which expired on September 10, 1961, will be renewed solely for a direct return to the United States.

The petitioner appeared at the American Embassy at Moscow on October 31, 1959, to renounce his United States citizenship, giving his main reason as being that he was a Marxist. He is re-

Dallas, Texas - 1/25/62 - 4
A12 530 645

Oct. 10, 1961

ported as having been at that time arrogant, aggressive, and declared he had offered the Soviet any information he had acquired as an enlisted radar operator. Action on his request was delayed, and he subsequently filed a complaint with the Embassy protesting that he had been denied his legal rights when his request for renouncing his citizenship was not granted on October 31, 1959. The petitioner was advised as to how he could formally renounce his citizenship, and that he should appear at the Embassy if he desired to prosecute his application.

He did not pursue his request, and during the early part of 1961 began expressing his desire to return to the United States if he could return without proceedings being instituted against him.

The Embassy could find no evidence that the petitioner had ever acquired U.S.S.R. citizenship. The petitioner and the SUBJECT are having difficulties in securing exit permits from Soviet officials.

The Embassy reports indicate that the petitioner has had a change of attitude since he first appeared on October 31, 1959, and also indicate that he has been relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union and has acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom.

Investigations Div:

Attached is petition of a U.S. citizen in behalf of his Russian wife. Both are presently residing in Minsk, U.S.S.R. Please conduct appropriate investigation as per OI 205.3.

R.L. Oswald, presumably the petitioner's father, is listed in Ft. Worth telephone directory as residing at petitioner's U.S. address, 7313 Davanport, Ft. Worth.

During this investigation it will be appreciated if you will obtain evidence to substantiate petitioner's claim of U.S. citizenship through birth. It is suggested that affidavits (sworn) from the petitioner's parents, particularly the mother, would be desirable and suitable evidence.

Bryan W. - Painter

Assign A-720 & Ref
to R.W.P.

Info. re Beneficiary on page 2
of Ref.

504 Imms.

Dallas, Texas - 1/25/62
A12 530 645

- 5 -

In reply refer to
VO Marina N.P. Oswald

OCT 6 - 1961

Dear Mr. Cornell:

There is enclosed a completed Form I-130, a check for \$10.00 and a marriage certificate in the immigrant visa case of Mrs. Marina N.P. Oswald. Mrs. Oswald is the wife of Mr. Lee H. Oswald, a citizen of the United States presently in the Soviet Union. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald reside at Apartment 24, No. 4 Kalinin Street, Minsk. Mr. Oswald's address in the United States is 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

It would be appreciated if the petition, after approval, could be returned to the Department for transmission to the Embassy at Moscow. Mrs. Oswald has been the object of an investigation by the Department and has been found, in the Department's opinion, not inadmissible to receive a visa.

Sincerely yours,

Charles G. Sommer
Assistant Director, Visa Office

Enclosures:

1. Form I-130
2. Check number 12148
3. Marriage certificate.

Mr. Gordon L. Cornell,
District Director,
Immigration and Naturalization Service,
Dallas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1073

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR.,
March 24, 1961.

Mr. Leo Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 1, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have your letter of March 12, 1961 in which you state that it would not be convenient for you to visit the Embassy in Moscow, and that you do not believe that it would be appropriate to request permission from the Soviet authorities in Minsk to travel to Moscow for this purpose.

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs has always assured the Embassy that it interposes no objections or obstacles to visits to the Embassy on the part of American citizens in the Soviet Union. As stated in our previous letter a final determination of your present American citizenship status can only be made on the basis of a personal interview. Certain statements of legal force relating to your citizenship status should be made under oath in the presence of a consular officer.

We suggest that you inform us in advance of any intention to visit the Embassy so as to be assured of an appointment without delay. You may, however, drop in at any time during normal office hours. You may wish to present this letter to the authorities in Minsk in connection with an application for permission to travel to Moscow.

Very truly yours,

Richard E. Snyder
American Consul

RE: Snyder/fvb

Dist:

- 1 - Addressee
- 2 - Cons files

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1074

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
July 24, 1961.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have received your letter of July 15, 1961, in regard to your desire to return to the United States with your wife and to your application for Soviet exit visas.

You will recall that further action on your petition for nonquota status for your wife is pending the receipt from you of a copy of your marriage certificate. One copy is sufficient for this purpose, but others will be required later and so I suggest that you obtain three official copies at the same time.

Very truly yours,


John A. McVicker
American Consul

JAMcVicker/vdb
Dist.:
1 - Addressee
2 - Cons files

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1075

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
November 13, 1961.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

I refer to your letter of November 1, 1961, regarding your documentation by the Soviet authorities.

The Soviet passport which you have is the type issued to persons considered by the Soviet authorities to have no citizenship (длин lista bez grazhdanstva), either of the Soviet Union or any other country. You do not have the passport issued to individuals acknowledged to be foreigners (vid na zhitelstvo dlya inostraninov).

As we have stated before, we are prepared to discuss the renewal of your American passport upon your next appearance at the Embassy. Meanwhile, your continued retention of your present Soviet passport or an extension thereof does not prejudice in any way your claim to American citizenship.

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

JBNorbury/vdb
Dist.:
1 - Addressee
2 - Cons files

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1076

Date December 2, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 1078

1

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

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

Using the original paper sack found at the window on the sixth floor of TSBD, November 22, 1963, from which the shots killing President JOHN F. KENNEDY were apparently fired, a replica sack was made in the same manner as the original had apparently been made, to the same dimensions, and using the paper and tape provided by Mr. TRULY.

on 12/1/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
 by Special Agent# BARDWELL D. ODUM:mja
GIBBON E. MC NEELY Date dictated 12/2/63

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.

American Embassy,
 Moscow, USSR,
 January 5, 1962.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
 Ulitsa Kalinina,
 House 1, Apartment 2b,
 Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of December 27, 1961, concerning your desire to return to the United States.

The Embassy has not yet been notified of the issuance of Soviet exit visas to you or your wife. Presumably, in your case, an exit visa cannot be issued until you are in possession of a valid passport.

In reply to your questions, a passport can normally be extended at the Embassy within a single full workday if we are informed of your arrival in advance. Following issuance, the passport will be yours to keep until the completion of your travel.

Your wife's immigrant visa application will take somewhat longer to formulate inasmuch as she still lacks an approved visa petition and an affidavit of support or offer of employment. In regard to this latter requirement, there is enclosed an information sheet describing various types of satisfactory evidence which may be submitted in your wife's behalf.

Considering the documentation necessary, you may wish to proceed to the United States alone in order to facilitate the issuance of your wife's visa.

Sincerely yours,


 Samuel O. Wise
 American Consul

Enclosure

Form DSL-645

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1077

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1078

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
January 15, 1962.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of January 5, 1962, was received at the Embassy on January 11. It obviously crossed my letter of January 5 which I presume you have received by now.

On January 13 the Embassy received official notification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of an exit visa to your wife valid until December 1, 1962. In order to proceed with her documentation for a U. S. immigrant visa, there is enclosed Form FS-197 which she should complete and return to the Embassy at her earliest convenience.

As you were informed by my letter of January 5, there are several other documents connected with your wife's immigrant visa application which are still lacking. As far as the Embassy is aware, the petition which you filed to classify your wife's visa status has not yet been approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Moreover, evidence required by law to show that your wife will not become a public charge in the United States has not been presented to the Embassy. One possibility, in this regard, would be for your mother or some other close relative in the United States to file an affidavit of support in your wife's behalf. Until these documentary requirements are satisfied, the Embassy will not be able to take final action on your wife's visa application.

In view of these circumstances, you may wish to reconsider your decision to defer your departure until Mrs. Oswald's documentation is complete, particularly inasmuch as it may prove difficult

to provide the

to provide the necessary financial support evidence while you are still in the USSR. Please inform us of your intentions in this matter.

The question which you raise of a loan to defray part of your travel expenses to the United States can be discussed when you come to the Embassy.

We have made note of the fact that you have been issued a new Soviet residence document which will expire on July 5, 1962. We have also noted that Mrs. Oswald is expecting a baby in March.

Very truly yours,


Samuel G. Wise
American Consul

Enclosure:

Form FS-197

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1079—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1079

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
January 24, 1962.

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Kalinina Street,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

The Embassy has received your letter and enclosures of January 16, 1962. Regarding the visa petition for your wife, we are attempting to get an early decision from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and will of course inform you as soon as we receive word here.

We shall retain on file the affidavit and other documentation which you sent, although there is considerable doubt about their adequacy to meet the provisions of U. S. immigration laws. You may be sure that this question will be fully explored. Meanwhile, I cannot urge you strongly enough to attempt to obtain a support affidavit from a close relative in the United States, in order to insure that your wife will be able to travel with you. There is no other documentation now required from you.

Should you and your wife depart after your child is born, it will be a fairly simple matter here to have the child included in your American passport. You will be required to submit the child's birth certificate and photographs.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1080

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
January 31, 1962.

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Kalinina Street,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

I have your letter of January 23, 1962, and assume that by now you have received my letter of January 24.

The Soviet exit visa in your wife's passport is valid until December 1, 1962.

The Embassy is not yet in a position to issue your wife's visa for two reasons. First, an approved visa petition for your wife has not yet been received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Second, it is not yet clear that the affidavit of support which you submitted, without other evidence substantiating your financial ability to sponsor your wife, satisfies the public charge provision of the law. The Embassy has requested that action on your visa petition be expedited and that careful consideration be given to your affidavit of support. In regard to the latter, at this time I can only repeat my previous suggestion that you request your mother to file an affidavit of support on behalf of your wife.

Although the Embassy is making every effort to complete action on your wife's visa application as soon as possible, it seems highly unlikely that the visa can be issued in time to permit her to travel before your child is born. Most airlines will not accept passengers during the ninth month of pregnancy. Therefore, it would seem advisable for you to plan for the baby to be born before you leave for the United States.

Very truly yours,

JBN
JBN:clock/vdb
Dist.:

1 - Addressee
1 - Cons file

Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1081

American Embassy,
- Moscow, USSR,
February 6, 1962.

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
House 1, Apartment 24,
Kalinina Street,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

In your letter of January 5, 1962, you asked whether you could obtain a loan to cover part of the cost of your transportation back to the United States. We are prepared to take your application for a loan. You should send us the following information in an original and two copies:

- (1) Your name in full.
- (2) Place and date of birth.
- (3) Number, place, and date of issue of your last passport.
- (4) Periods and places of residence in the United States, and periods, places and purpose of residence abroad.
- (5) Previous means of livelihood or support, including occupation, salary, when terminated, and name and address of last employer.
- (6) Full name, age, relationship, and nationality of dependents who will travel with you.
- (7) Personal funds or property in the United States or abroad, estimate of amount, exact location and person or institution in charge of them.
- (8) Efforts made to obtain funds from private sources and the results thereof.
- (9) Any previous advances of United States Government funds received (indicate amount, from whom and when).
- (10) Estimated amount which you and your dependents will require for repatriation (expressed in dollars). Please note that it is necessary to indicate just how much of the cost of your return trip you can pay yourself.
- (11) Names and addresses of relatives, friends, employers or other interested organizations which may be asked to provide funds for you and your dependents.

(12) Permanent or last

(12) Permanent or last address in the United States to which you desire to return.

You should also sign and return the enclosed affirmation in three copies.

Any loan of this type is payable on demand. The recipient must keep the Department of State informed of his address in the United States until such time as he has liquidated his indebtedness. After repatriation, the recipient will not be furnished a passport for travel abroad until he has reimbursed the Government.

With reference to our previous correspondence on the subject of the support affidavit requirement for your wife, we have been informed that any proof which you can submit showing that you have employment to which you can return will be sufficient evidence to meet the public charge provision of the immigration law. This of course is not the only kind of evidence that you may use. An affidavit of support by your mother or other close relative would be equally effective.

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

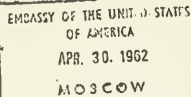
Enclosure:

Affirmation (3 copies)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1082—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1082

American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.



Wojciechowski
Kalinina St. 4-24
Moscow U.S.S.R.
File - OSW 58

Dear Sir;

Having been informed by you over the telephone on April 9 that all necessary papers have been completed in relation to my wife's American entrance visa, I assume that the hold-up to our leaving the U.S.S.R. arises out of the transportation problem, i.e., the money problem.

My relations in the U.S. have informed me that the Embassy has approached them, on my behalf, for money for tickets to the U.S.

I assure you my relations are quite unable to assist in this matter, that is why I had to apply to the Embassy for a loan.

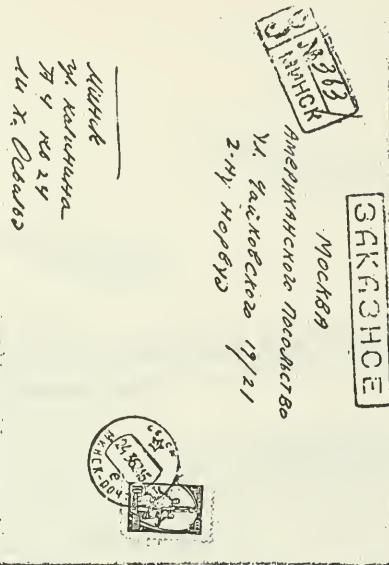
I request that solicitations towards my relatives be stopped.

Also, I request that my approval upon application be honoured, as soon as possible, so that my wife and I can leave the U.S.S.R.

In regards to when you do finally call us to Moscow, whether by telegram or letter, you should not fail to specify through which point of exit my exit visa should be made out to, of course, it should be the same as my wife's designated point of exit.

Commission Exhibit No. 1083

Sincerely
Wojciechowski



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1083—Continued



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, U.S.S.R.,
February 28, 1961.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

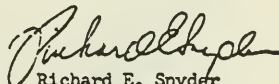
Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have received your recent letter concerning your desire to return to the United States. Your earlier letter of December, 1960 which you mentioned in your present letter does not appear to have been received at the Embassy.

Inasmuch as the question of your present American citizenship status can be finally determined only on the basis of a personal interview, we suggest that you plan to appear at the Embassy at your convenience. The consular section of the Embassy is open from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

The Embassy was recently informed by the Department of State that it had received an inquiry from your mother in which she said that she had not heard from you since December, 1959 and was concerned about your whereabouts and welfare.

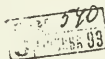
Very truly yours,


Richard E. Snyder
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1084

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

2/25/62
Обрат-ная аэроп.



Почта,
ул. Калинина 4, кв. 24,
Г-ну Ли Харви Освальду

Commission Exhibit No. 1084

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

(Envelope)

(Top Center) Registered with return receipt

(Left Center - No 500
block stamp) Z Moscow 99

Address: Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald
14 Kalinina St., Apt. 24
Minsk

(Lower Left)

Return address
(not completely legible, but appears to be)

Consular Division
American Embassy
19/21 Chaikovsky Street
Moscow, USSR

Minsk
postmarks
(on back)
Mar 6, 1961
Mar 1, 1961

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1084—Continued



Commission Exhibit No. 1084

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1084—Continued



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR.,
March 24, 1961.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 1, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

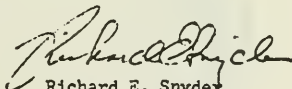
Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have your letter of March 12, 1961 in which you state that it would not be convenient for you to visit the Embassy in Moscow, and that you do not believe that it would be appropriate to request permission from the Soviet authorities in Minsk to travel to Moscow for this purpose.

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs has always assured the Embassy that it interposes no objections or obstacles to visits to the Embassy on the part of American citizens in the Soviet Union. As stated in our previous letter a final determination of your present American citizenship status can only be made on the basis of a personal interview. Certain statements of legal force relating to your citizenship status should be made under oath in the presence of a consular officer.

We suggest that you inform us in advance of any intention to visit the Embassy so as to be assured of an appointment without delay. You may, however, drop in at any time during normal office hours. You may wish to present this letter to the authorities in Minsk in connection with an application for permission to travel to Moscow.

Very truly yours,


Richard E. Snyder
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1085

СПРАВКА
 КОМУ Ше Карлсвик
 ПО Колумбии
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ЛВИА ЗАКАЗЫ С ОБРАТНОЙ РАСПИСКОЙ

MOCKBA F-34

Микси,
Улица Калинина 4, кв. 24,
Г-ну Лм Харви ОСВАЛЬД

Обязательный адрес:
МОСКВА, С.С.С.Р.
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО
УЛИЦА ЧАЙКОВСКОГО 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Translation of Writing on Envelope

Return Address:

Consulate Department
American Embassy
19-21 Chaikovsky Street
Moscow, USSR

Addressee:

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald
House 4, Apartment 24
Kalinina Street
Minsk

Stamped marks and notations:

Airmail registered with return receipt.
No. 55 Airmail
Moscow G. 34 Moscow G 34

Postmarks on rear of envelopes

1. USSR Minsk 29 8861 12 (August 8, 1961) ?
2. USSR Minsk Date illegible
3. USSR Moscow International 28 7 61 (July 28, 1961)

Note: Over return address area is part of what appears to be a postal form captioned "Information" and containing part of the name of Lee Harvey Oswald and his address on Kalinina Street.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1085—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 1085

Commission Exhibit No. 1086

March 9, 1962

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
March 9, 1962



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
Minsk,
Kalinin St. 4, Apt. 24.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.
American Embassy, Moscow,
c/o Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.,
October 12, 1961.

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinine 4,
Apt. 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have received your loan application and have noted the birth of your daughter June Lee on February 15. We have been authorized to advance you an amount not to exceed \$500 to help defray the cost of travel to an American port of entry of yourself and your family. You will of course be expected to use the cheapest available mode of transportation. As you probably know, an immigrant discount will be available to your wife for the steamship crossing. You will be asked to sign a promissory note for the funds at the time you receive them.

The Embassy acknowledges receipt of your letters of August (undated), August 6, and October 4. We trust you will continue to keep us informed of developments in your application for Soviet exit visas. Our experience has been that action on such applications is seldom taken rapidly. Unfortunately the Embassy has no way of influencing Soviet action on these matters.

We are prepared to accept the various evidence you have submitted as adequate proof of your ability to support your wife after her arrival in the United States.

The petition to classify the status of your wife for the issuance of a U. S. immigrant visa has not yet been approved. We shall notify you as soon as there are any developments in this matter.

We have not yet received the approved visa petition for your wife. Meanwhile, you may wish to come to Moscow by yourself to obtain the renewal of your passport and the inclusion of your daughter therein. (Three separate pictures of her, size 2½ to 3 inches by 2½ to 3 inches will be necessary). While you are here, you can register the birth of your child at the Embassy. Please bring with you her birth certificate. You can also inquire about travel arrangements while you are here. After your return to Minsk, as soon as you have received word from us that your wife's visa petition has been approved, you can submit your passport to the OTR for your exit visa. After your visa is issued, you can leave Minsk definitively with your wife and daughter, come to Moscow, where we will issue her an American immigrant visa. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow she can have your daughter immediately included on her Soviet foreign passport. This passport will then be forwarded by the Ministry to the Moscow OTR, where your wife can personally pick it up. Whatever transit visas you all may require can be obtained during this final stay in Moscow, which should last less than one week. You can leave for the United States directly from here.

With reference to the question posed in your letter of August 8 regarding the mode of your eventual travel to the United States, train travel by customary routes to a convenient port of embarkation would come within the scope of the term "direct travel". You would of course in such case need transit visas from certain of the countries en route.

We can discuss the question of renewing your American passport with you at any time you are able to return to the Embassy with your passport for this purpose.

Very truly yours,

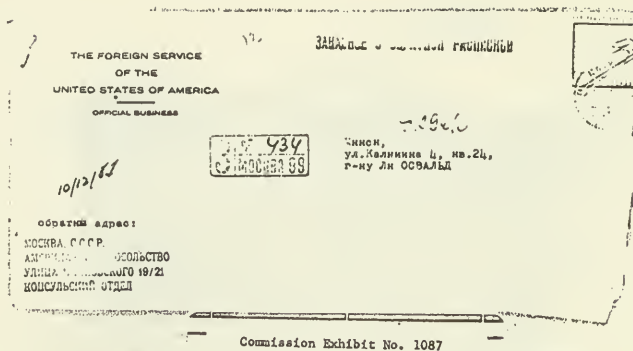
Joseph B. Morbury
Joseph B. Morbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1087

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Morbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1086



Translation From Russian

(Envelop)
(Top Center) Registered with return receipt
(Left Center-block stamp) Z No. 434 (?)
Moscow 99 .

(address) Mr. Lee Oswald
4 Kalinina St., Apt. 24
Minsk

(Lower left)
Return address:
Consular Division
American Embassy
19/21 Chaikovsky Street
Moscow, USSR
(Minsk postmark-on back) 10/13/61
10/20/61

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1087—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1087—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 1088

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
Minsk,
Kalinin St. 1-21

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
May 7, 1962

May 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Oswald:

In answer to the question raised in your recent letter, you should request Brest as the point of exit on your visa. Although we anticipate that for economy reasons rail travel through Brest to a port of embarkation will be required, it would be a good extra measure of precaution if you could have Moscow airport noted as an alternative exit point. Your wife's visa permits her to exit at any border point.

Very truly yours,

Joseph R. Morbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1088

Commission Exhibit No. 1089

EXOS:OB (h11)
EIO:gm

6 Aug 1962

Aug 6, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
2703 Mariados Barcos,
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your application for a ~~visa~~ 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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1089

Received

In reply refer to
CF:ACD/AB

Dear Mr. Onwald:

Under date of January 10, 1963 our receipt No. 299461 was mailed to you. In reviewing our account it was discovered that the receipt was made out in the amount of \$10.00 rather than \$100.00 your balance is now \$106.00.

I sincerely regret this error and any inconvenience which the error may have caused you.

Sincerely Yours,

R. C. Reoley
Chief, Revenue and Receipts Branch
Office of Finance

Mr. Lee Harry Onwald,
P.O. Box 2915,
Dallas, Texas.

EX09:QB (33)
EIC:gm

5 Jun 1963

Mr. Lee H. Onwald
2703 Mercedes Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mr. Onwald:

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 No. 1091

CF:ACD AR:LBurkhead:lb

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1090



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
EXOS:QB(33)
JAP:cjo

Commission Exhibit No. 1092

JUL 25 1963

Mr. Leo 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

REGISTERED

Encls: Original Discharge Certificate.
Two (2) letters dated 31 Jan 1962, 13 Nov 1961.
Information on Reenlistment

NAVEXOS 1900/1 (REV. 11-62)

822300

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1092

Commission Exhibit No. 1093

Received Nov 3

LEE H. CRAWELL
American Embassy
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

LEE H. CRAWELL
Kalinina St. 4-28
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Sir;

I am returning to you applications filled out and the information for which you asked.

On Feb. 15th my daughter was born. I have registered her as; June Lee Cawwell. If you will tell me what is required in relation to preparing documentation for her I shall be glad to forward copies of her birth certificate and so forth in regard to the photo's which you mentioned would be necessary, please specify as to size number and whether group or single pictures.

I assumed that you realize that my getting a promise of employment in order to meet the immigration clause for the entrance of my wife

Commission Exhibit No. 1093

is quite impossible.

Please keep us informed as to progress on our application.

Perhaps it is possible for the Embassy to have my daughter included in my wife's exit passport and that must also be done, will done in Moscow.

Sincerely,
Lee H. Cawwell

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1093—Continued



101-166

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Американское Посольство
Москва, СССР

1. Г.

Смалеемся на Ваш запрос в котором мы спрашиваем, что необходимо предоставить для получения визы на въезд в Соединенные Штаты Америки. Посольство получило Ваше свидетельство Института Идентификации и Регистрации (ИИР) с фотографией.

Вы можете сейчас пригласиться к подаче заявления, представив следующие документы:

1. СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВО О РОЖДЕНИИ. Требуется 2 заверенные копии свидетельства о рождении не менее 14-ю, заверенные нотариусом. Свидетельство должно указывать дату и место рождения и фамилию родителей. Свидетельство также должно быть заверено, что оно является копией из архива. Фотокопии прилагаются при условии, если консульскому сотруднику представили оригинал для сверки.

Свидетельство о рождении, которое нельзя получить в таких случаях, вероятно, будет невозможно получить свидетельство о рождении, в случае уничтожения архива или отчаяния власти такой документ. В таких случаях, свидетельство о рождении в двух копиях можно будет предоставить на экзосотмиче при условии, если в них будут указаны дата и место рождения, данные о родителях и о том, что крещение было совершено вскоре после рождения. Если будет невозможно предоставить свидетельство о рождении, то следует предоставить свидетельство о рождении, то есть, если будет возможно, в двух копиях, в которых должно быть указано место и дата рождения, а также, если возможно, указать имена родителей и их адреса. Если же в присутствии официального лица, являющегося правообладателем паспортов, документы.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094

5:23:247

- 2 -

2. ФОТОГРАФИИ. 3 одинаковых фотографии, размером 37 x 37 мм. в акфо, без головного убора, на белом фоне и тонкой рамке. Фотокарточки требуются для всех вынужденных, независимо от возраста;
3. СВИДЕТЕЛЬСТВА О БРАКЕ. Все лица, состоящие в браке, должны представить 2 копии свидетельства о их браке. Доказательство о расторжении любого предыдущего брака также должно быть представлено в двух копиях (или же, или нотариально заверенное о смерти одного из супругов, решение суда о разводе или аннулировании брака);
4. Рентгеновский снимок (плани) грудной клетки и аналог - 1 экз.;
5. Справка о прививке против оспы;
6. Серологический анализ крови (исследование крови по Насосрану);
7. ПЕРЕВОДЫ. Все документы, если они составлены на русском или английском языке, должны сопровождаться заверенным переводом на английский язык. Переводы документов должны быть в двух копиях и заверены компетентным переводчиком и нотариально подтверждены им в присутствии нотариуса.

Вы должны предпринять все усилия и приобретения указанных документов. В случае, если при любых обстоятельствах их невозможно получить, Вы можете приехать без них. В таком случае Вам нужно приехать справки о невозможности их получения.

Посольство иммиграционной визы должно явиться в Посольство для медицинского осмотра и, если таковой даст положительный результат, подписать под присягой свое официальное заявление о выдаче американской иммиграционной визы в присутствии консула. Консульский сбор за иммиграционную визу - 22.50 руб. (\$25.00).

При приезде в Москву за получением визы, в Вашем собственном интересе, Вы должны быть уверены в том, что у Вас будут средства для поездки в Соединенные Штаты, когда это потребуются. Билет от Москвы до Нью-Йорка самолетом стоит примерно 100 рублей. Билеты на перелет в Москву в бронированном. Организация поездки лежит на Вашей ответственности, хотя Посольство может оказать Вам помощь.

Посольство также платит

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094—Continued

- 3 -

Посольство тактичней не обеспечивает. При приезде в Москву, Вы должны побеспокоиться, где Вы остановитесь и только иметь достаточные средства на гостиницу и прочее, включая Запрос пребывания в Москве.

Уважаемый Вам приехать непосредственно из Москвы и поселиться на Вас в прежнем местонахождении у Вас не будет необходимости, так как Вы получите свой паспорт с необходимыми советской и американской визами в ОУ.Р. в Москве. За загранпаспорт Советскими органами в Москве требуется заплатить примерно 36.00 рублей.

Ваши родственники в Америке могут, при желании, переехать на Вас домой непосредственно в Брук для Вашей работы в Москве через какой-либо из его бизнес-корреспондентов в Соединенных Штатах, например, через Юна Бани в Нью Йорк Сити.

В последнюю очередь, когда у Вас на руках будут все документы, перечисленные в "очков" письма, по желанию, сообщите нам, что Вы готовы представить эти документы, когда Вас попросит это сделать. НЕ ПРЕСЛАДНЕ НА ЭТО ИСТОЯЩЕЕ РАБОТАЮЩИМ ДО У СПО. Когда мы получим Ваше письмо, мы сообщим Вам, когда Вы можете представить эти документы и как, чтобы мы могли их проверить и подтвердить их действительность.

Мы должны насчитать на то, что Вы придется прожить в Москве, по крайней мере, десять (10) дней, а может быть и дольше, в зависимости от того, сколько потребуется времени для оформления документов для получения "визы" Посольству в Москве, чтобы Вы могли въехать сюда в начале недели, лучше всего в понедельник или во вторник. Не забывайте документы в "почтовый" почтой, а прибавьте их лично. Посольство находится по улице Чайковского 19/21, около площади Заставки, работает с 9 час. утра до 6 час. вечера, по субботам до 1 часа дня, по воскресеньям - закрыто. Телефон Посольства 42-00-10.

Если мы не получим от Вас никакого уведомления в течение 60 дней, будем предполагать, что Вы отказываетесь от нашего намерения аннулировать в Советские статьи, и Вы не будете выданы не совсем лиц, отдаленных отсюда на вход в США.

С уважением, почтительно,

W. G. Mason

Генерал Соединенных Штатов
Америки

ЗАМЕЧАНИЕ:

ЗАМЕЧАНИЕ: Претензия на Американское гражданство. Лица, рожденные в других странах, кроме США, могут по законам Соединенных Штатов претендовать на гражданство США если:

- (а) Один из родителей был рожден в США.
- (б) Один из родителей член американского гражданства и получил покаяние покаяния (используя от "честного рождения").

Лицо, рожденное в США от родителей, не имеющих американского гражданства, которое было большею частью кем-либо из США, может еще иметь право на американское гражданство.

Если Вы думаете, что Ваше право на американское гражданство не оформляется должным образом, не получайте визы. Вместо этого сообщите нам об этом, чтобы мы могли начать работу и определения, какая документация подходит к Вашему делу.

ПРОСЬБА НЕ ПРИСЛАТЫ НАШ ДОМ ЭТО ДО ТЕХ ПОР, ПОКА МЫ САМИ НЕ ЗАТРЕБУЕМ ИХ.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094—Continued

3 N 33
МОСКВА 99

МОСКВА, С.С.С.Р.
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО
УЛИЦА ПУШКИНА 18/21
КОМУН. ДОМ. СТЕНА

Commission Exhibit No. 1094

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

American Embassy
Moscow, USSR

Dear Sir:

We refer to your inquiry in which you ask what is necessary to do for presenting application for obtaining immigration visa for entry into the United States of America. The Embassy has received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR your passport with exit visa.

You can now prepare for presenting the application taking the following steps:

1. Certificate of Birth. Two certified copies of Certificate of Birth are required from each person desiring to immigrate. The certificate must indicate the date and place of birth and the names of parents. The certificate must also indicate that it is recorded from the official records. Photo copies are acceptable under condition that they represent the original to the Consulate employee.

Certificate of Birth which cannot be obtained.

In rare instances it will probably be impossible to obtain a Certificate of Birth by reason of the destruction of official records or refusal of authorities to issue such a document. In such a case, a certificate of baptism in two copies, can be presented for examination under conditions that herein are indicated; the date and place of birth, data about parents, and that the baptism took place soon after birth. If it is not possible to submit a certificate of baptism, then a close relative, preferably the mother of the applicant, must fill out two information copies in which the date and place of birth of applicant must be indicated, the full names of both parents and the maiden name of the mother. This information must be officially registered in the presence of an official having the right to register such official documents.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094—Continued

44

2. Photographs. Three separate photographs, size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 in., taken full face without head wear, against a white background on fine grade paper. Photographs are required from all immigrants regardless of age.

3. Certificate of Marriage. All married persons must present two copies of the Certificate of their marriage. Documentation of the dissolution of any former marriage must also be presented in two copies (or for example, certificate of death of one of the spouses, decision of the Court on divorce or annulment of the marriage.)

4. X-ray photograph of chest and analysis - 1 copy.

5. Certificate of inoculation against smallpox.

6. Serological analysis of blood (Wasserman)

7. Translations. All documents, if they are not in the Russian or English language, must be accompanied by certified translation in the English language. Translations of the documents must be in two copies and certified by competent translator under oath confirmed in the presence of a notary.

You must make all efforts to acquire the indicated documents. In the event there are any circumstances which make them impossible to obtain, you may come without them. In such a case, it is necessary for you to bring information as to the impossibility of obtaining them.

The applicant for the immigrant visa must appear at the Embassy for a medical examination and, if it is favorable, sign under oath his own application for issuance of the American Immigration visa in the presence of the Consul. The Consulate fee for the Immigration visa is 22.50 rubles. (225.00)

Before arriving in Moscow for obtaining the visa, for your personal information you must prove that you have the means for travel to the United States when it is demanded. A ticket from Moscow to New York by plane costs approximately

400 rubles. Tickets by ship cannot be reserved in Moscow. Arrangements for the trip must be handled by you personally although the Embassy will give you help.

The Embassy also does not provide accommodations. At the time of arrival in Moscow you must have a place to stay and have sufficient funds for the hotel and other necessities during your stay in Moscow.

There will be no necessity for you to leave Moscow and to return directly to your former place of abode because you will receive your passport with the necessary Soviet and American visas in OVIR (possibly "Division of visas and registration") in Moscow. For the passport the Soviet department in Moscow requires payment of approximately 33.00 rubles.

Your relatives in America may, if so desired, transmit money for you directly to the Foreign Trade Bank in Moscow thru any one of its correspondent banks in the United States, for example, the Chase Bank in New York City.

Finally when you have all the documents enumerated in this letter please advise us that you are prepared to present your documents when you are requested to do so. ~~DO NOT SEND US ANY DOCUMENTS AT THE PRESENT TIME.~~ When we receive your letter, you will be advised the date when you can bring your documents to us so that you would be able to process the official application for obtaining a visa (This sentence crossed out in ink.)

You should consider that it will be necessary for you to spend at least ten (10) days in Moscow and perhaps longer depending on how long it is required to process the documents and to obtain the ticket. Therefore, it is desirable that you try to arrive here in the beginning of the week, preferably on Monday or Tuesday. Do not send your documents and photographs by mail, but bring them personally. The Embassy is located at 19/21 Chaikovsky Street, close to the square of the Revolution, is open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., on Saturday until 1 P.M., and closed on Sunday. Telephone number of Embassy is 02-00-10.

If we do not receive any information from you in the course of 60 days, we will assume that you have renounced your intention to immigrate to the United States and your name will be stricken from the list of persons waiting their turn for entry into the U.S.A.

Yours truly,

J. F. MATLOCK
Consul of the United
States of America

NOTICE:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094--Continued

NOTICE: Claims to American Citizenship.

Persons born in countries other than the U.S.A. may, under the laws of the United States, claim citizenship if:

- (a) One of his parents was born in the U.S.A.
- (b) One of his parents had American citizenship at the time of the child's birth (regardless of place of birth).

A person born in the U.S.A. of parents who do not have American citizenship, and who has lived most of his life outside the U.S.A., may still have a right to American citizenship.

If you believe that you have a right to American citizenship, do not complete the visa application. Instead, advise us of this (situation) so that we may take steps to determine what type of documentation pertains to your case.

PLEASE DO NOT SEND US (ANY) DOCUMENTS UNTIL WE REQUEST THEM.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094--Continued

ENVELOPE

(Top Center) Registered with return receipt
(Handwritten) 129 Write your correct address
(Block stamp) Z No 33, Moscow 99
(Typed address crossed out)
Mr. Lee H. Oswald, 4 Kalinina St., Apt. 24, Minsk
(Address written) Oswald, 4 Communist St., Apt. 24, Minsk
(Right center - Handwritten)
D 29 government
Moscow postmark - 11/14/61
Minsk postmark (on back) - 11/20/61
(Lower Left) Return address:
Consular Division
American Embassy
19/21 Chaikovsky Street
Moscow, USSR

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1094--Continued

OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

FORM DS-402
1-1-50

TO: Embassy BRUSSELS
FROM: Embassy WASHINGTON
SUBJECT: VIAS: Third Country Shelter Arrangement
REF: Our OM, January 21, 1962, and previous correspondence; Department's OMV-35, December 5, 1961, and OMV-61, March 9, 1962, to Moscow (copies attached)

Transmitted herewith are pertinent portions of the case file of Marina Nikolaevna GONALD, nee POGORILOVA, the wife of American citizen Leo Harvey GONALD. As you will note, the Immigration and Naturalization Service approved Mr. GONALD's petition for nonquota status for his wife, but refused to lift the sanctions imposed by Section 213(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Therefore, no visa can be issued to Mrs. GONALD at this office. The Department suggested in its OMV-61 to Moscow that Mrs. GONALD apply for her visa in a third country.

For your information, Mr. GONALD is a former U. S. Marine who came to the Soviet Union in 1952 with the intention of settling here. He subsequently experienced a change of heart and is now attempting to return to the United States with his Soviet wife and infant daughter (born in February, 1962). The Department has authorized renewal of GONALD's passport valid for direct travel to the United States, and has also authorized a repatriation loan for him and his family. A soviet foreign passport and exit visa has been received for Mrs. GONALD and GONALD himself has apparently been provided that he will receive permission to leave the Soviet Union whenever he is ready to travel.

It will be noted from the attached case file that the Department has previously rendered an advisory opinion that Mrs. GONALD's affiliation with the Soviet trade union can be considered involuntary as defined by Section 212(a)(25)(I)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Therefore, there appear to be no security grounds for refusing her a visa, provided of course that no further derogatory information comes to light during the formal visa interview.

Perhaps the most questionable aspect of Mrs. GONALD's application is the weak evidence which has been presented to overcome the public charge provision of the Act. The Embassy has conducted considerable correspondence with Mr. GONALD concerning this point. It appears that he can find no one in the United States who is able and willing to execute an affidavit of support for his wife. Furthermore, GONALD has been

able to obtain no

- 2 -

able to obtain no concrete offer of employment in the United States. (In the other hand, he is trained in a trade which should make him readily employable and he and his family will be able to live with his mother in Texas until he has found work and become otherwise settled. Taking into consideration the latter factors, GONALD's legal obligation to support his wife, and the unusual circumstances of the case which make it difficult for GONALD to provide the usual financial evidence, the responsible consular officer would have been willing to accept GONALD's unsubstantiated affidavit as sufficient to overcome the public charge provisions of the law.

It would be appreciated if Mrs. GONALD's file could be reviewed from the standpoint of the following questions:

- 1) Does your office have any objection to using the Third Country Shelter Arrangement for Mrs. GONALD?
- 2) Assuming a satisfactory medical examination and no further derogatory information, does it appear likely that a visa could be issued to Mrs. GONALD at your office without delay?
- 3) If so, approximately how long would processing of her visa case take? (The cost of remaining in Brussels while waiting for Mrs. GONALD's visa must be considered in determining the amount of the repatriation loan.)

Enclosures:

- 1) Moscow's OMV-25 to Department, August 26, 1961.
- 2) Department's WIRON 950 to Moscow, October 1, 1961.
- 3) Moscow's OMV-61 to Department, January 16, 1962.
- 4) Unsubstantiated Affidavit of Support executed by Leo H. GONALD.
- 5) Moscow's OMV-27 to Department, January 21, 1962.
- 6) Department's OMV-15 to Moscow, January 26, 1962.
- 7) Visa petition approved February 23, 1962.
- 8) Letter from Immigration and Naturalization Service of February 23, 1962.
- 9) Department's OMV-61 to Moscow, March 9, 1962.
- 10) Department's OMV-35 to Moscow, December 5, 1961.

cc: Department of State (VO)

2-1000/4-10

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961-287888

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1095

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1962-287888

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1095-Continued

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the
United States of America

INCOMING American Embassy MOSCOW

ACTION: COM

AM
FM
FO
OTHER

Classification

FROM: BRUSSELS

REF: MOSCOW's

Visa case Marina Nicholaevna Oswald. No objection using third country
shelter arrangement. Visa could be issued within two or three days after
arrival. Please advise arrival date.

MACARTHUR

AM/AM

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1096

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the
United States of America

INCOMING AMERICAN EMBASSY MOSCOW XIII - 51

Classification

FROM: DEPARTMENT

Rever 243(9) sanction granted by IRS.

BALL

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1097

2 Disbursing
1 AUD/M
1 Oswald
1 Cons Files

PURPOSE TO REPAY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE LOAN FOR REPARATION

I, Leo Harvey OSWALD, upon receipt of transportation tickets for
myself, my wife, and my daughter for transportation from Moscow to
New York, purchased on my behalf by the American Embassy, Moscow, do
obligate myself to repay without interest to the Treasurer of the
United States upon demand, in legal tender of the United States, the
cost of these tickets, minus the contribution which I made toward
their cost.

The cost of the transportation is as follows:

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (1) Steamship tickets - Rotterdam-New York | (1110 |
| (2199 per adult, \$20 for infant) | |
| (2) Rail tickets - Moscow-Rotterdam | 105.94 Rubles |
| (92.97 rubles per adult) | |

I have contributed 90 Rubles toward the price of the rail tickets.
Hence my obligation is 1110 plus 17.71, the dollar equivalent of 15.94
Rubles, making a total of \$135.71.

I understand that my obligation to repay the sum herein stated will
not be discharged until the Treasurer of the United States actually
receives in legal tender of the United States full repayment of that sum.

I further understand and agree that after my repatriation I will
not be furnished a passport for travel abroad until my obligation to
reimburse the Treasurer of the United States is liquidated.

Payment of the amount of this loan may be obtained by the Department
of State from any monies now or hereafter due me from the Veterans
Administration or other agency of the United States Government.

Local address: Hotel Berlin, Moscow, USSR

United States address: 7313 Devonport Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

WITNESS:

Leo Harvey OSWALD

June 1, 1962

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1098

TELEGRAM

OUTGOING

OUTGOING

Belgian Service of the
United States of America

Charge:

Classification

200

一、
 二、
 三、
 四、
 五、
 六、
 七、
 八、
 九、
 十、

NOTE: Discontinue

Oswaldo leaving here June 1, boarding MAASDAM at
Rotterdam June 1, arriving New York June 13.

212430

24

1940/1941

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1099



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
January 15, 1962.

Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of January 5, 1962, was received at the Embassy on January 11. It obviously crossed my letter of January 5 which I presume you have received by now.

On January 13 the Embassy received official notification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance of an exit visa to your wife valid until December 1, 1962. In order to proceed with her documentation for a U. S. immigrant visa, there is enclosed Form PS-497 which she should complete and return to the Embassy at her earliest convenience.

As you were informed by my letter of January 5, there are several other documents connected with your wife's immigrant visa application which are still lacking. As far as the Embassy is aware, the petition which you filed to classify your wife's visa status has not yet been approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Moreover, evidence required by law to show that your wife will not become a public charge in the United States has not been presented to the Embassy. One possibility, in this regard, would be for your mother or some other close relative in the United States to file an affidavit of support in your wife's behalf. Until these documentary requirements are satisfied, the Embassy will not be able to take final action on your wife's visa applications.

In view of these circumstances, you may wish to reconsider your decision to defer your departure until Mrs. Oswald's documentation is complete, particularly inasmuch as it may prove difficult

to provide the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1100

- 2 -

to provide the necessary financial support evidence while you are still in the USSR. Please inform us of your intentions in this matter.

The question which you raise of a loan to defray part of your travel expenses to the United States can be discussed when you come to the Embassy.

We have made note of the fact that you have been issued a new Soviet residence document which will expire on July 5, 1962. We have also noted that Mrs. Oswald is expecting a baby in March.

Very truly yours,

Samuel G. Wise
Samuel G. Wise
American Consul

Enclosure:

Form PS-497

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1100—Continued

218
21/1/62

АВИА
THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

218
21/1/62

Обратный адрес:

МОСКВА, СССР.
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО
УЛИЦА КАЛНИНА 4, кв. 24
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

21/1/62

г. Минск,
ул. Калнина 4, кв. 24,
Г-ну Ли Г. ОСВАЛЬД

21/1/62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1100—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1100—Continued

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Translation of Writing on Envelope

Return Address:

Moscow USSR
American Embassy
Chaikovsky Street 19/21
Consulate Dept.

Addressee:

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
House 4, Apartment 24
Kalinina Street
Minsk, USSR

Stamped Marks and Notations:

Air Mail, Registered with return receipt
Air Mail #213, Moscow G(?) - 99
D 29, State

Postmarks on Front:

1. Moscow G-O. 99, D-2
USSR, Date 1-17-62
2. Moscow G.O. 99, D-2
USSR, Date 1-17-62
3. Minsk 29, USSR
Date 1-23-62

Postmarks on Back:

1. Moscow International Mail
Date 1-18-62
2. Minsk 12, USSR
Date 1-22-62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1100—Continued



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
January 24, 1962.

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Kalinina Street,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

The Embassy has received your letter and enclosures of January 16, 1962. Regarding the visa petition for your wife, we are attempting to get an early decision from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and will of course inform you as soon as we receive word here.

We shall retain on file the affidavit and other documentation which you sent, although there is considerable doubt about their adequacy to meet the provisions of U. S. immigration laws. You may be sure that this question will be fully explored. Meanwhile, I cannot urge you strongly enough to attempt to obtain a support affidavit from a close relative in the United States, in order to insure that your wife will be able to travel with you. There is no other documentation now required from you.

Should you and your wife depart after your child is born, it will be a fairly simple matter here to have the child included in your American passport. You will be required to submit the child's birth certificate and photographs.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1101

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

обратный адрес:

МОСКВА

АТ

РОССЫЛЬСКИЙ

УПРАВЛЕНИЕ С ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЕМ

Ул. Калининна 4, кв. 24,
р-н Л. Х. ОСВАЛЬД

Commission Exhibit No. 1101

Translation From Russian

(Envelope)
(Top Center) Registered with return receipt
(Handwritten) 29 government (?)
(Left center-block stamp) z No. 86
Moscow 99.

(Address)
Mr. Lee H. Oswald
4 Kalinina St. Apt. 24
Minsk

(Lower Left)
Return address:
Consular Division
American Embassy
19/21 Chaikovsky Street
Moscow, USSR

(Postmarks on back)
1. Minsk, 2/13/62
2. Minsk, 2/8/62 (?)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1101—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 1101

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1101—Continued



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
February 6, 1962.

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
House 4, Apartment 24,
Kaluzina Street,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

In your letter of January 5, 1962, you asked whether you could obtain a loan to cover part of the cost of your transportation back to the United States. We are prepared to take your application for a loan. You should send us the following information in an original and two copies:

- (1) Your name in full.
- (2) Place and date of birth.
- (3) Number, place, and date of issue of your last passport.
- (4) Periods and places of residence in the United States, and periods, places and purpose of residence abroad.
- (5) Previous means of livelihood or support, including occupation, salary, when terminated, and name and address of last employer.
- (6) Full name, age, relationship, and nationality of dependents who will travel with you.
- (7) Personal funds or property in the United States or abroad, estimate of amount, exact location and person or institution in charge of them.
- (8) Efforts made to obtain funds from private sources and the results thereof.
- (9) Any previous advances of United States Government funds received (indicate amount, from whom and when).
- (10) Estimated amount which you and your dependents will require for repatriation (expressed in dollars). Please note that it is necessary to indicate just how much of the cost of your return trip you can pay yourself.
- (11) Names and addresses of relatives, friends, employers or other interested organizations which may be asked to provide funds for you and your dependents.

(12) Permanent or last

(12) Permanent or last address in the United States to which you desire to return.

You should also sign and return the enclosed affirmation in three copies.

Any loan of this type is payable on demand. The recipient must keep the Department of State informed of his address in the United States until such time as he has liquidated his indebtedness. After repatriation, the recipient will not be furnished a passport for travel abroad until he has reimbursed the Government.

With reference to our previous correspondence on the subject of the support affidavit requirement for your wife, we have been informed that any proof which you can submit showing that you have employment to which you can return will be sufficient evidence to meet the public charge provision of the immigration law. This of course is not the only kind of evidence that you may use. An affidavit of support by your mother or other close relative would be equally effective.

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Morbury
American Consul

Enclosures:

Affirmation (3 copies)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1102—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1102

COMMUNICATION SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ЗАКАЗНОЕ С Соединенных Штатов

3 № 427
МОСКВА, Б-71

ул. Калинина 4, кв. 24,
г-ну ЛН Х. ОСВАЛДА

POSTING ADDRESS:

СР
РЕ ПОЧМЫТВО
МОСКВУ 19/21
В ОТАД

Commission Exhibit No. 1102

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Translation of Writing on Envelope

Return Address:

Moscow USSR
American Embassy
Chaikovsky Street 19/21
Consulate Department

Addressee:

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
House 4, Apartment 24,
Kalinina Street
Minsk, USSR

Stamped Marks and Notations

Registered with return receipt
Registered #21 437, Moscow B-71

Postmark Front Moscow B-71, USSR, Date Unintelligible

Postmark Back of Envelope (Feb 12, 1962 ?)
Minsk, 29, USSR
Minsk 12, USSR (2-12-62 ?)

Front of Envelope: D29 State

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1102—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1102—Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
P. O. Box 2539
San Antonio, Texas
NOTICE OF APPROVAL OF VISA PETITION

DATE: February 28, 1962
FILE: A12 530 645

Mr. Leo Harvey Oswald
Kalinina Street 4
Apartment 24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

This refers to the visa petition filed by you in behalf of Marina N. Oswald.
Please note the items checked below.

- ☒ The petition has been approved and forwarded to the United States Consulate at which the beneficiary or beneficiaries will apply for a visa. Any inquiry concerning the issuance of a visa should be directed to that Consulate.
- ☐ It is indicated that the beneficiary does not require a visa to enter the United States. Notice of approval of the petition has been forwarded to the Intended United States port of entry. Please notify this office immediately of any change in the intended port of entry.
- ☐ The petition is approved. No notice to a United States Consulate or port of entry is required.
- ☐ Approval of petitions to import nonimmigrant alien covers only the employment or training specified in your petition. Acceptance of employment or training not specified in the petition is a violation of the beneficiary's nonimmigrant status. The beneficiary(ies) named in your petition is (are) authorized to remain in the United States for a period of _____ months.

Date petition filed: October 9, 1961

Date on which approval expires:

Classification: Section 101(a)(27)(A)

REMARKS:

Enclosed is your marriage certificate submitted to support the visa petition.

J. W. Holland
Very truly yours,
DISTRICT DIRECTOR

Form I-171
(Rev. 3-24-60)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1103

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE APPLICANT

(Read all the instructions before filling out this form)

1. **General**—Follow these instructions exactly. This form should be submitted only if citizenship is claimed through a natural parent or parents, not adopting. It must be completely filled in ink or on a typewriter. If you do not have enough room for any answer or if the instructions tell you to use a separate sheet of paper, use another sheet of this size, giving the same number as the number of the question, and attach it to the application. You will later be notified to appear for examination before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, with the parent(s) through whom you claim citizenship, if living, or some other identifying witness, if deceased.

2. **Execution of this application, if applicant 14 years of age or over.**—If you are 14 years of age or over, you must sign your full name in the space provided on page 3 of the application, but do not execute the affidavit on page 4 or write on that page. This affidavit will be executed when you appear before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

3. **Execution of this application, if applicant under 14 years of age.**—If you are under 14 years of age, do not sign the application on page 3 or the affidavit on page 4. Your parent or guardian must sign his or her name in the space provided on page 3 and must later appear before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with you for examination and to execute the affidavit on page 4.

4. **Fee.**—A fee of five dollars (\$5) must accompany this application. The remittance should be made payable to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice. If residing in the Virgin Islands, it should be drawn in Guam. If you mail this application, attach a money order or check. **DO NOT SEND CASH.** The fee is required for filing the application and is not refundable, regardless of the action taken on the application.

5. **Photographs.**—You are required to send with this application three photographs of yourself taken within 30 days of the date of this application. These photographs must be 2 by 2 inches in size and the distance from top of head to point of chin should be approximately 1 1/2 inches; must not be pasted on a card or mounted in any other way; must be on thin paper, have a light background, and clearly show a front view of your face without hat. Snapshots, group, or full-length portraits will not be accepted. **YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS MUST NOT BE SIGNED,** but you should print your name and date registration was taken, if any, in the center of the back of each photograph lightly with a soft lead pencil, taking care not to mar the photograph.

6. **Facts concerning arrival in the United States.** Detailed information should be given in Statement 3 regarding your first arrival in the United States for permanent residence in this country. The information regarding the number of the passport, the date and place of issuance does not need to be given unless you traveled on a United States passport at that time. If you do not know the date of arrival or name of the vessel or port and cannot obtain this information, give the facts of your arrival to the best of your ability. If you have an alien registration receipt card, immigrant identification card, ship's card, or baggage labels, they will help you to give this information.

7. **Race.**—With regard to Statements 15 and 17, you should show race as white, or of African ancestry as descent, or any other race that is applicable.

8. **Documents.**—List in Statement 14 in the application all of the documents you send with your application. If a Certificate of Citizenship bearing a number preceded by the letter A or AA has been issued by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization stating that a person through whom you claim citizenship is a citizen of the United States, you should include that information on the application and find out from the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service what documents should be submitted with your application.

If your birth abroad, or the birth abroad of any person through whom citizenship is claimed, was registered with an American Consul there, you should submit with this application any documents in your possession that were issued at that time.

If the Commissioner has not issued such an A or AA Certificate of Citizenship, you should refer to the box below which relates to your claim to citizenship. The documents mentioned in that box should accompany your application. If any required document is already in the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, you should include that information in a letter document accompanying your application and give full details, such as that the document has been submitted with a similar application from a member of your family or that it was submitted in connection with the issuance of your immigrant visa. Otherwise, for any required document which is not sent with your application, you must explain why, what efforts you have made to get it, and, if possible, send a statement from the official custodian of such records showing that the document is not available. You should also forward for consideration, in lieu of that document, a record or the affidavit described under **SECONDARY EVIDENCE** (See Q10).

(3)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE APPLICANT (Continued)

Any document in a foreign language must be accompanied by an English translation. The translator must attach a certification from the translator of his competency as a translator and the accuracy of his translation. Do not send a Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship and do not make any copy of such a certificate. An interview in connection with your application will be introduced before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and any Certificate of Naturalization or Citizenship may be presented in person at that time. If you want any original document which you send with this application to be returned to you, a photostatic copy of the document should accompany the original document. You may be called upon to present usual of a parent's residence or physical presence in the United States.

IF CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH FATHER (OR BOTH PARENTS)

1. Applicant's birth certificate.
2. Marriage certificate(s) of applicant's parents.
3. If applicant's parents were married before their marriage to each other, death certificate or divorce decree showing the termination of any previous marriage of each parent.
4. If applicant is a woman and has ever been married, her marriage certificate(s).
5. If applicant's parent(s) became citizen(s) at birth, birth certificate(s) of parent(s).
6. Death certificate(s) of applicant's parent(s), if deceased.

IF CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH MOTHER

1. Applicant's birth certificate.
2. If mother has married since applicant's birth, mother's marriage certificate(s).
3. If applicant is a woman and has ever been married, her marriage certificate(s).
4. If applicant's mother became a citizen of the United States of birth, mother's birth certificate.
5. If applicant is claiming citizenship through mother's marriage to applicant's stepfather, death certificate or divorce decree showing termination of any previous marriage(s) of mother and stepfather.
6. If applicant is claiming citizenship through mother's marriage to applicant's stepfather and stepfather became a citizen of the United States at birth, stepfather's birth certificate.
7. Death certificate of applicant's mother, if deceased.

IF CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH HUSBAND

1. If husband through whom citizenship is claimed became a citizen of the United States at birth, husband's birth certificate.
2. Applicant's marriage certificate(s).
3. If either applicant as the husband through whom she is claiming citizenship was married before her marriage to each other, death certificate or divorce decree showing the termination of each such prior marriage(s).
4. If applicant's marriage to the husband through whom she is claiming citizenship has terminated, death certificate or divorce decree showing such termination.

SECONDARY EVIDENCE

If it is not possible to obtain any one of the required documents or records shown above, the following may be submitted for consideration:

1. **Baptismal certificate.**—A certificate under the seal of the church where the baptism occurred, showing date and place of the child's birth, date of baptism, the names of the child's parents, and names of the godparents, if shown.
2. **School record.**—A letter from the school authorities having jurisdiction over school attendance (preferably the first school), showing the date of admission to the school, child's date of birth or age at that time, place of birth, and the names and places of birth of parents, if shown in the school records.
3. **Census record.**—State or Federal census record showing the name(s) and place(s) of birth, and date(s) of birth or age(s) of the parent(s) listed.

Affidavits.—Notarized affidavits of two persons who were living at the time, and who have personal knowledge, of the event you are trying to prove—*for example*, the date and place of a birth, marriage, or death. The persons making the affidavits may be relatives and need not be citizens of the United States. Each affidavit should contain the following information regarding the person making the affidavit: His (her) full name and address; date and place of birth; relationship to you, if any; full information concerning the event; and complete details concerning how (the required knowledge of the event).

(6)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1951 O-538551

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1103—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1103—Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

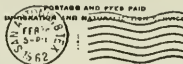
P. O. Box 2539
San Antonio 6, Texas

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Mr. C. - 25
G. Karunina
RECEIVED

S. K. Oswald

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald
Kalinina Street 4
Apartment 24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.



Commission Exhibit No. 1103

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

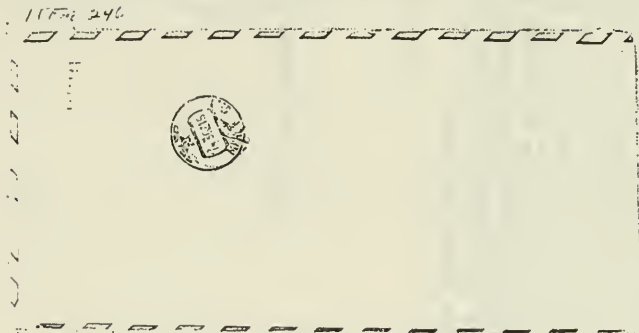
(Envelope - hand addressed to)

L. H. Oswald
4 Kalinina (St.) Apt (?) 24
Minsk 29

(Minsk postmark - on back)

3/14(?) /62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1103—Continued



Commission Exhibit No. 1103

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1103—Continued



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
March 9, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
Minsk,
Kalinin St., Apt. 24.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

We have received your loan application and have noted the birth of your daughter June Lee on February 15. We have been authorized to advance you an amount not to exceed \$500 to help defray the cost of travel to an American port of entry of yourself and your family. You will of course be expected to use the cheapest available mode of transportation. As you probably know, an immigrant discount will be available to your wife for the steamship crossing. You will be asked to sign a promissory note for the funds at the time you receive them.

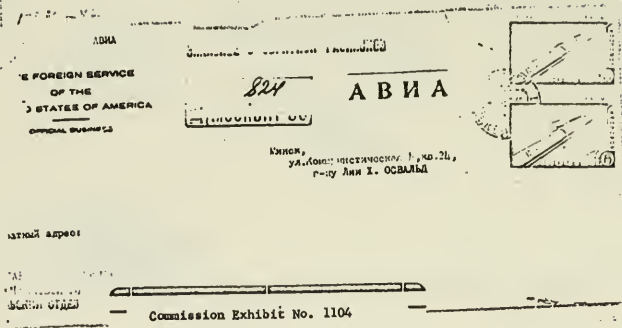
We are prepared to accept the various evidence you have submitted as adequate proof of your ability to support your wife after her arrival in the United States.

We have not yet received the approved visa petition for your wife. Meanwhile, you may wish to come to Moscow by yourself to obtain the renewal of your passport and the inclusion of your daughter therein. (Three separate pictures of her, size 2½ to 3 inches will be necessary). While you are here, you can register the birth of your child at the Embassy. Please bring with you her birth certificate. You can also inquire about travel arrangements while you are here. After your return to Minsk, as soon as you have received word from us that your wife's visa petition has been approved, you can submit your passport to the OVIR for your exit visa. After your visa is issued, you can leave Minsk definitively with your wife and daughter, come to Moscow, where we will issue her an American immigrant visa. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow she can have your daughter immediately included on her Soviet foreign passport. This passport will then be forwarded by the Ministry to the Moscow OVIR, where your wife can personally pick it up. Whatever transit visas you all may require can be obtained during this final stay in Moscow, which should last less than one week. You can leave for the United States directly from here.

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1104

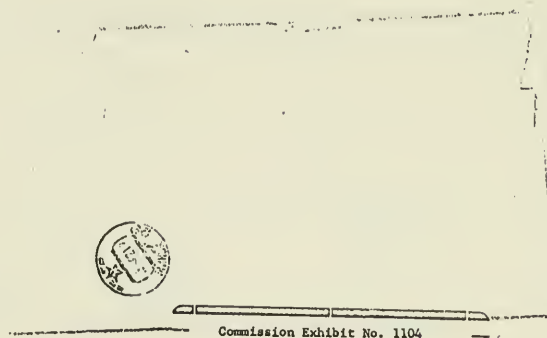


TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

(Envelope)

(Top Left)	Air (mail)	
(Top Center)	Registered with return receipt	
(Left Center, upper block stamp)	Air (mail) No. 824 Moscow G99	
(Right Center, upper red)	Air (mail)	
(Addressee)	Mr. Lee H. Oswald 4 Communist Street, Apt. 24 Minsk	
(Lower Left)	•	
Return address (cut off, but believed to be)	Consular Division American Embassy 19/21 Chaikovsky St. Moscow, USSR	(Minsk postmark - on back) 3/13/62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1104—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1104—Continued



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
May 7, 1962

Mr. Lee H. Oswald;
Minsk,
Kalinin St. 4-24.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

In answer to the question raised in your recent letter, you should request Prest as the point of exit on your visa. Although we anticipate that for economy reasons rail travel through Prest to a port of embarkation will be required, it would be a good extra measure of precaution if you could have Moscow airport noted as an alternative exit point. Your wife's visa permits her to exit at any border point.

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1105

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

ЗАКАЗНОЕ С ОБРАТНОЙ РАССИЛКОЙ

114
17/12/62
Минск,
ул. Чайковского,
Дом 4, кв. 24
Г-ну Ли Харви ОСВАЛД

Обратный адрес:

МОСКВА, СССР.
АМЕРИКАНСКОЕ ПОСОЛСТВО
УЛИЦА ЧАЙКОВСКОГО 19/21
КОНСУЛЬСКИЙ ОТДЕЛ

Commission Exhibit No. 1105

24



TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item 299

Translation of Writing on Envelope

Return Address:

Moscow USSR
American Embassy
Chaikovsky Street 19/21
Consulate Dept.

Addressee:

Mr. Lee H. Oswald
House 4, Apartment 24
Kalinina Street
Minsk, USSR

Stamped Marks and Notations

Registered with return receipt
Registered #Z-114 Moscow 99; D29 State

Postmark on Front: Unintelligible

Postmark on Back:

1. Moscow International Mail
Date 5/12/62
Other numbers unintelligible
2. Minsk 12, USSR
Date 5/16/62
3. Minsk, 29, USSR
Date 5/17/62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1105—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1105—Continued



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
May 10, 1962.

Mr. Lee H. Oswald,
Kalinina Street, 4,
Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

I am pleased to inform you that the Embassy is now in a position to take final action on your wife's visa application. Therefore, you and your wife are invited to come to the Embassy at your convenience when your wife has gathered the documents listed in the attached Form DSL-869.

The Embassy has on file two copies of your wife's birth certificate and one copy of her marriage certificate. Therefore, she need bring only one more copy of her marriage certificate, three photographs, an X-ray, serological analysis and certification of smallpox inoculation.

As you were notified previously, three photographs of your daughter and a copy of her birth certificate will also be necessary for the Consular Report of Birth and the amendment of your passport.

As I mentioned in my previous letter, you should request that Brest (and also Moscow Airport if possible) be designated as exit points in your Soviet exit visa.

Please notify the Embassy when to expect you.

Very truly yours,

Joseph B. Norbury
Joseph B. Norbury
American Consul

Enclosure: Form DSL-869

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1106

МИНСКИЙ ГОРОДСКОЙ ПОЛИКЛИНИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР
ПОЛИКЛИНИКА №2
Ул. Дзержинского, 14
Тел. 3-30-01, 3-11-16

Фамилия, И. О. и номер билета

Освальд

Дата 31/10/62

Фамилия, И. О. врач

Рис

8- penicillin

100 000 eg.

2 таб №20

8 по 1 таб 4 раза

4 раза

Врач

Рис

Врач

Commission Exhibit No. 1107

МИНСКИЙ ГОРОДСКОЙ ПОЛИКЛИНИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР
ПОЛИКЛИНИКА №2
Ул. Дзержинского, 14
Тел. 3-30-01, 3-11-16

Фамилия, И. О. и номер билета

Освальд

Дата 31/10/62

Фамилия, И. О. врач

Рис

Sulfodimexin

45

2 таб №12

8 по 1 таб 4 раза

Врач

Рис

Врач

Commission Exhibit No. 1107

IDENTIFICATION CARD
Arlington Heights Senior High School
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
This Certifies that
OSWALD
IS REGULARLY ENROLLED IN THE
Arlington Heights Senior High School
FOR THE FALL TERM AS A SENIOR IN 1962 AND IS ENTITLED
TO ATTEND IN THE SCHOOL AND PARTICIPATE IN ITS ACTIVITIES.
REQUIREMENTS
SEP 2 1962
Principal
Commission Exhibit No. 1107

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1107—Continued

Translation from Russian

Three prescriptions from the city of Minsk Polyclinic, issued to OSWALD. Two of these are dated March 1962, and are for penicillin and a sulfa drug respectively. The third dated sometime in 1962 appears to pertain to a chest disorder.

Student Identification card for Arlington Heights Senior High School, Fort Worth, Texas, certifying that OSWALD was enrolled in that school in Fall, 1966. Noted on the reverse side of the card is:

P.O. Box
2915

Also noted on the reverse side is the number 433-54-3937.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1107

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1107—Continued

(Chart continued)

2	1962	5	18	Released from factory on his own desire, in accordance with appli- cation submitted.	Pr. 70 of 5-17-62.
---	------	---	----	---	-----------------------

Chief OK (sic) signature (Tishkevich)

May 22, 1962, I. BAZHENOVA, G. I., assistant senior notary of the 1st Minsk State Notarial Office, certify the authenticity of this copy with its original. In comparing a copy with the original, no corrections, additions, crossed-out words or other peculiarities were found.

State fee collected 20 kopecks , register No. 9-14251.

Assistant Senior Notary:

/s/ Bazhenova

Seal of the First Minsk State
Notarial Office of the BSSR.

Translator's Note: The entire document is executed in longhand, except for the Notary's certification.

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1108—Continued

В Ц С П С

УЧЕТНАЯ КАРТОЧКА ЧЛЕНА ПРОФСОЮЗА

Членский билет № 01311655Фамилия ОсвальдИмя М Отчество КарвеевЦех Экспериментальный табельный № _____Занимаемая должность слесарьГод рождения 18 октября 1939гГод и месяц вступления в профсоюз 1960гОсновная профессия слесарьДомашний адрес ул. Калининадом 4, кв. 24Дата заполнения 12. августа 1960.Подпись члена профсоюза ОсвальдПредседатель ФЗМК Флессов

(печать ФЗМК)

Hmm

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

VTsSPS (All-Russian Central Council of Trade-Unions)

male/female

REGISTRATION CARD OF TRADE-UNION MEMBER

Membership Card No. 01311655Surname OSWALDName LEE patronymic HARVEYShop Experimental Time-board No. _____Position Metal workerYear of birth October 18, 1939Year and month joined the trade-union 1960Basic profession Metal workerHome address Ul. Kalininahouse 4, apt. 24Date filled out August 12, 1960Signature of trade-union member OSWALDChairman of the FZMK (Factory,
plant and local committee) FLEESOV or FLISOV

(stamp of FZMK)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1109—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1109

Отметки о приеме на учет и снятии с учета

Наименование предприятия	Наименование профсоюза	Принят на учет	Снят с учета
Минский радиозавод	Минский радиоэлектронный завод	1/13/60	5/17/62

Отметки о движении карточек уплаты членских взносов

Переданы карточки в цехи			Выданы и приняты карточки на основании архива учета			
дата	наименование цеха	расписка в приеме	дата выдачи (м.г. год)	из какой месяц и год уплачен взнос	дата уничто- жения	подпись о снятии с учета

1-я тира. Профсоюз. Всп. 540

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1109—Continued

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

RECORD OF REGISTRATION AND CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

Name of enterprise	Name of trade-union	Registered	Taken out of register
		Date Signature and stamp of FZMK (*)	Date Signature and stamp of FZMK (*)
Minsk Radio Factory	Electric Power Plant and Electrical Industry Workers Union	1/13/60 Stamp (**)	5/17/62 Stamp (**)

RECORD OF MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP FEES PAYMENT CARD

Transfer of card from shop to shop			Withdrawal and destruction of card after the termination of period of validity			
Date	Name of Shop	Registration of acceptance	Date of with- drawal (Month, Year)	Month and year up to which member- ship fees are paid	Date of destruc- tion	Signature and seal of FZMK (*)

(This space is left unfilled.)

(*) FZMK- Factory, plant and local committee.

(**) Stamp of the Trade Union of Workers of -- (the rest of the line unroadable). Factory Committee of the Minsk Radio Factory. Signatures are illegible.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1109—Continued

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

VtsSPS

(All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions)

DUES PAYMENT CARD FOR UNION MEMBERS

Membership Card No. 01311655

Surname, name, patronymic OSWALD, LEE HARVEY

Shop Experimental

Time Board No. _____

Trade-union membership dues are paid every month by trade-union members on all types of wages earned, as well as grants, in the following amounts:
With monthly earnings (or grant) up to 500 rubles - 50 kopecks for each full 100 rubles;

from 501 to 600 rubles - 4 rub.;
from 601 to 700 rubles - 5 rub.;
over 700 rubles - 1 percent.

Trade-union members earning (or having a grant) over 700 rubles pay membership dues at one ruble per each 100 rubles of earnings, at which time a sum of 50 rubles and less is disregarded, while a sum over 50 rubles is counted as 100.

For example:

With earnings or grant

Membership dues to be paid:

over 700 to 750 rub.	7 rub.
over 750 to 850 rub.	8 rub.
over 850 to 950 rub.	9 rub.
over 950 to 1050 rub.	10 rub.
over 1050 to 1150 rub.	11 rub.
over 1150 to 1250 rub.	12 rub.
over 1250 to 1350 rub.	13 rub.
over 1350 to 1450 rub.	14 rub.
over 1450 to 1550 rub.	15 rub.
over 1550 to 1650 rub.	16 rub.

1960		1961	
Month & Earnings stubs	Place for pasting stamp	Month & Earnings stubs	Place for pasting stamp

January

January

February

February

March

March

April

April

May

May

June

June

July

July

August

August

September

September

October

October

November

November

December

December

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1110-Continued

(Chart continued)

over 1850 to 1750 rub.	17 rub.
over 1750 to 1850 rub.	18 rub.
over 1850 to 1950 rub.	19 rub.
over 1950 to 2050 rub.	20 rub.
and so on.	

Trade-union members, nonworking pensioners, women who are not working temporarily in connection with the rearing of children, and students who do not receive grants, pay membership dues in the amount of 50 kopecks a month.

Trade-union stamp stubs are pasted as follows:

1960:
September - 8 rubles;
October - 8 rubles;
November - 7 rubles;
December - 70 kopecks. (Translator's Note: This sudden reduction in dues is probably explained by the currency reform which was passed in the USSR at that time, reducing the value of the ruble.)
1961:
January - 70 kopecks;
February - 70 kopecks;
March - 80 kopecks;
April - 10 kopecks;
May - 50 kopecks;
June, July, August and September - 50 kopecks each;
October - 70 kopecks.

No stubs are pasted for November and December, 1961.

Reverse of the card:

Surname	OSWALD	Time Board No.
1962	19	19

This page has the same heading as the right side of the first page, i. e., months and places for trade-union stamp stubs. The stubs shown here are as follows:

1962:
January - 50 kopecks;
February - 50 kopecks;
March - 50 kopecks;
April - 50 kopecks.

No other entries are made on this page.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Two-page document

* * *

(1) Page of page 1:

Top: State Emblem of the Belorussian (White Russian)
Soviet Socialist Republic.

Printed under the emblem (in Belorussian and Russian):

Belorussian SSR

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

* * *

(2) Inside of the document: (printed portion is in Belorussian
and Russian languages, but the written portion is in Russian).

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

Citizen OSWALD
(surname)

LEE HARVEY
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1939, 10/18

city of New Orleans
(place of birth)

and citizen MARINA NIKOLAEVNA
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1941, 7/17

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1111—Continued

city of Moloatovsk
(place of birth)
Arkhangelskaya Oblast

entered marriage April 30, 1961
(to be written in figures

One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty One,
(and words)

regarding which an appropriate entry is made under No. 416 in
the marriage register of the Civil Registrar's Office, month
April date 30 year 1961.

to the: After the marriage, the following surnames were given

husband OSWALD

wife OSWALD

Place of registration city of Minsk

ZAGS (Civil Registrar's) Bureau of Leninsky
(name and place of the Civil Registrar's Bureau)

District

Date issued April 30, 1961.

II-PYa No. 332281

Chief of the Civil Registrar's Bureau

(signature illegible)

Round seal in the lower left corner: "Executive Committee of
the Leninsky District Council of the Workers' Deputies of the
city of Minsk. Civil Registrar's Bureau."

Rectangular stamp across the two pages: "Series XXVII IC (?) Pas:
No. 533420 ISSUED 7/6 1961. Militia Section of the
Executive Committee of Minsk District Council of the Workers'
Deputies of the City of Minsk."

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1111—Continued

Translator's Note: printed text of this document is in
Belorussian and Russian languages; written
text is in Russian.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1111—Continued

0268

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1112

0268

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1112—Continued

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item #268

Cover: Seal of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

(Writing below seal, in Belorussian and Russian Languages):

Belorussian SSR

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

* * *

Inside pages:

BIRTH CERTIFICATE

Citizen OSWALD
(surname)

JUNE LEE
(name and patronymic)

born 2/15/62. Fifteenth of February
(year, month and date)

One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Two
(to be written in figures and words)

Place of birth of the child, city, village Minsk

District _____ oblast (region), territory _____

republic _____, regarding which an appropriate

entry was made under No. 208 in the birth register

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1112—Continued

of the Civil Registrar's Office on February (month)

25 (date) 1962 (year).

P a r e n t s :

Father OSWALD, LEE
(surname, name,

HARVEY
(patronymic)

nationality American

Mother OSWALD, MARINA
(surname, name

NIKOLAEVNA
(patronymic)

nationality Russian

Place of registration city of Minsk, ZAGS (Civil Registrar's Bureau)
(name and

of Leninsky District
Location of ZAGS Bureau)

IV-PYa No. 123610

Seal of the Executive Committee
of the District Council
of Workers Deputies of
the City of Minsk, Civil
Registrar's Bureau.

Chief of the Civil
Registrar's Bureau (signature illegible)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1112—Continued

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

One-page document

To the Chief of the Consular
Section of the American Embassy
in Moscow, Mr. McVickers (phon.),
from Lee Harvey Oswald, U. S. citizen
residing in Minsk.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Lee Harvey Oswald, citizen of the U. S. A.,
promise full material support to my wife, Oswald, Marina
Nikolaevna, during her permanent stay in the U. S. A.

/s/ Lee H. Oswald

1/17/62

January 17, 1962. I, BAZHENOV, G. I., assistant
senior notary, of the First Minsk State Notarial Office,
certify to the authenticity of the above signature of citizen
OSWALD, LEE HARVEY, made by him by his own hand in my presence.
Identity of citizen Oswald, Lee Harvey, was verified.

Seal of the First Minsk
State Notarial Office
of the Belorussian SSM.

State fee of 30 kopecks collected

No. on the register 1749

ASSISTANT SENIOR NOTARY: /s/BAZHENOV

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1113—Continued

Настоящий документ
состоит из одного листа
и является
подлинником
подписанного
и заверенного
нотариусом
Л. Харви Освальдом.

Роспись:

В. В. Харви Освальд, гражданин
Соединенных Штатов Америки,
проживающий в г. Минске,
подписал настоящий документ
в присутствии
нотариуса Г. И. Базенова.

Г. И. Базенов

17 января 1962 года, Я, БАЗЕНОВ Г. И., ассистент старшего
нотариуса, первого Минского государственного
нотариального округа, удостоверяю подлинность
подписи Л. Харви Освальда на настоящем документе.
Самостоятельно Г. И. Базенов.



Скопировано 30 коп. По расписке в №.....

Зак. № 1074/62-1749 Базенов

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1113

3:20

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PASSPORT APPLICATION

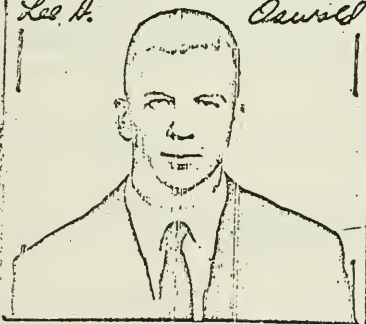
(See Information for Passport Applicants on page 4)

PART I—TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS

(PLEASE PRINT NAME IN FULL) (First name)		(Middle name)	(Last name)
LEE		HARVEY	OSWALD
OF THE UNITED STATES DO HEREBY APPLY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR A PASSPORT.			
DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT			APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE
HEIGHT 5 FT. 11 IN.	HAIR BROWN	EYES GREY	21 SEP 1959

VISIBLE DISTINGUISHING MARKS None		MAIL PASSPORT TO: (PRINT COMPLETE ADDRESS PLAINLY) MR. LEE H. OSWALD 3124 WEST 5TH ST. FORT WORTH, TEXAS	
PLACE OF BIRTH NEW ORLEANS, LA.	DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR) OCT 18, 1939		
OCCUPATION SHIPPING EXPORT AGENT			
PERMANENT RESIDENCE (STREET ADDRESS, CITY, STATE) (If name as in mailing block, write "Name.") 3124 WEST 5TH ST FORT WORTH, TEXAS			

PERSONS TO BE INCLUDED IN PASSPORT			
THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED IF WIFE OR HUSBAND IS TO BE INCLUDED IN APPLICANT'S PASSPORT (INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES IN GROUP PHOTO)			
WIFE'S (HUSBAND'S) FULL LEGAL NAME			
WIFE'S (HUSBAND'S) LAST U. S. PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM			
LOCATION OF ISSUING OFFICE	DATE OF ISSUANCE	Number	
		☐ Submitted herewith ☐ Other disposition (State)	
THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED IF CHILDREN ARE TO BE INCLUDED IN APPLICANT'S PASSPORT (INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES IN GROUP PHOTO)			
NAME IN FULL	PLACE OF BIRTH (CITY, STATE)	DATE OF BIRTH	RESIDED IN THE U. S. FROM TO
	10/25/39		



MY LAST PASSPORT WAS OBTAINED FROM: (NOTE: IF INCLUDED IN ANOTHER PASSPORT, STATE NAME OF BEARER)	
LOCATION OF ISSUING OFFICE	DATE OF ISSUANCE
Number:	
☐ Submitted for cancellation	
☐ Other disposition (State)	
(DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)	

SEP-9-59 800009

LT ACMPPT

SEP-9-59 800009

LT ACSTEL

FATHER'S NAME ROBERT F. LEE OSWALD		FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH NEW ORLEANS, LA.		☒ U. S. Citizen ☐ Not U. S. Citizen	
FATHER'S DATE OF BIRTH DEC. 8, 1908		☒ Father deceased ☐ Father residing at:		Father resided in U. S. From 1908 To DEATH	
MOTHER'S NAME MARGUERITE C. OSWALD		MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH NEW ORLEANS, LA.		☒ U. S. Citizen ☐ Not U. S. Citizen	
MOTHER'S DATE OF BIRTH JULY 3, 1909		☐ Mother deceased ☒ Mother residing at: 3124 W. 5TH FORT WORTH		Mother resided in U. S. From 1909 To THIS DAY	
☒ I was never married ☐ I was last married on		DATE OF MARRIAGE		PRESENT FULL LEGAL NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE	
HUSBAND'S OR WIFE'S PLACE OF BIRTH		HUSBAND'S OR WIFE'S DATE OF BIRTH			

☐ Husband or Wife is U. S. Citizen ☐ Husband or Wife is NOT U. S. Citizen		HUSBAND OR WIFE NOW RESIDING AT	
☐ Marriage not terminated ☐ Marriage terminated by (death) (divorce) on		DATE	

I HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM THE U. S. DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES FOR THE PERIODS STATED. (LIST AGENCIES OF MORE THAN 2 MONTHS' DURATION). (IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED A SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET SHOULD BE USED AND ATTACHED.)

PLACE MILITARY DUTY ENVI	FROM (MONTH DAY YEAR)	TO (MONTH DAY YEAR)
PLACE	FROM	TO
PLACE	FROM	TO

PROPOSED TRAVEL PLANS		PURPOSE OF TRIP	LIST EACH COUNTRY TO BE VISITED
TRAVELING BY ORGANIZED TOUR? ☐ Yes ☒ No		TO ATTEND THE CONFER- OF A. SCHWETZER KHUR SWITZERLAND AND THE UN. OF TURK, TURK FINLAND. TO VISIT HIS OTHER COUNTRY AS A TOURIST	CUBA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ENGLAND FRANCE SWITZERLAND GERMANY FINLAND RUSSIA
PORT OF DEPARTURE NEW ORLEANS NAME OF SHIP OR AIRLINE BRACE LINES	APPROXIMATE DATE OF DEPARTURE SEPT. 20, 1959 NUMBER OF PREVIOUS TRIPS ABROAD WITHIN LAST 12 MONTHS none		
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION SHIP ☒ AIR ☐ OTHER ☐ Departure ☒ ☐ ☐ Return ☒ ☐ ☐		WOULD YOU PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER YOU EXPECT TO TAKE ANOTHER TRIP ABROAD IN THE NEXT: ☒ Year ☐ 2 Years ☐ 5 Years	PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY 4 months

I have not (and any of my children have not), since acquiring United States citizenship, been naturalized as a citizen or as citizens 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 services 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 of competent jurisdiction of committing or of conspiring to commit any act of treason against, or of attempting by force to overthrow, or of bearing arms against 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 armed services of the United States.

[If any of the above-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, or to his wife or his children (when included in this application), the portion which applies should be struck out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath by the person to whom the portion is applicable should be attached and made a part hereof.]

I solemnly swear 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 people to be included in my passport.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Further, I do solemnly swear 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 reservations, or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

(TO BE SIGNED BY APPLICANT IN PRESENCE OF A CLERK OF COURT OR PASSPORT AGENT)

LEE H. OSWALD

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **4th** day of **September**, 19**59**

MGR Inactive I. D. Card
#N4,271,617 SUBMITTED

(SEAL OF COURT)

L. B. WALLACE
Clerk of the Superior Court

Clerk of the Court at **Santa Ana, California**
Passport Agent, Department of State, at **Santa Ana, California**

4 Sept 1959

Separation Section, H&HS., MCAS., El Toro, Santa Ana, California

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that PFC (E-2) Lee Harvey OSWALD, 1653230, U. S. Marine Corps is scheduled to be released from Active Duty and Transferred to the Marine Corps Reserve (Inactive) on 11 September 1959.

[Signature]
W. G. AYERS, JR
1stLt. USMC

LOS ANGELES
PASSPORT OFFICE

1959-SEP 9 AM 9 54

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1114-Continued

101
SCA - Mr. Michel Cioplinick

VO - Mr. Robert F. Hale

Immigrant Visa Case of Mrs. Marina N. OSWALD.

There is attached the Visa Office file in the case of the above-named alien, including a letter drafted for your signature to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and a priority telegram to the Embassy at Moscow.

Mrs. Oswald, nee Marina Nicholaevna Prusakova, born July 17, 1941 at Malsotovsk, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is the wife of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Oswald, who was born October 10, 1939 at New Orleans, defected to the Soviet Union in October 1959, shortly after completing a three-year enlistment in the United States Marine Corps. Although a report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (contained in the file) stated he had had no contact with the Communist Party of America and had shown no proclivities for communism, he stated to the Embassy at Moscow that he intended to become a Soviet national and to reveal to the Soviet authorities all the information he could about his training in the Marine Corps as a radio operator. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald were married April 20, 1961 and presently reside at Minsk, where a child was recently born to them. Mr. Oswald has now become disillusioned with life in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and wishes to return to this country with his family.

This office rendered an opinion on October 3, 1961 that Mrs. Oswald's case could be considered under the provisions of Section 212(a)(20)(1)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in that her membership in the Soviet Trade Union for National Workers could be considered involuntary. The Passport Office has rendered an opinion that Mr. Oswald has not expatriated himself and may be issued a passport for his return to the United States. The Office of Special Consular Services has authorized a repatriation loan to Mr. Oswald. The Soviet authorities have issued exit documentation to Mrs. Oswald and have indicated that such documentation will be issued to Mr. Oswald upon completion of his travel plans.

Moreover, the San Antonio District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service has now replied to the Visa Office that, while it has approved the petition granting Mrs. Oswald nonquota status as an immigrant, it will not waive the sanctions imposed under the provisions of Section 203(p) of the Act against the issuance of immigrant visas in the Soviet Union. An Operations Memorandum was

forwarded

-2-
forwarded to the Embassy containing that information and pointing out that Mrs. Oswald would therefore be required to apply for her visa in a third country.

SCV has now recommended that the Department request Immigration and Naturalization Service to reconsider its refusal to waive the sanctions. The letter to Mr. Farroll and the telegram to Moscow have therefore been drafted for your signature.

Attachments:

Visa Office file on Marina N. P. Oswald.

PL/FA
OFFICE

22 NOV 21 AM 9 44

cc: SOV - Miss Janice
PPT - Miss Knight
SCS - Miss Van Cott

SCA:VO:JED:rapidjb 3/20/62

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH
TRANSMITTAL OF DOCUMENT FOR RETENTION OR DESTRUCTION

TO:	DATE
INR/CS - Mr. McAfee	October 11, 1963
The attached information is for confidential utilization. It is <u>NOT</u> to be disseminated outside the Department. The communication may be RETAINED or DESTROYED; it should <u>NOT</u> be returned to INR. If DESTROYED, security procedures as outlined in Section 1985, Vol. 5, Foreign Affairs Manual must be followed.	
CLASSIFICATION OF ENCLOSED DOCUMENT	
IF SECRET, THE DOCUMENT: consists of <u>1</u> pages; Number <u>2</u> of <u>4</u> copies, Series <u>SY/A</u>.	
SCA (No. 3 of 4 Copies, SY/A) ✓ PPT (No. 4 of 4 Copies, SY/A) SY has file on subject which will be cc: CMA/Mexico (No. 1 of 3 Copies, SY/D) made available in; Sub SS Unit 5; 112 SOV (No. 2 of 3 Copies, SY/D) RAR/P (No. 3 of 3 Copies, SY/D) OCT 16 1963 INR/DDC: JGronley:jcm <i>gr</i> PT/S	
This Transmittal Form Becomes UNCLASSIFIED Upon Removal of Any Classified Enclosures.	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1116

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Wesley J. Liebeler June 17, 1964

FROM : Richard M. Mock

SUBJECT : Oswald's Reading

The following is a list of books that Oswald checked out of the New Orleans Library:

CARD SHOWS RETURN DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE WOULD HAVE BEEN CHECKED OUT
10/3/63	"Goldfinger"	IAN FLEMING	9/29/63
7/8/63	"Thunderball"	"	6/24/63
10/3/63	"Moonraker"	"	9/29/63
9/5/63	"From Russia With Love"	"	8/22/63
10/3/63	"Ape And Essence"	ALDOUS HUXLEY	9/29/63
10/3/63	"Brave New World"	"	9/29/63
9/5/63	"The Sixth Galaxy Reader"	H. L. GOLD	8/22/63
9/5/63	"Portals of Tomorrow"	AUGUST DERLETH	8/22/63
8/13/63	"Mind Partner"	Edited by H. L. GOLD	7/30/63

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1117

CARD SHOWS RETURN DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE WOULD HAVE BEEN CHECKED OUT
8/1/63	"Five Spy Novels"	Selected by HOWARD HAYCRAFT	7/16/63
9/23/63	"Big Book of Science Fiction"	GROFF COLLINS	9/9/63
7/24/63	"The Hugo Winners"	Edited by ISAAC ASIMOV	7/10/63
8/22/63	"The Worlds of Clifford Simak"	CLIFFORD SIMAK	8/2/63
8/19/63	"The Expert Dreamers"	Edited by FREDERICK POHL	8/1/63
8/14/63	"Nine Tomorrows"	ISAAC ASIMOV	7/31/63
8/26/63	"The Treasury of Science Fiction Classics"	Edited by HAROLD KRUESSLER	8/12/63
8/14/63	"Everyday Life In Ancient Rome"	F. R. CONNELL	7/31/63
7/1/63	"Soviet Potentials"	GEORGE B. CRESSEY	6/17/63
7/1/63	"What We Must Know About Communism"	MAURICE DONNERO OVER- SEEN	6/17/63
7/24/63	"Russia Under Khrushchev"	ALEXANDER WERTH	7/10/63
7/15/63	"Portrait of a President"	JOHN F. KENNEDY	7/1/63
6/15/63	"The Huey Long Murder Case"	HERMANN B. DEUTSCH	6/1/63
6/5/63	"Portrait of a Revolutionary: Mao Tse-Tung"	ROBERT PAYNE	5/22/63

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1117—Continued

CARD SHOWS RETURN DATE	TITLE	AUTHOR	DATE WOULD BE BEING RETURNED
6/15/63	"The Berlin Wall"	DAVID AND DAVID MILLER	6/1/63
7/1/63	"This Is My Philosophy"	Edited by WILLIAMS	6/17/63
9/23/63	"The Bridge Over the River Kwai"	PIERRE BOULLE	9/9/63
8/13/63	"The Mittite"	JOEL D. GERSON	7/30/63
7/29/63	"The Blue Kid"	JOHN MOOREHEAD	7/15/63
7/20/63	"One Day in the Life of Pavel Denisovich"	ALEXANDER SOLZHENITSYN	7/6/63
9/23/63	"Ben-Hur"	JAMES WALLACE	9/9/63
7/29/63	"Profiles of Courage"	JOHN F. KENNEDY	7/15/63
7/12/63	"A Fall of Moondust"	A. C. CLARKE	6/23/63
7/20/63	"Hornblower and The Hotspur"	C. S. FORSTER	7/6/63
6/26/63	"Conflict"	ROBERT LICKIE	6/12/63

Oswald read the Russian Opera and Ballet, entitled "Queen of Spades" by Tchaikovsky. (C. D. 735 at pp. 31, 38, 155 and 463.) On page 463 of this same document is noted that Marina said Oswald was very fond of this opera and often played a record of its music.

Marina Oswald in discussing Oswald's reading habits, said that he read generally histories or biographies and she recalled specifically that he read biographies of Hitler, Kennedy and Khrushchev. She is not clear, however, whether he read these books in New Orleans or Dallas. She did recall that he read a book by Eric Maria Remarque, "Time to Live and Time to Die," and that he read a book about Powers, the U-2 Pilot. Other than that, she cannot specifically recall what books he checked out of the Dallas Library. (C. D. 735, p. 475.)

Marina in her testimony has mentioned that Oswald read books of the "Historical Nature," and that he read books by Marx and a two-volume history of the United States. (Marina Oswald 226, 7426, 7429, 7435 and 7360.) Some of Oswald's associates in Texas mentioned that he read books by Marx and Lenin, etc. (Bouhe 56, Keller 14, Paul Gregory 109-10, Bouhe 249-.) Katherine Ford also mentioned that Oswald read some books about how to be a spy. (Ford 2494.)

You are aware of the fact that in his testimony that he liked the movie, "We Were Strangers," which dealt with the assassin of a president of Cuba, and the movie, "Wanted." (Marina Oswald.)

There is testimony to the effect that Oswald read many Soviet magazines. (See Bouhe 57.) Oswald received a letter from Moscow in Russia, saying that a letter from a Russian magazine. (C. D. 47, Item 164; C. D. 235, p. 162.) Oswald wrote the Russian Embassy and asked to subscribe to Pravda or Izvestia or such magazines as, Comrak. (C. D. 235, p. 162.) He said he saw Oswald with a magazine called Ozonek, Bouhe 56.) (C. D. 235, p. 162.)

In September of 1962, Oswald requested a subscription to the Soviet humor magazine, Krokodil. (O. D. 101, p. 2.) Also during this period, Oswald sent for the teachings of Leon Trotsky from the Pioneer Publishers, but apparently didn't get them. (See Notes Attached.)

The following is a list of reading material found in the Chronology:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD sent undated letter to Russian Embassy, Wash., D.C., in re to his wife's passport. He also asked for information on how he could obtain the Russian language magazines, "Pravda" and "Izvestia." (6 p-365)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD received a subscription to the Soviet humor magazine "Krokodil" and sent \$2.50 as payment. Subscription ran for a period of October 1962 to September 1963. (201 p. 2)

Six-page letter addressed "Hello Lee and Marina" signed "Pavel - City of Minsk." (3-5 from LHM) In the letter, the writer talks of subscriptions to Russian magazines and also tells LHM and Marina he is forwarding certain Russian magazines to them. He also tells Marina how to repair her record player. The writer tells Marina to explain to Paul that the basic idea of POODIN'S play, "Man with the Rifle" is contained in the words: "For we do not have to fear men with the rifle." (735 p-182)

Confidential informant advised the FBI that OSWALD was a subscriber to "The Worker." (11 p-2)

On this date (October 27, 1962) OSWALD notified Washington Book Store, Wash., D.C., through which he obtained Soviet magazine subscriptions, that his address had been changed to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas. (201 p-2)

Letter this date (Nov. 3, 1962) acknowledging receipt of OSWALD'S application for membership in the Socialist Workers' Party. It also advised him that the party was forwarding subscription cards for the "Worker" and advised him he should also subscribe to the "International Socialist Review."

During January 1963, OSWALD again wrote to the Washington Book Store, Wash., D.C. and requested subscription to "Krokodil" (Soviet humor magazine), "Pravda" (Soviet newspaper), "Izvestia" (Soviet newspaper), "Life in general" (Soviet magazine), the "agitator" (Soviet magazine of socialist political thinking), and "Krokodil" (the Russian humor magazine). OSWALD enclosed \$13.50 for these subscriptions. These were at OSWALD'S request on December 1963. (201 p-2)

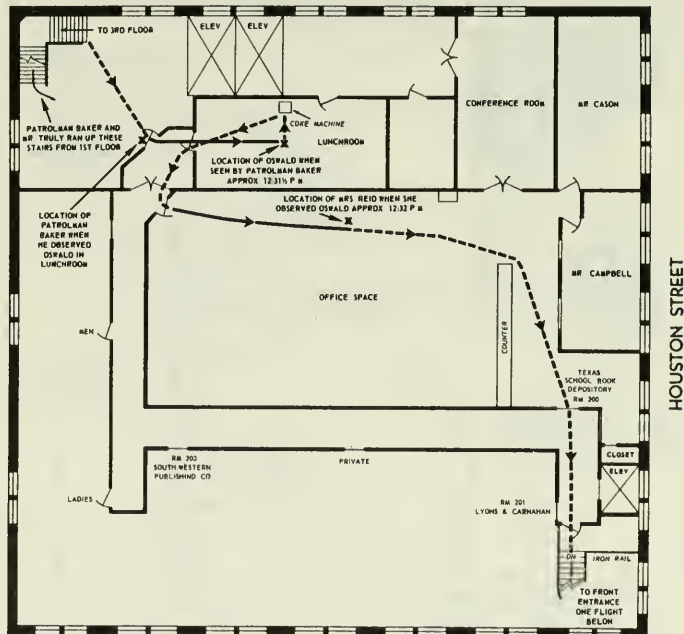
OSWALD OSWALD received a letter from an informant handing out letters on Canal Street. Hearlote stated "Hands Off Cuba - Viva Castro." (12 p-4) He also distributed pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by OSWALD LAMONT printed by "Basic Pamphlets" of New York City. (205 p-769)

Found among OSWALD'S possessions were October 7, 1963 issue of "The Worker" and October 20, 1963 issue of "The Worker." (735 p-461)

Oswald requested a letter dated October 26, 1963, at Post Office Box 2915, New Orleans, and forwarded to 2515 West 24th Street, Irving, Texas. The letter was sent by "AIRTEL" in Minsk and asked OSWALD to send two books, one on Submolecular Biology and the other on Principles of Biochemistry. (365 p-76)

According to records of Dallas Public Library, 1954 Commerce Street, Dallas, LEE H. OSWALD withdrew a book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Prevalot. The book speaks out against the U. S. State Department dealings with the people of South America during the twentieth century. (735 pp. 402, 403)

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY DIAGRAM OF SECOND FLOOR



— KNOWN ROUTE OF OSWALD
- - - ASSUMED ROUTE OF OSWALD

ELM STREET

5 0 5 10 15 20
SCALE IN FEET



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1118

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

— Commission Exhibit No. 1119

September 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone call of Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff on July 22, 1964, requesting the preparation of visual aids depicting the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination and the location of eyewitnesses who saw Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippit killing.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald between 12:33 P. M. and 1:50 P. M. on November 22, 1963. The distances indicated are based upon speedometer readings recorded by Inspector Leo J. Gauthier while tracing the described route in an automobile on August 17, 1964.
2. Location of eyewitnesses to the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippit killing.

The enclosed visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Redlich and comply with his referenced telephone call.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

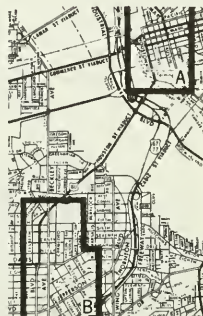
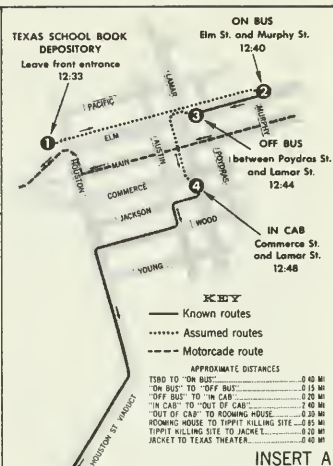
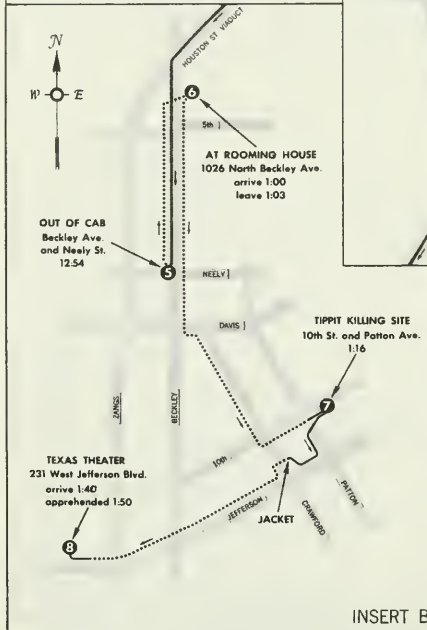
Enclosures (8)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1119

WHEREABOUTS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

between
12:33 P.M. and 1:50 P.M.
November 22, 1963

(ALL TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE)



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1119-A

Commission Exhibit No. 1120

EMERGENCY LOAN RECORD - LEE HARVEY OSWALD

JUNE 1, 1962

Promissory note executed at American Embassy Moscow in total of \$435.71 for transportation Moscow-New York.

AUGUST 13, 1962

Received \$10.00 (cash) from Oswald, 270 Mercedes Street, Ft. Worth, Texas. Posted August 14, 1962.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1962

Received \$9.71 (money order) from Oswald, 270 Mercedes Street, Ft. Worth, Texas. Posted September 6, 1962.

OCTOBER 10, 1962

Received \$10.00 (postal money order) from Oswald, 270 Mercedes Street, Ft. Worth, Texas. Posted October 11, 1962.

NOVEMBER 19, 1962

Received \$10.00 (postal money order) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Posted November 20, 1962.

DECEMBER 11, 1962

Received \$190.00 (two postal money orders) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Posted December 12, 1962.

JANUARY 9, 1963

Received \$100.00 (postal money order) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Posted January 10, 1963.

JANUARY 29, 1963

Received \$106.00 (two money orders) from Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas Texas. Posted February 7, 1963. PAID IN FULL.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1120

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 1 of 1
Encl. No. 1
Dep. No. 317
From Moscow

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Deputy Associate Commissioner, Travel Control
Central Office, Washington, D. C.

FROM : J. W. Holland, District Director
San Antonio, Texas

SUBJECT : Waiver of Sanctions; Visa Petition; Lee Harvey Oswald;
petitioner and Marina N. Oswald, beneficiary.

Attention: Examinations.

Al2 530 645
DATE: January 31,
1962

The subject petition, supporting documents, and relating file are transmitted herewith. It will be noted that an Order of Denial has been entered. The case is certified to the Central Office for final decision.

Although the petition was completed by the Dallas office to show approval, such action was not sustained by this office, and the petition has not been approved. The petitioner has not been notified as to final action.

/s/ J. W. HOLLAND

AIR MAIL

Received
Feb. 7 1962
Division

A TRUE COPY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1121

TO: American Embassy, Moscow
July 15, 1961

Dear Sirs,

As per instructions I am writing to inform you of the process and progress, of our visas.

We have approved the local "OVSEP" office and the results are not discouraging. However there have been some unusual and crude attempts on my wife at her place of work. While we were still in Moscow, the foreman at her place of work were notified that she and I went into to Embassy for the purpose of visas. Then there followed the usual, "every of the people" meeting, in which in her absence, she was censored and her friends at work warned against speaking with her. However, these tactics are quite useless, and my wife stood up well, without getting into trouble.

We are continuing the process and will keep you informed as to the overall picture.

Sincerely yours,
Lee H. Oswald
(Embassy replied July 24, 1961)

TO: American Embassy, Moscow
August

Dear Sirs:

Here are the copies of the wedding certificate and birth certificate requested by the Embassy in relation with the entrance visa into the US for my wife, Marina N. Oswald.

If other copies of these documents are necessary or if other documents are required please inform me.

Yours truly
Lee H. Oswald

TO: American Embassy, Moscow
August 8, 1961

Dear Sirs,

Since my American passport was stamped "Valid only for direct travel to the U.S." I would like to know if it would be permissible for me to travel through Poland to Berlin by train, when I leave Kizil, since I cannot

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1122

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

Page 2 of 3
Encl. No. 1
Dep. No. 317
From Moscow

afford to fly direct from Moscow to New York.

My relations are also unable to help me, financially.

I believe I could catch a military hop back to the States, from Berlin.

If the Embassy can advise or assist me I would appreciate it.

Perhaps a letter from the Embassy explaining my position, which I could then show the military in Berlin, would assist me to get a hop.

I sincerely hope you will give attention to my request.

Thank you
Lee H. Oswald

TO: the American Embassy
Moscow U.S.S.R., Oct. 4, 1961

Dear Sirs:

I am hereby requesting the Offices of the American Embassy and the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Thompson, to set upon my case in regards to my application to the Soviet authorities for an exit visa.

This application was made on July 20, 1961, and although three months have already elapsed I have not received this visa. There was no difficulty with the application itself or with the supporting documents including my valid American passport No. 1733242, which was returned to my on July 8, 1961, at the American Embassy in Moscow, where it had been kept for safe-keeping.

I have made repeated inquiries to the proper offices in Minsk but I have, as yet, to receive a satisfactory answer.

I believe there is justification for an official inquiry, directed to the department of "Internal Affairs, Prospekt Stalin 15, Minsk," and the offices of the "address and passport office," Ulitsa Moskva, Colonel Petrakov director."

Also, I believe it is doubly important for an official inquiry, since there have been systematic and concerted attempts to intimidate my wife into withdrawing her application for on visa. I have notified the Embassy in regard to these incidents by the local authorities in regard to my wife, these incidents had resulted in my wife being hospitalized for a five day

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(Classification)

Page 3 of 3
Encl. No. 1
Dep. No. 317
From Moscow

period, on September 22, 1961, for nervous exhaustion.

On July 11, 1961 I executed a petition to classify status of alien for issuance of immigration visa. on behalf of my wife, I assume there has been no difficulty with it.

I think it is within the lawful right, and in the interest of, the United States government, and the American Embassy, Moscow, to look into this case on my behalf.

Yours very truly
Lee H. Oswald
(Embassy replied October 12, 1961)

Memorandum

TO : VO - Mr. John D. Crump

DATE: March 16, 1962

FROM : SOV - Robert M. Owen

SUBJECT: Operation of Sanctions Imposed by Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in Case of Mrs. Marina N. Oswald

It has come to the attention of SOV that in approving the petition granting Mrs. Marina N. Oswald non-quota status the San Antonio District Office of INS did not include a waiver of the sanction against the issuance of the visa imposed by Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. It would, therefore, be necessary for Mrs. Oswald to proceed to a third country and there apply for a United States visa instead of receiving a visa at Moscow when her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, is documented for a return to the US as an American citizen.

Lee Harvey Oswald is an American citizen who defected from the US and decided to reside permanently in the Soviet Union. Although he made known to the Embassy his original intention to renounce American citizenship, he never completed the formalities. When he became disillusioned with life in the Soviet Union, he requested passport facilities to return to the US. After due consideration the Passport Office made the decision that Oswald is still an American citizen; the Embassy has been authorized to issue him a passport for return to the US; and SC3 has authorized a loan of \$500 to enable him to travel to the US with his Soviet wife and recently born child.

SOV believes it is in the interest of the US to get Lee Harvey Oswald and his family out of the Soviet Union and on their way to this country as soon as possible. An unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable, Oswald may well refuse to leave the USSR or subsequently attempt to return there if we should make it impossible for him to be accompanied from Moscow by his wife and child.

Such action on our part also would permit the Soviet Government to argue that although it had issued an exit visa to Mrs. Oswald to prevent the separation of a family, the United States Government had imposed a forced separation by refusing to issue her a visa. Obviously, this would weaken our Embassy's position in encouraging positive Soviet action in other cases involving Soviet citizen relatives of US citizens.

Also

Also to be considered is the fact that we have granted a loan of \$500, sufficient only to bring the family to New York. There is a strong possibility that a New York or other welfare agency will have to support the family during a stop-over in New York and pay for their onward travel to Texas since Oswald only has a total fund of \$700. A detour to a third country would require additional United States funds.

SOV recommends that INS be asked to reconsider on an urgent basis its decision regarding the 243(g) waiver for Mrs. Oswald.

In view of the foregoing, it is recommended that a telegram be sent to the Embassy at Moscow advising it to withhold action on VO's recent CM on the subject OPERATIONS: Case of Mrs. Marina N. Oswald. In this connection, the Embassy's WIRCM No. 2434 of March 15 which asked when a decision on the petition and waiver could be expected, apparently was motivated in part by the fact that Oswald is using up his funds while awaiting documentation.

3/16/62 - Mr. Levine of INS Central Office indicated telephonically that case had been carefully considered and decision made at Assistant or Deputy Assistant Commissioner level. Therefore, although not wishing to comment on likelihood of reversal, he felt that any further requesting a review of the case should come from the Director or Acting Administrator. JCR

FILE

Action Completed.....

To:.....

CN:.....

Re: *Mr. Crump*Re: *Mr. Crump*Re: *Mr. Crump*

Reply:.....

Date: 3/16/62 Initial: *JCR/dj*EUR:SOV: *RM* (Enclosure)



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Moscow, USSR,
January 5, 1962.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,
Ulitsa Kalinina,
House 1, Apartment 24,
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of December 27, 1961, concerning your desire to return to the United States.

The Embassy has not yet been notified of the issuance of Soviet exit visas to you or your wife. Presumably, in your case, an exit visa cannot be issued until you are in possession of a valid passport.

In reply to your questions, a passport can normally be extended at the Embassy within a single full workday if we are informed of your arrival in advance. Following issuance, the passport will be yours to keep until the completion of your travel.

Your wife's immigrant visa application will take somewhat longer to formulate inasmuch as she still lacks an approved visa petition and an affidavit of support or offer of employment. In regard to this latter requirement, there is enclosed an information sheet describing various types of satisfactory evidence which may be submitted in your wife's behalf.

Considering the documentation necessary, you may wish to proceed to the United States alone in order to facilitate the issuance of your wife's visa.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel G. Wise
Samuel G. Wise
American Consul

Enclosure:

Form DSL-845

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1124



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EVIDENCE WHICH CAN BE PRESENTED TO MEET THE
PUBLIC CHARGE PROVISION OF THE LAW

Section 212(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of the United States requires that an applicant for an immigrant visa establish to the satisfaction of the consular officer at the time of his application for a visa, and also to the satisfaction of the United States Immigration officials at the time of his application for admission into the United States, that he is not likely at any time to become a public charge.

An applicant for an immigrant visa may generally meet the public charge requirements of the law by the presentation of documentary evidence, in duplicate, establishing that:

- he has, or will have, in the United States funds of his own sufficient to provide for his support;
- he has employment awaiting him in the United States which will provide an adequate income; or
- relatives or friends in the United States will assure his support. Since recent court decisions have held that affidavits of support constitute only a moral and not a legal obligation these affidavits have significance only to the extent that they show compelling moral reasons which prompt the affiant to assume responsibility for the alien should he be in need of assistance.

EVIDENCE OF APPLICANT'S OWN FUNDS

An applicant who has, or will have, in the United States funds of his own available for his support may submit to the consular officer one or more of the following items:

- statement from an officer of a bank showing present balance of applicant's account, date account was opened, and average balance during the year. If there have been recent unusually large deposits an explanation thereof should be given.
- proof of ownership of property or real estate, in the form of a letter from a lawyer, broker or responsible real estate agent showing its present valuation. Any mortgages or loans against the property must be stated.
- letter or letters verifying ownership of stocks and bonds, with present market value indicated;
- statement from insurance company showing policies held and present cash surrender value;
- proof of income from business investments or other sources.

PREARRANGED EMPLOYMENT

Evidence of prearranged employment should be presented in the form of a written statement, in duplicate, from the prospective employer, on his business letterhead or if he has no letterhead in the form of an affidavit.

The statement or affidavit should:

- contain a definite offer of employment;
- state whether the employment will be immediately available upon the applicant's arrival in the United States;

(c) specify

051-104
10-10-66

(c) specify the location, type and duration (whether seasonal, temporary or indefinite) of the employment offered;

(d) specify the rate or range of compensation to be paid;

(e) be of fairly recent date and

(f) if the prospective employer is an individual rather than a firm, name evidence proving that the individual is in a financial position to carry out the offer of employment.

AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT

There are no prescribed forms to be used by persons in the United States who desire to furnish sponsorship in the form of a so-called affidavit of support for presentation to the consular.

Each sponsor should furnish a statement, in duplicate, in affidavit form to show his willingness and financial ability to contribute to the applicant's support and his reasons in detail for sponsoring the applicant.

The sponsor's statement should include:

- information regarding his income;
- where material, information regarding his resources;
- his obligations for the support of members of his own family and other persons, if any;
- his other obligations and expenses;
- plans and arrangements made for the applicant's reception and support in the absence of a legal obligation to support the applicant.

To substantiate the information regarding his income and resources the sponsor may attach to his affidavit:

- certified or notarized copies of his latest income tax return;
- a statement, in duplicate, from his employer showing his salary and the length and permanency of employment;
- a statement, in duplicate, from an officer of a bank regarding his account, showing the date the account was opened and the present balance;
- any other evidence adequate to establish his financial ability to carry out his undertaking toward the applicant for what might be an indefinite period of time.

If the sponsor is a well established businessman, he may submit a rating from a recognized concern in lieu of the foregoing.

The sponsor should include in his affidavit a statement concerning his status in the United States, i.e., if he is a United States citizen or a legal resident of the United States. The consular officer may require proof to substantiate this statement.

If the sponsor is married, the affidavit should be jointly signed by both husband and wife.

IMPORTANT: All support documents must be presented to the consular officer in duplicate.

Affidavits of support prepared by sponsors on behalf of visa applicants are considered to have expired after one year has elapsed from the date when they were executed.

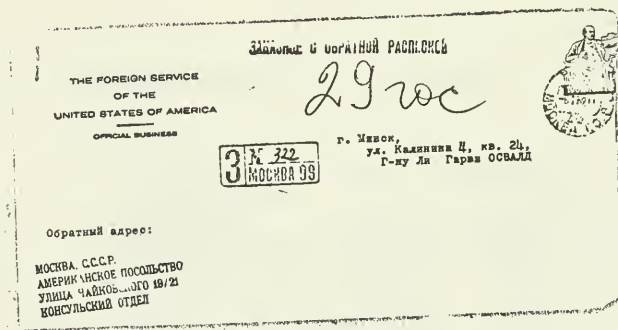
NOTE: If the consular officer considers it advisable, he may suggest the posting of a "public charge bond" with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. If the posting of a bond is suggested, no further consideration can be given the application for an immigrant visa until the consular officer has been informed by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service that the bond has been posted in behalf of the applicant.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O - 345141 (10)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1124—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1124—Continued



Commission Exhibit No. 1124



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1124—Continued

Translation From Russian

(Envelope)
(Top center) Registered with return receipt
(Handwriting) 29 government (?)

(Block stamp) Z No. 322
Moscow 99

(addressee) Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald
4 Kalinina St., Apt. 24
Minsk

(Lower left)

Return address:
Consular Division
American Embassy
19/21 Chaikovsky Street
Moscow, USSR

(Moscow postmark illegible)
Minsk: postmark (on back)
Jan. 16, 1962

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1124—Continued

On November 22, 1963, when
Lee Harvey Oswald came to
his room at 1026 N. Beckley,
and put on a zipper jacket
and left the house I saw
him standing at the bus stop
just across the sidewalk and
driveway to the right side
of the house. I was standing
by the television in front of
it adjusting it when I heard
a car horn blow and I leaned
over to the left and looked
through the window ~~straight~~
marvel to the television and
I could see the man who I
first knew as Art Lee and
later learned was Oswald
standing at the bus stop.

I then went back to the TV
and did not see him
again. I was about two
feet from the window when
I saw him. The T.V. was
in the front room in sight
corner or front of house

Mrs. Earlene Roberts

June 8-1964

6

November 27, 1963
8:45 a.m.

Report of my participation in the activities surrounding
the assassination of

PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

I awoke at 6:30 a.m. on November 22, 1963. At
7:00 a.m. I looked through the window in the hotel in
Fort Worth, Texas which overlooked the parking lot in
which provisions had been made for President Kennedy to
address the public at 8:30 a.m. At that time there was
a considerable gathering. It had been raining and most
of the people were in raincoats and carried umbrellas.
Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. O'Brien came into my room and also
viewed the area from my window.

At 8:30 a.m. the day was overcast, but the
rain had stopped. President Kennedy proceeded to the
platform and addressed the very enthusiastic crowd. He
then returned to the hotel and had breakfast during which
he also made an address which was televised. Following
this, he left by motorcade for the airport. The crowds
along the road were very enthusiastic.

On arrival in Dallas, Texas there was a long
motorcade. Mrs. Lincoln, the President's Secretary, and
I were in what Mr. Behn called the VIP car, which followed

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126

-2-

the cars containing the local and national representatives. The motorcade proceeded; the crowds on the roadway were overwhelming, large and enthusiastic past the main buildings. As we neared the viaduct, the crowds thinned out somewhat at the square and we made a right turn. As we were about to make this turn, something happened forward but we were not exactly aware what had happened, however, we did realize that something was wrong. Our motorcade then proceeded at a much more rapid rate and went to the Trade Mart. On arriving at the Mart, Chief Hendrix and I passed through the dining area and secured the aid of the Secret Service who had no knowledge of the exact whereabouts of the motorcade. Agent Burger commandeered a car and a police escort led us at a rapid rate to the hospital arriving there between three and five minutes following the arrival of the President.

I went directly to the Emergency Room on the ground floor of the hospital and Mrs. Kennedy was seated in a folding chair directly beside the door of the small room in which the President was being observed. I immediately entered the room, went to the head of the table and viewed the President. It was evident that death was imminent and that he was in a hopeless condition. Fluids had been started and he was being given extra cardiac

-3-

massage. The team was working to supply "O" Rh negative blood and I informed them that his blood group was "O" Pb positive. Due to the nature of the condition my direct services to him at that moment would have interfered with the action of the team which was in progress.

I went out in the corridor and spoke to Mrs. Kennedy. She expressed a desire to be in the room, realizing that death was imminent and that it was so right to be as close as she could, I overrode the protests of some of the people in the room and brought Mrs. Kennedy inside the door where she stood and with my arms protecting her, she momentarily rested her head on my shoulder. At one point she knelt in prayer for a few seconds and then arose and stood quietly. The cardiac pacemaker machine was brought in and was being prepared to be used, however, at this moment one of the doctors said there was no use as his life was gone, which I verified.

I told Mrs. Kennedy that the President was dead. She walked to the table, touched the foot and kissed the instep, then walked to the side of the table and felt his hand. The upper portion of his body was covered with a white cloth. A Priest, name is not known, was in the emergency room during this period and stepped forward and anointed the President and gave the last rites. I asked

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126—Continued

him to recite the prayers for the dead, which he did and the response was made by Mrs. Kennedy and me. I then walked out of the room with Mrs. Kennedy, who again sat on the chair and expressed her desire to remain with the President's body continually until he was returned to the White House.

At this point, I stepped to someone and asked for the Superintendent of the hospital and with a Secret Service Agent ordered him to get with dispatch a conveyance and a casket to carry the body back to Washington. I spoke to Dr. Clark at this time who was the neurosurgeon in charge of the activity, and informed him that I would like the necessary papers and to expedite departure of the body from that area. At this time the medical examiner for the city of Dallas came in and I explained to him the necessity of quick action. He said that the remains could not be moved and that further examinations would have to be done there as this was a homicide case and they would have to go through procedures at that point. I informed him again that it was essential that we have him moved immediately as Mrs. Kennedy was going to stay exactly where she was until such movement was effected. With some difficulty, one of the local judges appeared and I asked him to make the necessary arrangements. After having called the local

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126--Continued

sheriff on the phone, some confusion resulted in this delay. By that time the casket had arrived and the body was transferred to it.

I supervised the transfer and the room was vacated. Mrs. Kennedy proceeded to follow the casket. At this point, I again examined the room and they had cleaned the room. The roses which had been in the car with the President were in the wastebasket, however, and two roses which had broken off were lying on the floor. I picked them up and put them in my pocket. I then followed the cortege to the emergency room entrance and rode in the ambulance beside the coffin with Mrs. Kennedy sitting at the head of the coffin on the small chair. Clint Hill was with her; I can not remember exactly who else at this moment. On the way to the plane, we rode in silence for awhile. I then reached into the pocket and took out the roses I had gotten from the floor and gave them to Mrs. Kennedy stating what they were. She took them, put them in her jacket pocket, smiled and thanked me.

We arrived at the plane and the casket was carried by members of the Secret Service and some of the Air Force people to the Presidential compartment in which the chairs had been removed from one side, and the coffin placed in this area.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126--Continued

-6-

Throughout the plane trip, Mrs. Kennedy sat in the vicinity of the coffin talking to Mr. O'Donnell and various close members of the party. During the course of the flight, determination of the immediate action on arrival in Washington was made to assure complete compliance with Mrs. Kennedy's wishes. I spoke to her while kneeling on the floor so I would be at the level of her face rather than leaning forward, and expressed complete desire of all of us and especially of myself to comply with her wishes, stating that it was necessary that the President be taken to a hospital prior to going to the White House. She questioned why and I stated it must be determined, if possible, the type of bullet used and compare this with future material found. I stated frankly that I had no preference, that it could be any hospital, but that I did feel that, if possible, it should be a military hospital for security measures. The question was answered by her stating that she wanted the President taken to Bethesda Naval Hospital. Arrangements were made on the ground for departure to Walter Reed Army Hospital or Bethesda Naval Hospital, as the case may be.

Mrs. Kennedy decided that she would accompany the body to Bethesda Naval Hospital and ride in the ambulance. I assured Mrs. Kennedy at this point that I would remain with the President until he was returned to the White House. The

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126—Continued

-7-

body was carried by the Secret Service and assisted by the members of the Air Force "1" crew. The body was removed from the plane by an elevated truck at the level of the exit from the plane. Mrs. Kennedy, the Attorney General, members of the Secret Service and I were on the platform which was lowered to the ground level. The casket was removed by the same group and placed in the waiting ambulance. I was the last to alight from the platform.

Mrs. Kennedy, the Attorney General and Clint Hill rode with the body in the rear compartment of the ambulance. The driver, Paul Landis and I rode in the driver's compartment to the hospital. Mrs. Kennedy upon arrival at the hospital went to the 17th floor with the members of the party. The body was taken to the mortuary where I met it and observed its transfer to the table. The examination was performed by Commander Humes and members of his staff. Also present were Admiral Kenny, Admiral Galloway, and Captain Canada. General McHugh had remained in the vicinity of the President constantly throughout this time.

I made numerous trips to the 17th floor for reassurance to those in that area and to supply them with some idea of the contemplated departure time. On one of these occasions, Mrs. Kennedy spoke to me in the bedroom

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126—Continued

of the suite expressing her appreciation which was greatly valued by me and which I will long remember. The body of the President was fully clothed in a blue suit, white shirt, tie, socks and shoes. His hair was combed in the usual fashion and his appearance in the casket gave no evidence of the injury he had received. During the examination we received a call from the 17th floor in regard to Mrs. Kennedy's wedding ring which was in place on the ring finger in the appropriate position. This ring I removed personally and carried to her on the 17th floor and gave it to her in person. The original casket which had been used to transport the body from Dallas had been mahogany colored and of metallic composition. This was replaced by a solid mahogany wooden casket. The casket was again placed in the United States Navy ambulance at Mrs. Kennedy's request and Mrs. Kennedy rode in the ambulance section with the Attorney General and Clint Hill. I accompanied the President's body back to the White House where it was taken immediately to the East Room and placed on a dais. On arrival, the guard was stationed and there were several priests who said prayers for the dead. Mrs. Kennedy then at the completion of these rites retired to the second floor.

I have no knowledge as to whether Mrs. Kennedy ever viewed the body after it left the hospital in Dallas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126--Continued

The following day we had a request for the St. Christopher medal which the President always carried in his wallet. The wallet and the rest of the clothes had been taken into custody of the Secret Service and was obtained by Mr. O'Leary and the St. Christopher medal given to Mrs. Kennedy. It was stated that she wished to have this placed in the casket with the President's body.

/s/ George G. Burkley
Physician to the President

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1126--Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DL 100-10461

Copy to: 1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: JOHN W. FAIN
Date: 7/3/61

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: Dallas 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

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 8/17/60. Subject born 10/18/39, 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

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 28, 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 28, 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, 1956, 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.

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; at 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 28, 1960, she had received a letter from this college to the effect that subject was expected to arrive on April 20, 1960.

On February 28, 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 28, 1961, that subject, assigned serial number 1653230, had enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, while residing at 9836 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 26, who was formerly in the U. S. Air Force, and JOHN EDWARD PIC, age 28, 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. 11313239.

I. Physical Description

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD also on April 28, 1960, furnished the following description of LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	20 (1960)
Date of birth:	October 18, 1939
Place of birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana.
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	165 lbs.
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Light brown, wavy

J. Identification Record

On February 21, 1961, the following advised they had no record in their files identifiable with subject:

B. W. SPEARS, Identification Division, and CONNIE ODUM, Central Records Division, Fort Worth, Texas, Police Department, and W. M. YOUNG, Identification Division, Tarrant County, Sheriff's Office.

K. Photograph

On April 28, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE 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 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.

On April 28, 1960, Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, who was then employed at Methodist Orphans Home, 1111 Herring 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 about 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. Love."

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

DL 100-10461

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. 142,688" 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 16, 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 25, 1960, stamped, "Retour Departi." She stated that on the reverse side of this envelope was stamped "Mockhan Noytant, Moscow, Russia," January 18, 1960," and also the following lettering "MEKXATHAPOAKO."

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 Congresswoman and with the U. S. State Department inasmuch as she has been very much alarmed for fear that something might have happened to subject.

- 7 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1127-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 18, 1961, revealed that this file contained a Photostat of a telegram from the Department of State, Moscow, Russia, dated October 31, 1959, at 7:59 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 stated 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

- 8 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1127-Continued

DL 100-10461

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. MEEK, 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 MEEK 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.

DL 100-10461

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 No. 1127—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
July 3, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-10461

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference Report of SA JOHN W. FAIN, Dallas, 7/3/61.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

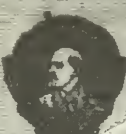
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1127—Continued

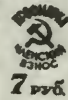
ПРОФСОЮЗНЫЙ БИЛЕТ
ПРАФСОЮЗНЫЙ БИЛЕТ

04000

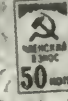
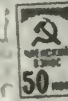
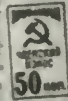
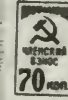
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128

 ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ СССР ПРОФСОЮЗНЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 01311655 Профсоюз Рабочих электростанций и электротехнических работ Фамилия <i>Освальд</i> И. О. <i>Александров</i> Год рождения <i>1939</i> Профессия <i>слесарь</i> Год вступления в союз <i>1960</i> Наименование организации, выдавшей билет <i>Завод Мининского района</i> <i>1-й с/м. к.</i> Председатель комитета <i>Григорьев</i>	 ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ СОЮЗЫ СССР ПРАФСОЮЗНЫЙ БИЛЕТ Профсоюз Рабочих электростанций и электротехнических работ Прозвище <i>Саван</i> Имя, имя на бабки <i>Л. Карий</i> Год рождения <i>1939</i> Профессия <i>слесарь</i> Год вступления в союз <i>1960</i> Наименование организации, выдавшей билет <i>Завод Мининского района</i> <i>1-й с/м. к.</i> Председатель комитета <i>Григорьев</i>
--	--

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

1 9 60			
Студзень Январь	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
Май Май	Чэрвень Июнь	Ліпень Июль	Жнівень Август
Верасень Сентябрь	Кастрычнік Октябрь	Лістапад Ноябрь	Снежань Декабрь
 8 руб	 8 руб	 7 руб	 70 коп

33

1 9 61			
Студзень Январь	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
 Май Май	 Чэрвень Июнь	 Ліпень Июль	 Жнівень Август
 Верасень Сентябрь	 Кастрычнік Октябрь	 Лістапад Ноябрь	 Снежань Декабрь
 70 коп		 20 коп	 50 коп

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

1 9 62			
 50 коп	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
Май Май	Чэрвень Июнь	Ліпень Июль	Жнівень Август
Верасень Сентябрь	Кастрычнік Октябрь	Лістапад Ноябрь	Снежань Декабрь

33

1 9 63			
Студзень Январь	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
Май Май	Чэрвень Июнь	Ліпень Июль	Жнівень Август
Верасень Сентябрь	Кастрычнік Октябрь	Лістапад Ноябрь	Снежань Декабрь

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

1 9			
Студзень Январь	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
Май Май	Чэрвень Июнь	Ліпень Июль	Жнівень Август
Верасень Сентябрь	Кастрычнік Октябрь	Лістапад Ноябрь	Снежань Декабрь

1 9			
Студзень Январь	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
Май Май	Чэрвень Июнь	Ліпень Июль	Жнівень Август
Верасень Сентябрь	Кастрычнік Октябрь	Лістапад Ноябрь	Снежань Декабрь

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

1 9			
Студзень Январь	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
Май Май	Чэрвень Июнь	Ліпень Июль	Жнівень Август
Верасень Сентябрь	Кастрычнік Октябрь	Лістапад Ноябрь	Снежань Декабрь

1 9			
Студзень Январь	Люты Февраль	Сакавік Март	Красавік Апрель
Май Май	Чэрвень Июнь	Ліпень Июль	Жнівень Август
Верасень Сентябрь	Кастрычнік Октябрь	Лістапад Ноябрь	Снежань Декабрь

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

1 2			
Студень	Листопад	Січень	Квітень
Януарь	Февраль	Март	Апрель
			
Май	Чэрвень	Ліпень	Жнівень
Май	Іюнь	Ліпень	Август
			
Верасень	Кастрычнік	Лістапад	Студзень
Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь

АДЗНАНІ АБ ПРЭМ'Е НА УЧОТ І ЗНОЦІ З УЧОТ
 ОТМЕТЫ О ВРЕМЕНИ НА УЧЕТ И СЧЕТЫ С УЧЕТА

Дата	Назва підприємства, яке приєднало до учоту і зносу з учоту	Водіть, печатка
		

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

АДЗНАНІ АБ ПРЭМ'Е НА УЧОТ І ЗНОЦІ З УЧОТ
 ОТМЕТЫ О ВРЕМЕНИ НА УЧЕТ И СЧЕТЫ С УЧЕТА

Дата	Назва підприємства, яке приєднало до учоту і зносу з учоту	Водіть, печатка
		

АДЗНАНІ—ОТМЕТЫ

*Вистави Сантара
 1960 Мінський
 радио завод
 м. Красного Б,
 Минск
 Белорусского С.С.С.Р.
 в Арзфсоюз
 организации*

Моск. печ. ф-ка Гознака. 1960. Зак. 11895. Бэл.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Union membership booklet of Lee Harvey Oswald

Photo No. 1:

* * *

Left Page:(Seal with a
picture of Lenin
in the center)

TRADE-UNIONS OF THE USSR

TRADE-UNION CARD
No. 01311655Trade-Union: Electric Power Plant and Electrical Industry
WorkersSurname OSWALDName and patronymic ALEX (sic) HARVEYYear of birth 1939Profession Locksmith (or "metal worker")Year joined the union 1960

Name of organization issuing the card

FACTORY COMMITTEE OF THE MINSK RADIO STATIONSeptember 1, 1960Chairman of the
Committee /s/ Flisov (?)Stamp of the
Trade-Union of Workers --
(the rest of the line
obliterated)
of the Minsk Radio
Factory.

1128 1128

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

Right page:This page contains the identical information as
the left page, except that the printing is in Belorussian,
and OSWALD'S first name and patronymic are listed as "LEE
HARVEY" rather than "ALEX HARVEY"; the photo of Oswald
appears in the lower right corner of this page.

* * *

Photo No. 2Left page:

1960

January	February	March	April
May	June	July	August

(Spaces for stamps are not filled for
the above months.)September (a stamp shows that 8 rubles'
membership dues were paid).

October: ditto

November: (a stamp shows that membership
dues in the amount of 7 rubles
were paid)December: (a stamp shows that membership
dues in the amount of 70 kopecks
were paid).

* * *

Right page:

1961

(Stamps on this page show that membership
dues in the amount of 70 kopecks each were
paid for January, February, and September;
in March only 10 kopecks were paid; in April -
30 kopecks; in May, June, July, and August -
50 kopecks each. None was paid in October.
and 20 kopecks each for November and December.)

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

Photo No. 3

Left page:

1962

(Stamps on this page show that membership dues in the amount of 50 kopecks each were paid for January, February, March and April. No stamps or any notations appear for the rest of the months of 1962.)

* * *

Right page:

1963

No stamps or any notations appear on this page.

* * *

The next four pages with spaces for stamps for each month of the year (photos Nos. 4 and 5) are left unfilled.

* * *

Photo No. 6

Left page: unfilled.

* * *

Right page:

RECORD OF REGISTRATION AND CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

Date	Name of trade-union organization registering and taking off the register	Signature and Stamp
------	--	---------------------

1962(?)	Minsk Radio Factory ul. Krasnogo 5 Minsk
---------	--

OSWILD

5/17/62 Minsk Radio Factory

Taken off the register.

Stamp: Trade-Union of Workers of --- (the rest of the line obliterated). Factory Committee of the Minsk Radio Factory.

-3-

Photo No. 7

Left page: Same headings as on preceding page; no entries on this page.

* * *

Right page:

NOTATIONS

(Writing in longhand, apparently in Oswald's own handwriting):

"Entered, trade-union organization September, 1960, the Minsk Radio Factory, ul. Krasnogo 5, Minsk Belorussian SSSR (sic)"

* * *

Translator's Note: Each page of the membership booklet carries a watermark with the legend: "TRADE-UNIONS ARE A SCHOOL OF COMMUNISM."

-4-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1128—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/28/63

O. V. CAMPBELL, Vice President, Texas School Book Depository, Elm and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, while employed by the Texas School Book Depository from October 16 to November 22, 1963, was paid semi-monthly in cash. He received two payments of \$104.41 each on October 31, 1963 and November 15, 1963. In addition he now has pay due him of \$43.37 which is unclaimed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 6, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 1130

1

TROY C. BOND, principal, public evening school located at Crozier Tech High School, 2218 Bryan, advised their records indicated LEE H. OSWALD, 602 Elebeth, a commercial photographer for Jagger's Printing Company, 532 Browder, enrolled at their school on January 14, 1963. He advised that his age was 23 years and he had gone to high school but did not wish high school credits for this course. He enrolled in a beginner's typing course from January 28, 1963 until he stopped on April 8, 1963. He said he took the course each evening from 6:15 P.M. to 7:15 P.M., and Mrs. YOKUM was his teacher. He said the course primarily dealt with the general knowledge of the keyboard. He said he paid a \$9.00 tuition fee on January 28, 1963 under Receipt No. 24817.

Mr. BOND advised that Mr. SEAL of the Secret Service talked to them this morning about OSWALD's record and they also interviewed Mrs. YOKUM, OSWALD's teacher, who recalled she kept a little black book on all of her class pupils, but could not recall whether or not she had commented about OSWALD. He advised that the Secret Service intended to get in touch with Mrs. YOKUM at a latter date when she had a chance to review her little black diary.

220

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent BARDWELL, D. ODUM/sab Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1129

on 12-5-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ROBERT M. BASHAM 92 Date dictated 12-5-63
JAMES J. WARD

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1130



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

M E M O R A N D U M

Honorables J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm a telephonic request received by Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau from Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff on September 11, 1964, regarding cartons at the Texas School Book Depository;

The approximate weight of each of the Rolling Readers' cartons with contents was eight pounds.

The average weight of each of the other two cartons at the window with contents was fifty-five pounds.

Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, advised there were no cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository which could not be handled by one male individual.

Mr. Scatterday furnished the above information telephonically to Mr. Redlich on September 11, 1964, pursuant to Mr. Redlich's request.

Sincerely yours,

TO: Files

FROM: S. R. Pollak

DATE: September 18, 1964

A description of the physical appearance of Ruth Hyde Peine appears in at least two FBI reports in the files of the Commission. Commission Document 207, page 5 which is a report of SA Arthur F. Hodgins, December 10, 1963, reports that on a "Student Qualification Sheet" of Antioch College, the exact date of which does not appear but which was apparently prepared in 1950-1951, Ruth Peine was shown to have been born September 3, 1932, to be 5'10" and to weight 148 pounds.

In Commission Document 211, page 2, which is a report of Carl E. Graham, December 16, 1964, it appears that in her passport application prepared in May, 1952, Mrs. Peine gave her height as 5'10", and showed brown hair, brown eyes and no distinguishing marks or scars.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1132

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1131

December 5, 1963

Date

Commission Exhibit No. 1133

1

BARBARA DAUGHERTY, Clerk, Customer Service - Personal, Main Office, Lone Star Gas Company, Service Records, 301 Harwood Street, advised gas service was turned on at 214 West Neeley on receipt of a request made by LEE H. OSWALD. Miss DAUGHERTY advised that from the records she was unable to determine if this had been by phone or had been in person inasmuch as their records did not reflect the manner in which the request had been received, but stated it was the policy of the Lone Star Gas Company to connect service and then request a deposit by mail.

On the date service was connected, March 4, 1963, a letter was addressed to LEE H. OSWALD, 214 West Neeley, requesting a deposit of \$10.00. This \$10.00 deposit was received by the Lone Star Gas Company on March 8, 1963 and credited under Deposit No. B 91453.

No payments were ever made by OSWALD following his posting of this \$10.00 deposit.

Miss DAUGHERTY advised their records reflected the following bills had been mailed to this address from the date service was connected until it was disconnected on October 11, 1963:

March	\$ 4.15
April	2.03
May	1.53
June	1.53
July	1.53
August	1.53
September	1.53

Total \$13.83

Since no payment had been received and the unpaid bills exceeded the original \$10.00 deposit, on October 11, 1963 service was disconnected and the original \$10.00 deposit plus 35% interest which had accrued, was applied toward this \$13.83 bill, leaving a balance of \$3.48.

on 12-5-63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN WHP Date dictated 12-5-63
JAMES C. KENNEDY JKK

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1133

December 5, 1963

Date

1

Mrs. H. B. DILLARD, Adjustment Clerk, Dallas City Water and Sewage Department, City Hall, Room 103, advised the Dallas City Water and Sewage Department had a signed contract bearing the name L. H. OSWALD, Account No. 15-08-5675, reflecting a \$5.00 deposit had been made on March 4, 1963 for services on Meter No. 42616 located 214 West Neeley, Dallas, Texas.

On March 28, 1963, a gross bill of \$3.27 was mailed to L. H. OSWALD at 214 West Neeley Street, reflecting service from March 4, 1963 to March 20, 1963 when the water meter had been read. This bill bore a notice that the discount date extended to April 9, 1963 and payment before that time would be \$2.97.

Mrs. DILLARD stated that the \$2.97 which went through their bookkeeping system on April 4, 1963, would indicate that it was probably paid that day. She did state, however, that bills actually paid late in the afternoon of one day would be run through the bookkeeping department on the following day. Mrs. DILLARD stated there was no method whereby they could definitely ascertain whether or not this \$2.97 had been paid late in the afternoon of April 3, 1963 or paid on April 4, 1963.

The next bill mailed by the Water Department to L. H. OSWALD, 214 West Neeley Street, was in the amount of \$4.00 net. This bill was not paid by OSWALD. Service continued until May 20, 1963, when service was disconnected and at that time an additional \$2.51 bill had accumulated for service, making a total of \$6.51. At the time service was disconnected on May 20, 1963 and the \$5.00 deposit was applied to this amount, the records of the Water and Sewage Department reflected \$1.51 still owing unpaid.

At the time service was discontinued, the apartment was vacant, and, having received no forwarding notice, the original \$5.00 deposit was applied toward the accrued water bill.

on 12-5-63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN WHP Date dictated 12-5-63
JAMES C. KENNEDY JKK

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1134

1Date 11/25/83Date November 25, 1983

Mrs. DIXIE L. WILSON, Principal Clerk, Selective Service Local Boards 111-114, Moscham Building, advised that Selective Service records reflect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD registered on September 14, 1959, with Local Board 114, Ft. Worth, and he has SSN 41-114-39-532. OSWALD was born October 18, 1939, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and resided at 3124 W. 5th Street, Ft. Worth, when he registered. He listed as his nearest relative, a brother, ROBERT OSWALD, 7313 Davenport Street, Ft. Worth. OSWALD served in the U. S. Marine Corps from October 24, 1959, to November 7, 1959, when he was honorably discharged. In the military service he was an electronics operator and his civil occupation was that of a radio operator. On February 2, 1980, OSWALD was classified IV-A.

A newspaper clipping reflected that OSWALD attended Arlington High School one year before he entered the U. S. Marine Corps and he went to Moscow five weeks after his discharge from the Marine Corps.

With regard to Selective Service card bearing the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SSN 43-354-39-37, Mrs. WILSON advised that the numeral 43 is a prefix for the state of Vermont and 354 is the indicated Local Board. The state of Vermont has only 14 Local Boards therefore this appears to be an altered card.

With regard to Selective Service card bearing the name ALEK JAMES HIDEEL, SSN 42-224-39-5321, Local Board No. 4, Ft. Worth, Texas, Mrs. WILSON advised there is no Local Board No. 4 in Ft. Worth. She stated the numeral 42 is a prefix for the state of Utah and 224 is the indicated Local Board. The state of Utah has only 39 Local Boards therefore this appears to be a fictitious registration card.

on 11/22/83 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS:vm Date dictated 11/22/83

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1135

1

WILLIS G. SHORT, Secretary-Treasurer, Merchants Retail Credit Association, advised he is unable to locate any record of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or ALEK JAMES HIDEEL, or O. H. LEE.

on 11/24/83 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1839
by Special Agents PAUL E. WULFF and
JAMES W. SWINFORD Date dictated 11/24/83

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1135-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/6/63

Mr. M. W. STEVENSON, Deputy Chief, Criminal Investigative Division, Dallas Police Department, advised that a review of their records failed to reflect that they had ever had LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a suspect in any case in the Dallas Police Department and that OSWALD was unknown to them prior to November 22, 1963, at the time he was arrested in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

1

DL 89-43
JDW:mvs

On November 29, 1963 and December 2, 1963, files of Dallas banks listed hereinafter contained no record of business transactions with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, L. R. OSWALD, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEK J. HIDEELL, ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, O. H. LEE, MARINA OSWALD:

Name of Bank	Bank Employee Furnishing Info	Date	Contacting Agent
Republic National Bank	W. K. THURMAN Assistant Auditor	12-2-63	GASTON C. THOMPSON
Wynnewood State Bank	MAURICE A. THARP Vice President	12-2-63	"
Northwest National Bank of Dallas	ROY MITCHELL President	12-2-63	"
Grove State Bank	JOE LOWE Vice President	12-2-63	"
Buckner State Bank	EDWARD L. VINT President	12-2-63	"
Park Cities Bank and Trust Company	C. M. CHAPMAN President	11-29-63	ROBERT C. LISH
Preston State Bank	HARRY YEAGER Vice President and Cashier	11-29-63	"
Hillcrest State Bank of University Park	D. R. PORTER Executive Vice President	11-29-63	"
Mercantile National Bank at Dallas	CHARLES NOWLIN Vice President	11-29-63	J. DOYLE WILLIAMS
Industrial Bank and Trust Company	BILLY WALLACE Cashier	11-29-63	"

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN/mfr Date dictated 12/6/63

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175

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1135—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1135—Continued

Date November 26, 19632
DL 89-43

Name of Bank	Bank Employee Furnishing Info	Date	Contacting Agent
National Bank of Commerce	LELAND E. STENTON Auditor	11-29-63	J. DOYLE WILLIAMS
First National Bank in Dallas	ROY B. LAMBERT Auditor	11-29-63	ALFRED C. KILLINGTON
Bank of Services and Trust	J. B. LINDQUIST Cashier	11-29-63	"
First Citizens Bank	JAMES WEST Cashier	11-29-63	"
Wair Park National Bank	PAUL JESTER, Jr. Cashier	11-29-63	"
Empire State Bank	OASTON WOOD Vice President	12-2-63	RAYMOND C. ECKENRODE
Texas Bank and Trust Company	BILL LYDAY Vice President	12-2-63	"
Lakewood State Bank	ALEX BURR Vice President and Cashier	12-2-63	"
American Bank and Trust Company	CARL COREY Head Teller	11-29-63	EMORY E. HORTON
Exchange Bank and Trust Company	BOBBY WILLIAMS Cashier	11-29-63	"
Greenville Avenue State Bank	JACK MAYS Vice President	11-29-63	"
Merchants State Bank	V. P. SCHUMACHER President	11-29-63	"
South Oak Cliff State Bank	CLIFFORD THYFAULT Vice President	11-29-63	"

Special Agent JOHN H. GRIMES, U. S. Secret Service, made available U. S. Postal Money Order Number 2202130462, in the amount of \$21.45, payable to Klein's Sporting Goods, signed A. HIDEELL, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, issued March 12, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and endorsed in favor of First National Bank of Chicago by Klein's. This postal money order bears Klein's stamp Number 5091144. The initials of the employee issuing this postal money order are not discernible but appear to be "A.L."

This money order was hand carried to the FBI Laboratory where it was turned over to Special Agent JAMES T. FREEMAN.

It is noted this money order had been handled by various Post Office Department and Secret Service personnel.

176

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1135-Continued

On 11/24/63 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 89-75
by SA LESLIE B. CHISHOLM, JR.:ddt Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1136

FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN

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11/30/63

Date

H. W. MICHAELIS, Office Manager, George Rose and Company, Inc., 1225 South Grand Avenue, advised that Smith and Wesson .38 revolver, Victory model, with Parkerized finish, bearing serial number V 510210, and assembly number 65248, had been a part of a shipment in one of five cases of similar guns purchased by his company from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, 360 Craig Street West, Montreal, Canada. It was shipped by the latter company to Rose on December 18, 1962, and received by Rose on January 3, 1963, via Acme Fast Freight. This gun originally had a five-inch barrel, but it had been shortened to two and one-half inches, and the original sight then was replaced on the gun by Gunsmith M. L. JOHNSON, 13440 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys, California, exact date unknown. This gun was originally received by Rose as a .38 Special with no re-chambering done locally, and no alterations made by Rose's gunsmith, other than to shorten the barrel and reset the sight. MICHAELIS located and furnished a printed mail order form clipped from a publication, which he could not identify, which had been received by his company ordering one ".38 ST. W. 2" BEL." for \$29.95. This order transmitted \$10 cash, bore an illegible name, which appears to be A. G. or A. J. HIDELE, age 28, date of order, January 27 (no year shown), Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The order was filled out in ink and witnessing the statement thereon that the person ordering the gun was a U. S. citizen, not convicted of a felony, was a name which appeared to be D. E. DRITTAL. Also written in ink on the order form was an order for one box of ammunition and one holster, but a line was drawn through these items, cancelling that portion of the order.

The above order was mailed to, and shipped out under the name of Seaport Traders, Inc., 1221 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, which MICHAELIS stated is the name under which his company does mail order business.

MICHAELIS also furnished Seaport Traders invoice number A 5371, prepared under date of March 13, 1963, to ship "S & W .38 Special 2" Commando" to A. J. HIDELE, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas Texas, balance o.o.d. \$19.95.

2
LA 89-75

The order was actually shipped March 20, 1963, via Railway Express, which collected the remaining \$19.95, which Railway Express then sent to Seaport Traders, Inc., also collecting \$1.27 o.o.d. service charge.

MICHAELIS also furnished the shipping copy of the above invoice, the Railway Express Agency receipt completed at the time the gun was furnished Railway Express, and a Railway Express form showing that \$19.95 had been collected from HIDELE, and paid to Seaport Traders, Inc.

On 11/30/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-75
by SA JAMES W. WOOD:jab 11/30/63
by ~~1-2-6~~ 4-2-7 Date dictated

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230

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

WFO 105-37111

Report of: **CARL E. GRAHAM**
Date: **12/2/63**

Office: **Washington, D.C.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Field Office File #: **105-37111**Bureau File #: **105-62555**Title: **LEE HARVEY OSWALD**Character: **INTERNAL SECURITY - R**

Synopsis:

Information in State Department files concerning subject's travel to USSR, repatriation, and related information set forth, including passport data. Results of review of CIA file re OSWALD set out. Department of HEW files contain information reflecting OSWALD arrived U.S. 6/13/62 aboard "SS Maasdam" at New York City. OSWALD listed a Sgt. ROBERT HIDEELL and Lt. J. EVANS, both USMC, as references for employment during 1963. OSWALD reportedly known to one JOSE LANUSA, Miami. Information received OSWALD known to STEPHEN YVES L'EANDES, JAMES F. RIZZUTO and one EARL PERRY during service in USMC in 1956. Results of investigation re these persons set forth. Investigation at Washington, D.C., to determine subject's travel during period 9/17 - 23/63 included and negative. Informant advised subject notified Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., of contact with Soviet Embassy, Mexico City. U.S. Postal Money Order Number 2202130462, payable to Klein's Sporting Goods, signed A. HIDEELL, RO. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, obtained and furnished FBI Laboratory. Results of investigation of miscellaneous complaints set out.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

	Page
Information From Records of U.S. Department of State	2
Review of Government Agency Records	22
Persons Alleged to Know LEE HARVEY OSWALD	24
Travel of LEE HARVEY OSWALD	31
Investigation re Purchase of Rifle	35
Miscellaneous Complaints	36

- 1-A -

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WFO 105-37111
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INFORMATION FROM RECORDS OF U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The following information was obtained November 22, 1963, by SA KENNETH J. HASER from records at the Office of Special Consular Services, U.S. Department of State (USDS):

Records of this agency disclosed a copy of a letter dated March 6, 1960, from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 1605 8th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, to Congressman JIM WRIGHT of Texas, in which she explained her son, a former member of the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC), had gone to Moscow, Soviet Union, in October, 1959, three days after his discharge from the USMC. Her letter explained she had written to her son and enclosed a check for \$20 but he had replied by letter advising he was unable to cash the check but needed money. She advised she then sent him a foreign money order for \$25 but had received no further word from him. She advised the Congressman she would like assurance that if her son changed his mind he would be in a position financially or otherwise to return home. She sought the assistance of the Congressman for any information he could learn concerning her son. This letter was acknowledged by communication March 21, 1960, to Congressman WRIGHT and by letter March 30, 1960, to Mrs. OSWALD in which it was stated the American Embassy in Moscow had been requested to submit a report concerning his whereabouts. USDS sent a follow-up letter to Moscow June 22, 1960.

This file also contained a memorandum of a conversation January 26, 1961, concerning a meeting attended by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD; Mr. EDWARD J. HICKEY, Deputy Director, Passport Office; Mr. DENMAN F. STANFIELD of the Office of Special Consular Services, and Mr. D. E. BOSTER, Office of Soviet Union Affairs, USDS. This memorandum of conversation is as follows:

"Mrs. OSWALD came in to discuss the situation with regard to her son, LEE OSWALD, who had gone to the Soviet Union and attempted to renounce his citizenship in a visit to the Embassy on October 31, 1959. Mrs. OSWALD said she had come to Washington

WFO 105-37111
2

to see what further could be done to help her son, indicating that she did not feel that the Department had done as much as it should in his case. She also said she thought there was some possibility that her son had in fact gone to the Soviet Union as a U.S. secret agent, and if this were true she wished the appropriate authorities to know that she was destitute and should receive some compensation.

"Mrs. OSWALD was assured that there was no evidence to suggest that her son had gone to the Soviet Union as an 'agent' and that she should dismiss any such idea. With respect to her son's citizenship status, Mr. HICKEY explained that he had not yet taken the necessary steps in order legally to renounce his citizenship. At the same time, we did not know whether he had taken any action which would deprive him of his American citizenship under our laws. Mrs. OSWALD conceded that there was a good possibility that her son was acting in full knowledge of what he was doing and preferred the Soviet way of life. If this were the case, she would respect his right to do so.

"It was agreed that the Department would send a new instruction to the Embassy at Moscow asking that the Soviet Foreign Ministry be informed that Mrs. OSWALD had not heard from her son in several months and was very anxious to have word from him.

"Mrs. OSWALD said that her address at the present time was Box 305, Boyd, Texas."

The file at Special Consular Services (SCS) showed that on February 1, 1961, the State Department advised the American Embassy, Moscow, Mrs. OSWALD had called at the Department on January 26, 1961; that she had not heard from

her son since December, 1959, when he was residing at Hotel Metropole, Moscow. The Embassy was requested to advise the Soviet Foreign Ministry that Mrs. OSWALD was worried concerning the safety of her son and she was anxious to hear from him.

In a communication February 28, 1961, from the American Embassy, Moscow, the Department of State was advised the American Embassy had received on February 13, 1961, an undated letter from LEE HARVEY OSWALD postmarked Minsk, Russia, February 5, 1961, and at Moscow, Russia, February 11, 1961. OSWALD's letter stated since he had received no reply to his letter of December, 1960, he was again requesting consideration of his request for the return of his American passport. He further stated he desired to return to the U.S. if the American Government could agree to drop any legal proceedings against him. He further added that if he could show Soviet authorities his American passport the Soviet authorities would give him an exit visa. He stated the Soviets at no time had insisted that he acquire Russian citizenship and he was living in the Soviet Union with non-permanent type papers as a foreigner. He stated he could not leave Minsk without permission so was communicating with the American Embassy by mail instead of calling there in person. He stated he was maintaining his American citizenship. This letter showed his address then as Ulitsa Kalinina, House 4, Apartment 24, Minsk; it was suggested the Department of State might desire to furnish this address to Mrs. OSWALD. The American Embassy at Moscow stated it was writing to OSWALD suggesting he come to the Embassy for an interview. The Embassy added that as a last resort OSWALD's passport would be mailed to him. The Embassy further inquired whether OSWALD was subject to any prosecution should he enter jurisdiction of the United States and if so the Embassy asked whether there was any objection in communicating this information to OSWALD.

On March 22, 1961, the Office of Special Consular Services furnished Mrs. OSWALD the address of her son in Moscow and by return letter March 27, 1961, bearing her

address as 1612 Hurley, Fort Worth, Texas, Mrs. OSWALD inquired if her son would have to have money to return home and whether she was advised to write to him. By return letter April 7, 1961, SCS advised Mrs. OSWALD there was no reason why she should not communicate with her son and in addition she was briefly informed of the contents of a message set out below dated March 24, 1961, received from the American Embassy in Moscow.

On March 24, 1961, the American Embassy, Moscow, advised the Department of State of the receipt of a letter from OSWALD dated March 20, 1961, and bearing the postmark of Minsk, Russia, dated March 5, 1961, and the postmark of Moscow, Russia, dated March 17, 1961. The letter related OSWALD had advised he found it inconvenient to come to Moscow for the sole purpose of an interview and he did not think it would be appropriate for him to seek Soviet permission to leave Minsk; that he did not intend to abuse his position there and he saw no reason why preliminary inquiries of the Embassy could not be sent to him by questionnaires. The American Embassy stated in its message March 24, 1961, to the Department of State that the Embassy had written to OSWALD pointing out it was the position of the Soviet Government to interpose no objection to visits to the Embassy by American citizens residing in the Soviet Union; furthermore, in order for the Embassy to determine his citizenship status, a personal interview was desired with OSWALD in order that pertinent statements could be taken under oath before a Consular officer.

By letter April 9, 1961, Mrs. OSWALD advised SCS she felt the inconvenience in coming to Moscow from Minsk on the part of her son involved possibly a lack of funds and she noted that for her trip to Washington she had borrowed \$135 on her life insurance. She further claimed she had been forced to sell personal belongings in order to move back to Fort Worth, Texas, to find work. She said she had a 1954 automobile which she would be willing to sell in order to help her son if such were necessary. She added that a brother of LEE OSWALD had told her LEE had gone over there on his own accord, so let him get back the same way. In her letter to SCS she stated there were lots of extenuating circumstances in the case.

WFO 105-37111
5

By communication May 26, 1961, the American Embassy, Moscow, advised the Department of State of the receipt of an undated letter from OSWALD bearing a postmark May 16, 1961, Minsk, Russia. In this OSWALD stated he desired full guarantees he would not be persecuted under any circumstances for any acts pertaining to this case, should he return to the U.S. OSWALD stated if this "condition" could not be met he would try to have relatives see about getting something done in Washington. In this letter OSWALD stated he was married to a Russian woman who would want to accompany him to the U.S. He added his status with the Soviet Union was the same as before, "without citizenship." The Embassy letter pointed out that if OSWALD's designation as "without citizenship" was so described in his Soviet internal passport, such would be prima facie indication the Soviet Government would not regard him as a Soviet citizen. The Embassy stated it thus appeared OSWALD had not yet expatriated himself under Section 349 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. The Embassy cautioned against mailing OSWALD's passport to him and stated the Embassy would request instructions from the Department of State before granting him a passport or a Certificate of Identity; further inquired whether OSWALD should be considered entitled to protection of the U.S. Government abroad under these circumstances. By letter June 21, 1961, the Department of State Security and Consular Services furnished a brief summary of this matter to the mother of OSWALD.

By communication July 11, 1961, the Embassy in Moscow reported OSWALD had appeared at the Embassy July 8, 1961, relative to his desire to return to the U.S. with his wife. On that occasion he executed a questionnaire concerning possibly expatriate acts and lengthy questioning of him furnished no evidence of any action which might have caused him to lose his U.S. citizenship. On this occasion OSWALD exhibited to Embassy officials his Soviet internal "stateless" passport number 311479 issued January 14, 1960, at Moscow, considered to be prima facie evidence OSWALD was not regarded as a Soviet citizen. On the occasion of this interview OSWALD claimed he never had applied for Soviet citizenship and he related that since

WFO 105-37111
6

January 13, 1960, he had been employed at the Belorussian Radio and Television Factory, Minsk, as a metal worker in a research shop. He further claimed he took no oath and signed no papers for employment and he asserted his earnings were 90 rubles a month. OSWALD stated he did not join any trade union organization; never had been called upon to make any radio, press or personal statements concerning his decision to live in the Soviet Union. He stated he had been interviewed briefly at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow on the third day after his arrival by Radio Moscow but only a few routine comments were made of no political significance.

This communication dated July 11, 1961, from the American Embassy further advised OSWALD claimed never to have been subjected to questioning or briefing by Soviet authorities concerning his life before entering the Soviet Union and he had never provided such information to any Soviet organization. He further stated he doubted that he would have given any information acquired as a radar operator in the USMC despite statements made at the Embassy on October 31, 1959. The Embassy communication stated OSWALD exhibited some anxiety over possible imprisonment for his remaining in the Soviet Union and OSWALD was told informally by Embassy officials they did not perceive on what grounds he might be prosecuted leading to lengthy imprisonment; however, OSWALD was clearly informed Embassy officials could give him no assurances concerning prosecution and this was understood by OSWALD.

OSWALD further advised the Embassy he was married April 30, 1961, to MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PUSAKOVA, a dental technician, and he was arranging for his wife to join him in Moscow for the purpose of an interview concerning visa arrangements to come to the U.S. OSWALD's passport was returned to him made valid only for return to the U.S. for the purpose of his making an application for a Soviet exit visa in Minsk. The Embassy communication continued with the comment, "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on OSWALD."

WFO 105-37111

7

He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the U.S. and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him." OSWALD on this occasion stated that he had been in contact with his mother and a brother in the U.S.; that he had about 200 rubles and he and his wife would save more money for eventual costs of travelling to the U.S.

WFO 105-37111

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By letter August 16, 1961 the Office of Special Consular Services (SCS) informed OSWALD's mother briefly of this report from the American Embassy in Moscow, citing his desire to return to the United States with his wife and at the same time noting that he had been in touch with his mother and brother.

By communication October 12, 1961 the American Embassy furnished to the Department of State the texts of four letters from OSWALD received between July, 1961 and October, 1961 in which OSWALD detailed his difficulties in obtaining Soviet exit visas for himself and his wife and noting they were subject of increasing harassment in Minsk. He requested the Embassy to make some official inquiry concerning the visa applications of himself and wife but the Embassy advised it had informed OSWALD there was no way of influencing Soviet action on applications for exit visas. The Embassy also noted it had advised OSWALD his wife's visa petition to come to the United States had not yet been approved.

By communication January 16, 1962 the American Embassy in Moscow forwarded copies of correspondence between OSWALD and the Embassy, the Embassy noted he had been issued a new Soviet residence permit valid until July 5, 1962 and that OSWALD had been assured by Soviet authorities of exit documentation upon request, valid for 45 days. This communication further advised SCS of notification by Soviet authorities of the assurance of a foreign passport for Mrs. OSWALD together with an exit visa valid until December 1, 1962. It was stated OSWALD desired to delay his departure until his wife's application for an immigration visa to the United States was in order and OSWALD further advised his wife was expecting a child in March, 1962. The Embassy stated OSWALD also raised the question of a loan of money for repatriation and the Embassy requested the Department of State to furnish appropriate advice. In reply the Department of State advised the American Embassy in Moscow that OSWALD's mother was endeavoring to raise money but her success appeared to be doubtful; further, a loan would not be approved without receipt of an application according to regulations.

By letter January 25, 1962 the Security and Consular Services advised OSWALD's mother of the last developments and requested her advice concerning the source of repatriation funds.

- 2 -

The SCS file reflected that on January 24, 1962 the Department of State telephoned the International Rescue Committee (IRC), 251 Park Avenue, New York City concerning possible payment of transportation costs for the OSWALD family from the Soviet Union. In reply the IRC advised the State Department it had received information concerning this case but was unable to take any action; however, in any event IRC would not furnish funds for return since this organization handled only refugee cases. On February 1, 1962 SCS, in reply to an inquiry from Mrs. OSWALD, advised her that IRC assistance would be possible only for the wife of OSWALD and further pointed out it was doubtful that her suggestion of publicizing her son's story with an appeal for help would offer any solution to his problem.

On February 9, 1962 SCS forwarded to Senator JOHN T. TOWER of Texas copies of correspondence between OSWALD and SCS dating between July, 1961 and January, 1962. It was noted that copies of correspondence sent to Senator TOWER by OSWALD were not available. The file reflected in correspondence between the American Embassy and the State Department during February and March, 1962 concerning details of the repatriation loan that a daughter had been born to the wife of OSWALD on February 15, 1962. It was noted as of January, 1962 the address of the mother of OSWALD was Box 982, Vernon, Texas.

The SCS file contained a letter May 25, 1962 from the mother of OSWALD at 316 East Donnell, Crowell, Texas, in which she explained the inability to raise funds; pointed out LEE OSWALD had spent three years in the Marine Corps and a brother had spent four years in the United States Air Force and that the circumstances which sent LEE to Moscow are the same as those keeping him there - lack of money. In a letter to Mrs. OSWALD in Texas dated June 1, 1962 she was advised that her son and his family were departing Moscow on that date en route to Rotterdam, Holland, where they would sail on the SS "Maasdam" due to arrive in New York City June 13, 1962.

By letter June 15, 1962 SCS notified the Bureau of Public Assistance, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C., concerning the travel plans of the OSWALD family and the address of his mother in Texas.

Records of the Office of Finance, United States Department of State (OF), reviewed by SA KENNETH J. HASER on November 22, 1963 reflected LEE HARVEY OSWALD signed a promissory note June 1, 1962 at the Embassy of the United States, Moscow, Russia.

- 13 -

for the loan of \$435.71 for purposes of transportation of himself and family to the United States. This loan record account number for LEE HARVEY OSWALD is 38210 and reflected as of July 26, 1962 an original debt of \$435.71.

SA HASER on November 27, 1963 ascertained information concerning the repayment of OSWALD's promissory note to the Department of State:

A remittance of \$10 cash dated August 7, 1962 was received August 13, 1962 from OSWALD at 7313 Davenport Street, Port Worth, Texas. Receipt of this payment was posted August 14, 1962 and identified as Deposit Document Number 50 dated August 15, 1962.

Another remittance dated September 1, 1962 was received September 5, 1962 and consisted of a United States postal money order for \$9.75, money order number 11-56417562 from OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This record was posted in State Department records September 6, 1962 and payment is reflected on State Deposit Document 78 dated September 7, 1962.

A remittance consisting of a \$10 postal money order number 11-56418866 was dated October 6, 1962 and received October 10, 1962 from OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Street, Fort Worth, Texas. This payment was posted October 11, 1962 and recorded on State Deposit Document 127 dated October 12, 1962.

United States postal money order number 11-58380709 for \$10 dated November 14, 1962 was received November 19, 1962 from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This payment was posted to the account November 20, 1962 and payment recorded on State Deposit Document 171 dated November 21, 1962. On December 11, 1962 a remittance dated December 7, 1962 in the amount of \$190 was received in two postal money orders in the amounts of \$100 and \$90. These were postal money orders bearing numbers 11-58384596 and 11-58384597, respectively; both from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payments were posted on Department of State records December 12, 1962 and recorded on State Deposit Document 199 dated December 13, 1962.

On January 9, 1963 a \$100 postal money order number 2-202000060 dated January 5, 1963 was received from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payment was posted on State Department records January 10, 1963 and recorded on State Deposit Document 220 dated January 11, 1963.

- 11 -

On January 29, 1963 a payment of \$106 was received in the form of two money orders dated January 25, 1963. These postal money orders were serial numbers 2,202,003,534 and 2,202,003,535 in the amounts of \$100 and \$6, received from OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The payments were posted February 7, 1963 and the account marked "paid in full" recorded in State Deposit Document 258 dated February 11, 1963.

Files of the Office of Finance, Department of State reflect that on January 11, 1963 the Department of State wrote to OSWALD at Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, noting there had been mailed to him a receipt for \$10 which should have been for the amount \$100 and apology was made for this error. This file also contains five undated letters and one letter dated December 7, 1962 in which were enclosed notifications of credit for his various payments to his account.

It will be noted that when the Department of State Office of Finance ledger card on the OSWALD account originally was reviewed, the final bookkeeping date was shown as "1/7/63" but a later review of this record reflects the Department of State has corrected this date to "2/7/63" which is the correct date as reflected by supporting documents.

With regard to the five United States postal money orders dated September 1, 1962, October 6, 1962, November 14, 1962 and December 7, 1962, Mr. HERBERT MARKS, Finance Office, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., advised SA JOHN J. GORMAN on November 29, 1963 the originals of the five money orders presently are located at the Post Office Money Order Center, Kansas City, Missouri.

With regard to the three money orders dated January 5, 1963 and January 25, 1963 the following information was obtained by SA GORMAN on November 29, 1963:

Mr. CHARLES E. MC CUSKER, Federal Records Center, Alexandria, Virginia, made available the originals of three United States postal money orders described as follows:

Money order number 2,202,000,060 dated January 5, 1963 was issued at the Dallas, Texas, General Post Office in the amount of \$100 payable to the Department of State. This money order reflected the signature of the purchaser as LEE H. OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Money order 2,202,003,534 dated January 25, 1963 in the amount of \$100 payable to the

- 12 -

Department of State was purchased at the Dallas Post Office and the name and address of purchaser did not appear thereon. Money order number 2,202,003,535 dated January 25, 1963 in the amount of \$6 was purchased at the General Post Office, Dallas, Texas, on that date and made payable to the Department of State. It was noted the name and address of purchaser did not appear on this money order.

Additional information noted by SA HASER in the file of the Office of Special Consular Services, United States Department of State reflected a copy of the promissory statement signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on June 1, 1962 at Moscow and witnessed by WINIFRED WILLIAMS at the American Embassy. This statement outlined the cost of transporting his family as \$418 plus 105.94 rubles. OSWALD contributed 90 rubles toward the price of his rail tickets so the total obligation amounted to \$435.71. At this time OSWALD agreed to repay this sum with the understanding he would not be furnished a passport for foreign travel until his obligation to the United States Government was liquidated. In this statement he also authorized repayment of his loan from any moneys due him from the Veterans Administration or any other United States Government agency.

On November 23, 1963 SA HASER ascertained the Bureau of European Affairs, Department of State, had additional information concerning OSWALD. It was noted the American Embassy, Moscow had notified the Department of State of the receipt of a letter dated November 3, 1959 from OSWALD, then at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, Russia. This letter from OSWALD is set forth as follows:

"I, Lee Harvey Oswald, do hereby request that my present United States citizenship be revoked.

"I appeared in person, at the consulate office of the United States Embassy, Moscow, on Oct. 31st, for the purpose of signing the formal papers to this effect. This legal right I was refused at that time.

"I wish to protest against this action, and against the conduct of the official of the United States consular service who acted on behalf of the United States government.

- 13 -

Date November 29, 1963

WFO 105-37111

6

"My application, requesting that I be considered for citizenship in the Soviet Union is now pending before the Suprem Soviet of the U.S.S.R. In the event of acceptance, I will request my government to lodge a formal protest regarding this incident.

"/S/ Lee Harvey Oswald"

With regard to this letter from OSWALD the American Embassy advised the Department of State that reply was being made to OSWALD, reiterating his right to renounce citizenship but pointing out that only renunciation in a manner prescribed by law would be valid and as he had been informed on October 31, 1959, if he appeared at the Embassy on a normal business day and made the request, necessary documents for his citizenship renunciation would be prepared.

Files of the Bureau of European Affairs also contained a memorandum dated January 24, 1962 from the American Embassy in Moscow advising that OSWALD had informed the Embassy on January 16, 1962 he would not consider proceeding to the United States alone for any reason, particularly since it seemed his passport would be confiscated upon his arrival. It further pointed out OSWALD pressed for action on the petition for an American visa for his wife and in support thereof submitted affidavits stating he was fully employable in fields of metals and electronics. The Embassy advised on this occasion OSWALD had been informed there was considerable doubt about the adequacy of his supporting affidavits and suggested that in order to meet the public charge provision of his wife's admission to the United States, he should get supporting affidavit from a close relative in the United States.

1 Mr. JOHN E. HEVRON, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., 317 Baronne Street, advised that his company's records show that the electric and gas meters at the apartment rented by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 4907 Magazine Street, were read on May 24, 1963 and a bill was rendered for \$2.85 which was due on or before June 17, 1963. The records do not show the date this bill was paid or whether the payment was made by cash or check.

The electric and gas meters were read on June 25, 1963 and a bill of \$7.22 was rendered and was paid in cash on July 17, 1963. The electric and gas meters were again read on July 25, 1963 and a bill for \$8.54 was rendered, which bill was paid in cash on August 13, 1963.

The meters were again read on August 26, 1963 and a bill for \$10.32 was rendered. This bill was not paid on or before September 17, 1963, the due date, and therefore the penalty was added to the bill, which on that date became a total of \$11.36.

The meters were read again on September 25, 1963 and a bill of \$11.02 was rendered, which was due to be paid on or before October 17, 1963. This bill was not paid and therefore after October 17, the penalty of \$.79 was assessed, making the total amount owed to the New Orleans Public Service \$23.17. Deducting the deposit of \$10 which was made by OSWALD at the time he applied for electric and gas service, plus the interest earned on this deposit of \$.20, the net amount owed to the Public Service was \$12.97.

- 14 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1138—Continued

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA MILTON R. KAACK /lyc Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1139

Commission Exhibit No. 1110
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONDate 11/30/63

1

Patrolman WARREN N. ROBERTS, JR., advised that he is currently assigned to the First District, New Orleans Police Department, having been formerly assigned to the Intelligence Unit. He said he resides at 7754 Alabama Street, home telephone number WH 3-6174.

Patrolman ROBERTS said that he was one of the several officers who attempted to interview OSWALD at the First District Station following the arrest of OSWALD on August 9, 1963 for disturbance. He said OSWALD was not interviewed separately but in the presence of the three Cubans also arrested and the arresting officers. He said he was actually present with OSWALD for approximately 15 minutes and that in his opinion, the interview was highly unsatisfactory due to the numerous individuals present and the confusion of the moment.

Patrolman ROBERTS stated that he did recall OSWALD answering questions in a mechanical manner, much like a machine that could be turned on and off. He said he was frequently evasive and would not answer questions directly. He stated OSWALD refused to furnish information about members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the New Orleans area and would not, in the presence of Patrolman ROBERTS, state whether he was or was not a communist. He said he recalled OSWALD stating something to the effect that he (OSWALD) could not understand the attitude of the United States towards Cuba. In this regard, OSWALD was said to have indicated he had joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee to help foster "good relations" between these two countries. He said OSWALD had informed that he paid a \$5.00 membership fee to join the Committee and did have some form of membership card in the Committee which Patrolman ROBERTS vaguely recalls to have borne the name LEE.

He said OSWALD informed he was then unemployed having been laid off from his employment with Luzianne Coffee Company. Patrolman ROBERTS concluded by saying that he did not recall OSWALD to have stated he had been

11/30/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69

SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLLEY:lav

Date dictated 11/30/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1140

1Date 11/23/83

DL 100-10461

I. CREDIT AND RECORD CHECKS

399

NO 89-89

1

Records of the following banks contained no information relative to an account in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or HIDEEL:

Whitney National Bank - JOHN SHEA, Vice President;

National Bank of Commerce - JOHN WAX, Vice President and Comptroller;

Hibernia National Bank - HAROLD CROMILLER, Vice President;

National American Bank of New Orleans - GEORGE VATH, Vice President;

Bank of Louisiana in New Orleans - LAWRENCE YEAGER, Vice President;

The Bank of New Orleans and Trust Company - HENRY THOMPSON, Assistant Cashier;

National Bank of Commerce in Jefferson Parish - VIC PISSERA, President;

Metairie Savings Bank and Trust Company - MILTON DANNER, Vice President and Auditor;

First National Bank of Jefferson Parish - DICK WHITE, President;

Guaranty Bank and Trust Company - JOHN C. HEURTIN, Vice President;

Merchants Trust and Savings Bank - WILLIAM E. MILLER, Vice President.

The above information is confidential and cannot be obtained except through the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to the individuals listed opposite the banks set forth above.

400

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141

LANCE A. GARCIA, Assistant Manager, Retailers' Commercial Company, Room 212 Delta Building, 348 Baronne Street, advised that this credit agency was a subsidiary of the Retail Credit Company of New Orleans, Louisiana, and further advised that his agency handled credit investigations only and explained that they dealt with nationally affiliated companies as well as some local companies in New Orleans on credit matters.

GARCIA examined his files for the following listed names and explained that he thoroughly checked on conceivable variations in spellings, as well as in pronunciation of those names and stated that he could find no listings identifiable with these persons contained within the files:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. J. HIDEEL

ALEX HIDEEL

ANA HIDEEL

On 11/23/83 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-89

by SA JAMES ROYCE PRICK: mam Date dictated 11/23/83

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

Date 11/27/63

PATRICIA LA CAZE, 4909 Danneel Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she has been engaged to ROGER J. HAYDEL, JR., 1935 Upperline Street, for the past two years. She said that she met HAYDEL in November, 1961, just after his release from Angola or the Orleans Parish Prison, where he had served eight months for bad checks. She said that they had been steady companions since that time. She said that she was residing at 311 Lopez Street at the time she met HAYDEL and moved to 5003 Magazine Street a month later. She said she stayed there a short time and then moved to her present address. She stated that HAYDEL operates his business, R. J. Electrical Service, from her residence (telephone 891-5365) for approximately two years.

She said that she has an invoice, Number 18643, from the Lee Rubber and Tire Corporation, 1530 Carondelet Street, showing that R. J. Electrical Service purchased four ultra nylon white tires, 800 x 14, amounting to \$101.60 on November 21, 1962. She said that HAYDEL went to the Lee Rubber and Tire Corporation personally to purchase these tires and had to open up a charge account in order to pay for them. She said that she knows all of HAYDEL's friends and is sure that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is not one of them. She said that she believes HAYDEL had never seen OSWALD until his picture appeared in the newspapers and on television during the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

She said HAYDEL signed several forms at the Lee Rubber and Tire Corporation at the time he opened this account and was sure that his handwriting could be verified in order to definitely establish that it was he who bought the tires at that establishment and not anyone else.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69by SA JOHN B. LEE, JR. :jbs Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

Date 11/26/63

1 JOHN E. HEVRON, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans Public Service Company, 317 Baronne Street, advised that it would be impossible to check listings for names of persons only without addresses, as records of hundreds of thousands of New Orleans residents would have to be searched. He advised, however, that it was possible for him to check records of a deposit ledger kept by this Company in name only and added that the following names had been searched through this file, and no listing identifiable with the following-named persons had been located therein:

A. J. HIDEEL

ALEX HIDEEL

ANA HIDEEL

JACK RUBENSTEIN

JACK RUBY

HEVRON stated that during the search he noted that all variations in spelling of the above names were searched.

HEVRON stated for information of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that during the afternoon of November 25, 1963, a Secret Service Agent by the name of ROBERT VIAL had contacted him and requested a record check through his files for one R. J. HAYDEL, JR., at an address listed as 1935 Upperline Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. HEVRON advised that a check of his records revealed that one ROGER J. HAYDEL, SR., lived at this address and not only held an account with the utility company but was employed as a bus driver with this Company. HEVRON stated to his knowledge ROGER J. HAYDEL, SR., had been employed in the 1920's with this Company and terminated his employment at that time to be re-employed as a bus driver on June 5, 1945, and continues to be employed in this capacity at the present time. He stated this employee's date of birth was listed as June 5, 1945 and a previous address for HAYDEL, SR., was listed as 331 Octavia Street, New Orleans. He explained that he was

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69by SA JAMES ROYCE PECK :jbs Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

Date 11/29/63

2

NO 89-69:jae

not in a position to furnish any more identifying data concerning this employee without examining his file.

HEVRON stated that to the best of his knowledge, Secret Service Agent VIAL informed him that supposedly R. J. HAYDEL, JR., was connected with the R. J. Electric Company at 4909 Daneel Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and requested that this address and name be searched through Public Service files to determine if any record might be found of service at this location. HEVRON stated that a check revealed that no service had been installed at 4909 Daneel Street, however, application for installation of such service had been made on March 22, 1962, by a person who listed his name as J. LACAZE, 4909 Daneel Street, who identified his former residence as 5306 Magazine Street, Apartment 7, and furnished the following telephone numbers:

895-7874
TW. 9-0334

HEVRON stated that the subject of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY had such a profound effect upon him that he had followed very carefully all newscasts and newspaper accounts and added that if he was not mistaken, he recalled hearing a report somewhere that circulars bearing the words "Hands Off Cuba" had been passed out at New Orleans, Louisiana, by OSWALD sometime in August, 1963, and some of these circulars bore the name HYDEL or HAYDEL with a Post Office Box at New Orleans, Louisiana, of 30016.

Mrs. ERNA L. DEIGLMAYR, Traveler's Aid Society, 211 Camp Street, advised that a review of her records under the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, ALEK J. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, A. T. HIDELL, O. H. LEE and V. T. LEE, failed to locate any reference in her records to such names.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69
by SA KARL L. HASSELL, JR. / dmk Date dictated 11/29/63

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Date 11/29/63

Mrs. KATHERINE M. JUBIN, Director of Community Information Service, Social Welfare Planning Council, 211 Camp Street, advised that a review of her records under the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALEX JAMES HIDELL, ALEX J. HIDELL, A. T. HIDELL, O. H. LEE and V. T. LEE, failed to locate any reference in her records to such names.

Mrs. JUBIN advised many times that people not eligible for benefits from the Louisiana Department of Welfare were referred to her to determine what, if any, agency such people could receive aid from. Mrs. JUBIN pointed out that OSWALD would not have qualified for benefits from the Louisiana Department of Public Welfare and she was of the opinion that the Traveler's Aid Society would have been the most likely agency that she would have referred OSWALD to had he come to her for counsel. Mrs. JUBIN advised she generally makes a record of all individuals coming to her service but on occasion when her only connection was simply to refer a person to another agency that no record would be kept.

Date 11/29/63

Mrs. ORA HIGGINS, Welfare Information Adviser, Louisiana Department of Public Welfare, State Office Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that a review of her records under the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALEX JAMES HIDELL, ALEX J. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, A. T. HIDELL, O. H. LEE and V. T. LEE, failed to locate any reference in her records to such names.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69
by SA EARL L. HASSELL, JR. /dmk Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69
by SA EARL L. HASSELL, JR. /dmk Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

Mrs. MARIE WALLACE, Country Mail Circulation, New Orleans States-Item and Times Picayune Newspapers, 615 North Street, advised a review of her records showed no current subscription or expired subscription for approximately a one year period for any individual under the following names:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ALEX JAMES HIDELL
ALEX J. HIDELL
A. J. HIDELL
A. T. HIDELL
O. H. LEE
V. T. LEE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

Mr. J. E. NICKOLAUS, City Circulation Manager, New Orleans States-Item and Times Picayune Newspapers, 615 North Street, advised he was unable to locate a current or past subscription for any individual under the following names:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ALEX JAMES HIDELL
ALEX J. HIDELL
A. J. HIDELL
A. T. HIDELL
O. H. LEE
V. T. LEE

Mr. NICKOLAUS advised his records contain only the individuals who subscribe to the papers directly with the main office and pay advance subscription. Mr. NICKOLAUS pointed out the vast majority of all New Orleans area subscribers handle their subscriptions on a direct basis with the route boys and generally they maintain a record of such on a month to month basis only to insure collection of the outstanding monthly or weekly amounts.

Mr. NICKOLAUS advised, in any event, prior knowledge of the address for the individual would be needed to determine the route applicable and he did not have any records where he could check a name to determine various addresses for an individual.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69
by SA EARL L. HASSELL, JR. /dmk Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69
by SA EARL L. HASSELL, JR. /dmk Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

Date 1/16/681

MRS. SUSAN ALLEN, Secretary to the Registrar, Veterans Administration Hospital, 1601 Perdido Street, telephonically advised that the hospital would not admit the dependent of a serviceman. She checked the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and advised there is no record of anyone by this name ever making an application for treatment or being admitted as a patient.

Date 11/29/631

Dr. JOHN TRAUTMAN, Director, U. S. Public Health Service Hospital, 210 State Street, advised the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD would not be eligible for treatment at that hospital. He stated OSWALD would have to be retired and on a good conduct basis to obtain service at that hospital. He stated he had already checked their records and found nothing on anyone named OSWALD.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by DONALD L. HUGHES/cay Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by TROY H. GIST/cay Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

Date November 27, 1963

ANNETTE SPENCE, Clerk-Typist, Office of the Registrar, Tulane University, St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she could find no record identifiable with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in any of the files of any undergraduate, graduate, or professional school, both day and night at Tulane University.

Date 11/26/631

FRANCIS BERRY, Supervisor, Department of Sanitation and Water Board of New Orleans, City Hall, advised that a review of his files for listings in names only without addressees would be nearly impossible to check. However, he added that as far as it was possible to check such names, he would do so for the following-listed names:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. J. HIDELE

ALEX HIDELE

ANA HIDELE

JACK RUBENSTEIN

JACK RUBY

BERRY stated that after searching his records through every conceivable variation of the above names, he was unable to locate any listings contained within his file identifiable with any of these names.

BERRY caused a search to be made through Civil Service records listing the employments of persons within Orleans Parish, Louisiana, and employments by the City of New Orleans to be made through the Civil Service Office located at City Hall and advised that a thorough search of the above-listed names, including variations in spelling, revealed that no identifiable listings were located.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-62by SA JOHN M. MC CARTHY :dc Date dictated 11/27/63

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On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69by SA JAMES ROYCE PECK :jas Date dictated 11/26/63

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Date November 27, 1963

1

NO 58-69
JLA/dmk

The following investigation was conducted by
SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY on November 26, 1963:

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Mrs. MARGARET HUCK, Supervisor, New Orleans Exchange of Consumers Financial Companies, 323 Chartres Street, informed that her exchange is a clearing house for loan companies who are licensed to do business in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana and the immediate surrounding communities. Most of the major loan companies in this area are a member of the exchange.

Mrs. HUCK stated her records failed to reflect that any loans had been secured by individuals using the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. T. HIDEELL, ALEX JAMES HIDEELL, ALEX J. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL or O. H. LEE.

Mr. A. O. FONVILLE, Inspector in Charge, Inspection Service, Internal Revenue Bureau, U. S. Treasury Department, 337 Federal Building, South Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that at the request of the Assistant Regional Inspector in Charge of Internal Security, Internal Revenue Bureau, Dallas, Texas, he had caused a check to be made of persons filing income tax returns with the Internal Revenue Bureau at New Orleans, Louisiana, having the following surnames:

HIDEELL
HYDELL
HYDEL
HYADELL
HEDELL

His request was to determine whether persons of any of the above surnames having any combination of the following initials or first names had filed a return for the calendar years 1961 or 1962:

A. J.
A. T.
ALEX
ALEX J.
ALEX J.
ALEX JAMES
JAMES

Mr. FONVILLE stated he caused a check to be made and determined that no one having the last name HIDEELL had filed an income tax return at New Orleans for either calendar year. He also determined that no one with the other surnames having any variation of the above initials or first names had filed an income tax return at New Orleans for the calendar years 1961 or 1962.

Upon request, Mr. FONVILLE caused a check to be made and advised that no income tax return was filed for 1961 or 1962 by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, by anyone with the last name HAYDELL or by anyone with the name O. H. LEE. Mr. FONVILLE furnished the following information concerning returns filed by persons with last name HYDELL and EAYDEL:

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 89-69
by SA LESTER G. DAVIS /lyc Date dictated 11/27/63

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414
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

134

NO 89-69/jab

2

1040A return filed for 1960 by DOROTHY M. HYDELL, Social Security Number (SSN) 441-22-071, reflecting address General Delivery, New Orleans, Louisiana. Income from Van Rees Book Binding, New York, New York and from Covey Laundry Service, Portland, state illegible.

ALBERT J. HAYDEL, Vacharis, Louisiana, filed 1040A return for 1961 income from Lafouche Basin Level District, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, SSN 438-40-3974.

ROGER J. HAYDEL, 108 Cris Laur, Harahan, Louisiana, filed 1040A return for 1961 income from Jahzcke Service, Inc. and National American Bank, New Orleans, SSN 438-62-3124.

ROGER J. HAYDEL with same address and SSN filed 1040A return for 1962 income derived from National American Bank, New Orleans.

ALBERTIC A. and ELVERA HAYDEL filed 1040 return for 1961 income reflecting address 1036 Monroe St., Gretna, Louisiana. Return reflects husband to be carpenter's helper with income from St. Anthony Catholic Church, Gretna, Louisiana, and wife to be a cook at Touro Infirmary, New Orleans.

ARNER J. and RAZEL L. HAYDEL, 116 Monroe Street, Lafayette, Louisiana, filed 1040 return for 1961 income. Return reflects husband a restaurant operator derived income from restaurant and has SSN 437-30-0183, and wife has SSN 437-46-7511. Son listed as DOUGLAS J. HAYDEL.

ALBERT J., JR. and RHONDA D. HAYDEL, 729 Rupp Street, Gretna, Louisiana, filed 1040 return for 1962 income reflecting income for husband from radio and television service (operates Gretna Electronic Service, Gretna, Louisiana), SSN 434-10-8447, and wife deriving income as teacher, SSN 439-07-2254. Return reflects they have daughter, JUDITH A. HAYDEL.

ARNER J. and RITA HAYDEL, 2721 Hero Drive, Gretna, Louisiana filed 1040 return for 1962 income reflecting husband to be foreman of the Celotex Corporation with SSN 434-36-1575, and wife to derive income as operator of Raydel's Beauty Salon, Gretna, Louisiana with SSN 438-40-8999.

416

NO 89-69/jab

3

ANTOINETTE J. and LOUELLA C. HAYDEL, 518 Gordon Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, filed 1040 return for 1962 income. Husband derived income as printer for the Times Picayune newspaper with SSN 434-01-0692, and wife listed as housewife with SSN 434-01-3148.

ALFRED and AMENAIDE HAYDEL, 325 S. Pierce, New Orleans 19, Louisiana, filed 1040 return for 1961 income. Return reflects husband retired having income from land lease and retirement from Charity Hospital of Louisiana with SSN 434-28-8435, wife's occupation and SSN not shown.

417

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The following investigation was conducted by
SA RAYMOND L. BECK:

On November 26, 1963, Mrs. MARCELA MOLGORA, Assistant to the Delegate, Mexican Government Tourist Delegation, Tourist Department, 205 St. Charles Street, advised that this agency issues tourist cards to persons desiring to visit Mexico as follows:

Tourist Card FM-8 Good for 15 days.

Tourist Card FM-5 Good for 180 days.

Tourist Card FM-14 Good for 180 days (multiple entrance).

She stated that Tourist Card FM-14 permits a tourist to go in and out of Mexico an unlimited number of times during the six months period for which the card is issued. She advised further that the Mexican Government Tourist Delegation issues tourist cards independent of other Mexican Agencies which also issue tourist cards.

Mrs. MOLGORA stated that September 15, 1963, was Mexican Independence Day which was celebrated on Monday, September 16, 1963, and therefore no tourist cards were issued on the latter date. She advised that four tourist cards were issued on September 18, 1963, and eleven tourist cards were issued on September 17, 1963, all of which were the FM-8 type. She stated that no tourist cards were issued for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY, JACK RUBENSTEIN or A. J. HIDEELL on September 17 or 18, 1963, or in fact during the entire month of September, 1963.

The following investigation was conducted by
SA RAYMOND L. BECK at New Orleans, Louisiana:

On November 28, 1963, the following individuals were contacted at the Universities indicated to determine whether University records reflected attendance there of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or HIDEELL, using the given names ALEK JAMES, ALEX J., or initials A.T., or A. J. Each advised that they could locate no record of the attendance of OSWALD or HIDEELL:

Mrs. GRETCHEN CLUNE, Typist, Registrar's Office, Loyola University, 6363 St. Charles Avenue, advised her record check included both the day and night school records as well as the graduate divisions of Arts and Science, Business Administration, Music and Pre-Pharmacy. She stated the only other departments were the departments of Law, Pharmacy and Dentistry and these departments could be checked through the office of the treasurer.

Mrs. LYDIA K. MC AULAY, Assistant Treasurer, advised she could locate no record of the attendance of OSWALD or HIDEELL in the Law, Pharmacy or Dentistry departments or any of the other schools or departments of the University.

Miss MARY C. HOGAN, Clerk-Typist, Registrar's Office, Louisiana State University, New Orleans (LSUNO), Lakefront advised her record check included the day school as well as the evening division, the latter of which was instituted in September, 1963.

Mr. CARL DEGEL, Admissions Counselor, LSUNO, Lakefront, advised he could locate no record of application for admission for OSWALD or HIDEELL.

Mrs. MARGIE PROVENSALE, Transcript Clerk, Office of Student Records and Registration, Tulane University, 8823 St. Charles Avenue, advised that her record check included day school and that the night school records would

Date November 27, 1963NO 89-69
RLB/dmk

be maintained at University College, which is a part of Tulane University.

CAROLYN CHAMPON, Secretary, University College, Tulane University, advised she could locate no record of the attendance of OSWALD or HIDEEL at University College.

On November 26, 1963, Mr. LEONARD ISAIH KRIMERMAN, advised he is an instructor of philosophy at LSUNO, resides at 830 Audubon Street, Apartment 5, and has been teaching at LSUNO since September, 1961. He advised that he did not instruct any classes at LSUNO during the summer months of 1962 or 1963, in fact, he was out of the City of New Orleans from early June to early September during the summers of 1962 and 1963. He stated he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor is he acquainted with any individual by the name of HIDEEL.

GEORGE MANNING, Manager, American Express Co., 143 Baronne Street, advised that he had made a check of his records for the months of August and September, 1963 but found no record of a sale of checks to anyone named OSWALD or HIDEEL. He said he had called their New York Office about the matter, thinking New York might check their records of cash sales in the above names. His New York Office advised him they could not make such a search, that they could not make a search by name, adding their records are kept by money order number, and they would need a money order number to assist in this matter.

He added that money orders were also sold at bus stations, railway stations, banks, and by Western Union Offices. These places keep their own records and the records are not sent to American Express here or in New York.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA TROY H. GIST /dc Date dictated 11/27/63

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1Date November 27, 1963

STOUGHTON RICHMOND, U. S. Department of State, Passport Agency, 5th Floor, Federal Building, 701 Loyola Avenue, observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department no. 112723 and advised that he could not remember OSWALD applying for a passport at his office.

1Date November 27, 1963

GEORGE MADDOCKS, Department of State, Passport Agency, 5th Floor, Federal Building, 701 Loyola Avenue, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, P. O. Box 30081, New Orleans, Louisiana, applied on June 21, 1963 or June 24, 1963, for a passport. He gave his date of birth as October 18, 1939, 5'11" tall, brown hair, grey eyes. Passport number D092528 was issued to OSWALD on June 25, 1963. Mr. MADDOCKS said that the original application for the passport, which would necessarily have been completed by OSWALD, would be at the Washington Headquarters of the U. S. Passport Agency. MADDOCKS stated that the month of June is an exceptionally busy time for the Passport Agency. He observed a photograph New Orleans Police Department no. 112723, and advised that he could not remember OSWALD.

Mr. MADDOCKS advised that he could find no record of a passport being issued to the following names:

A. T. HIDEEL

ALEX JAMES HIDEEL

ALEX J. HIDEEL

A. J. HIDEEL.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 69-69
by SA MILTON R. KAACK /sw Date dictated 11/26/63
422

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA MILTON R. KAACK /sw Date dictated 11/26/63
423

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

NO 44-2064:jms

1 Files of the Louisiana State Department of Revenue, Income Tax Division, failed to reveal a record of submission of income tax return by any individual using the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any of the following aliases:

O. H. LEE

ALEX HIDEELL

ALEX J. HIDEELL

A. J. HIDEELL

ROBERT HIDEELL

The above information can be made available only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to WILLIAM E. TUTTLE, Director, Income Tax Division, Louisiana Department of Revenue.

On November 26, 1963, Miss POLLY COPELLO, Clerk, Motor Vehicle Division, Louisiana Department of Revenue, and Mrs. LINDA HAYDEL, Driver's License Division, Louisiana Department of Public Safety, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, advised SA EARL R. PETERSEN that they were unable to locate a record of LEE HARVEY OSWALD under that name of any of the following aliases:

O. H. LEE

ALEX HIDEELL

ALEX J. HIDEELL

A. J. HIDEELL

ROBERT HIDEELL

On 11/26/63 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 44-2164

by SA EARL R. PETERSEN :jms Date dictated 11/26/63

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425

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

1Date 11/27/63

T. CHANDLER JOSEY, Chief State Security Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1215 Prytania Street, New Orleans, Louisiana advised that after making a complete check of his records he could furnish the following information without qualification:

- 1) There was no telephone of any kind installed at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana from January 1, 1963 to October 30, 1963.
- 2) There was no telephone listed to anyone using the name OSWALD on Magazine Street from January 1, 1963 to November 27, 1963.
- 3) There has been no listing for LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the New Orleans Metropolitan area in the period January 1, 1963 to November 27, 1963.
- 4) There has been no listing in the New Orleans Metropolitan area for A. J. HIDELE between January 1, 1963 and November 27, 1963.
- 5) There has been no listing in the New Orleans Metropolitan area for a "Fair Play for Cuba" between January 1, 1963 and November 27, 1963.

Mr. JOSEY stated that in addition to the above, checks were made of all records for logical variations of the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. J. HIDELE and Fair Play for Cuba without locating any pertinent records.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
NO 44-2064
 by SA NATHAN O. BROWN/jab Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1141-Continued

Date 11/27/631

T. CHANDLER JOSEY, Chief Security Manager, Louisiana, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, 1215 Prytania Street, advised that a check of the daily addendums from October 26, 1963, to the current date failed to reflect an OSWALD listed. Mr. JOSEY stated it would have been impossible for a New Orleans information operator to have furnished a number for LEE HARVEY OSWALD during this period.

Mr. JOSEY said a check of his records is continuing, and final results will be available November 27, 1963.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064
NO 89-69
 by SA NATHAN O. BROWN :jas Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1141-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/631

HARRIET J. MUNTZ, Supervisor of Census and Child Accounting, Orleans Parish School Board, 703 Carondelet Street, advised that her records extend back to the 1944-1945 school year and include information concerning students born in 1926 or thereafter. After checking she stated that there is no record of anyone by the name of HIDEHL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/26/63

Miss ANNA MAY McCURDY, Head of Circulation, New Orleans Public Library, 219 Loyola Avenue, advised that it is impossible to check library card holders by name as cards are filed only by number. She stated that there is a record kept of delinquent card holders at the main library and for all branches. She reviewed this file and found no one listed by the name of HIDEHL.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 89-69
by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /dmm Date dictated 11/26/63

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On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 89-69
by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /dmm Date dictated 11/26/63

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1Date 11/26/63

Mrs. RITA L. McDONOUGH, Clerk, Voters Registration Office, New Orleans City Hall, checked the master file of registered voters as well as files of cancelled registered voters going back to 1949. These records include no one named HIDEKLL.

NO 89-89
MFC:dmm

On November 26, 1963, Mrs. M. BOTTIGLIA, Clerk, Louisiana State Headquarters, Selective Service System, Jackson Barracks, St. Claude Avenue and Delery Street, New Orleans, was contacted and the records were checked whereby it was determined that there was no record of anyone registered in the name of HIDEKLL in the State of Louisiana.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 89-89
by SA I DAWSON VAN EPS /dmm Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

431

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

Mrs. GLORIA WATSON, Record Room, New Orleans Police Department, advised her records did reflect an index card for the August 9, 1963 arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by the New Orleans Police Department. This index card merely showed that he had been found guilty, fined \$10.00 or ten days in jail. She related that her records did not disclose any information with respect to A. T. HIDEELL, ALEX JAMES HIDEELL, ALEX J. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL or O. H. LEE.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

1

The appropriate records of the following banks were checked with regard to the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. T. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEX J. HIDEELL, and ALEX JAMES HIDEELL. No record was found showing that a checking, savings, or loan account or a safe deposit box was ever held at these banks in the above names:

Whitney National Bank, 228 St. Charles Avenue;

National Bank of Commerce, 210 Baronne Street;

Hibernia National Bank, 313 Carondelet Street;

National American Bank of New Orleans, 200 Carondelet Street;

Bank of Louisiana in New Orleans, 246 Common Street;

The Bank of New Orleans and Trust Company, 935 Common Street;

National Bank of Commerce in Jefferson Parish, 2400 Jefferson Highway;

Metairie Savings Bank and Trust Company, 3338 Metairie Road, Metairie, Louisiana;

First National Bank of Jefferson Parish, 203 Huey P. Long Avenue, Gretna, Louisiana;

Guaranty Bank and Trust Company, 905 - 4th Street, Gretna, Louisiana;

Merchants Trust and Savings Bank, 2102 Airline Highway, Kenner, Louisiana.

The records of the above banks are confidential and can be obtained only after the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to the following:

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 58-89
by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY /dmk Date dictated 11/26/63

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On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA TROY H. GIST/lrs Date dictated 11/26/63

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Date November 25, 1963

NO 89-69

2

Whitney National Bank - JOHN SHEA, Vice President;

National Bank of Commerce - JOHN WAX, Vice President
and Comptroller;Hibernia National Bank - HAROLD CROMILLER, Vice
President;National American Bank of New Orleans - GEORGE
VATH, Vice President;Bank of Louisiana in New Orleans - LAWRENCE YEAGER,
Vice President;The Bank of New Orleans and Trust Company - HENRY
THOMPSON, Assistant Cashier;National Bank of Commerce in Jefferson Parish -
VIC PISSERA, President;Metairie Savings Bank and Trust Company - MILTON
DANNER, Vice President and Auditor;First National Bank of Jefferson Parish - DICK
WHITE, President;Guaranty Bank and Trust Company - JOHN C. HEURTIN,
Vice President;Merchants Trust and Savings Bank - WILLIAM E. MILLER,
Vice President.1

Miss CECILE GARDNER, supervisor in charge of File
Department, New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Maison
Blanche Building, advised her records failed to reflect
any record for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or A. J. HIDELL.

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY /lyc Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1141-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1141-Continued

Date November 26, 1963

LANCE A. GARCIA, Assistant Manager, Retailers Commercial Company, Room 212, Delta Building, 348 Baronne Street, was recontacted and advised that a thorough search of his files had failed to reveal any listings identifiable with any individual named JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY.

GARCIA stated that there were three separate listings of credit reports contained in his files for the following listed persons at the addresses indicated:

R. J. ELECTRIC COMPANY
4909 Danieel Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
(Report bears date of March 15, 1963, according to GARCIA).

R. J. HAYDEL, JR.
1935 Upperline Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
(Report bears date of July 12, 1963, according to GARCIA).

ROGER HAYDEL, SR.
331 Octavia Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
(Report bears date of November 11, 1962, according to GARCIA).

GARCIA stated that the above named files were no longer in his possession, as he had temporarily furnished them to a Special Agent of the U. S. Secret Service named VIAL and added that he had made them available to this Special Agent on a short term basis and explained that he would not hesitate to furnish any files to the FBI when they were made available to him. He stated for information that one R. J. HAYDEL, JR. referred to above had "skipped" and was generally considered a very bad risk credit wise as approximately thirty claims had been made against him for non-payment.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 69-69

by SA JAMES ROYCE PECK /dc 43 Date dictated 11/26/63

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Date 11/25/63

1
Mr. H. D. SCHNOOR, District Sales Manager, Retail Credit Company, Room 302, 2515 Canal Street, advised that he would authorize copies to be made for the use of the FBI of a Retail Credit Company form number 1630 dated May 16, 1963, and bearing the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. SCHNOOR stated that his credit agency does employment work, claims investigations and handles general field insurance matters and added that this company was a national affiliated organization. He stated that a subsidiary of this national company, one Retailers Commercial Agency located in the Delta Building on Baronne Street, New Orleans, handled strictly credit investigations for the New Orleans office, and suggested that possibly the assistant manager of this company, LANCE A. GARCIA, could be contacted through the Retailers Commercial Agency, telephone 524-7666, or through his residence at 3931 North Johnson Street, New Orleans, residence telephone 949-4628.

On 11/23/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JAMES ROYCE PECK/lrs Date dictated 11/23/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/63

HENRY COE DESMARE, 2635 Ursuline Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised as follows:

He is the investigator for the Retail Credit Company, New Orleans.

After viewing a copy of a report dated May 16, 1963, concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 757 French Street, New Orleans, he said he had conducted the investigation concerning OSWALD under Account No. 6605, which is the number for Standard Coffee Company, New Orleans. He stated that the notation at the top of the report "intv Aunt and two personal associate of subject" made reference to the fact that he had interviewed OSWALD's aunt in addition to two personal associates.

Under Item No. 1 "informants", the notation "1 1/2 yrs-2y" meant the two associates he interviewed knew OSWALD for 1 1/2 years and two years respectively.

He said he had no recollection concerning the identities of the associates but that the aunt's name was something like MUREL and lived on French Street, New Orleans.

DESMARE said the requesting company, in this case Standard Coffee Company, sends a card listing the names of references and associates which he assumed were taken from application forms. It was his opinion that the names of the associates he interviewed were probably on the application in the files of Standard Coffee Company.

It was later brought to his attention that the two associates listed on the application were Sgt. ROBERT HIDEEL, on active duty with the U. S. Marines and Lt. J. EVANS, on active duty with the U. S. Marines, in addition to JOHN MURRETT, 757 French Street, New Orleans.

DESMARE said the names of the Marines were not familiar, and he could not recall whether he interviewed them or someone else in the neighborhood of 757 French Street. DESMARE was reminded that OSWALD had not lived

NO 89-69/cv

2

at that address but used it as a mailing address and had used it beginning in May, 1963. DESMARE was of the opinion he may have contacted the personal associates of OSWALD in the neighborhood, but it was pointed out to him that they were supposed to have known OSWALD for 1 1/2 and two years respectively and that he had not lived in the neighborhood.

DESMARE said he was unable to explain this other than to say that he must have interviewed someone at some place or he would not have reported it.

He said if he had interviewed the Marines he could not recall where it might have been other than possibly the Custom House in New Orleans.

On 11/23/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA THEODORE R. VIATER
SA RONALD A. HOVERSON /cv Date dictated 11/23/63

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439

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63Date 11/26/631

Mr. VINCENT IMBORNONE, Clerk, Retail Credit Company, Room 302, 2515 Canal Street, furnished a carbon copy of a Retail Credit Company report, form 1630 dated May 18, 1963, and authorized that duplicate copies of this form could be made by the FBI but requested that the form furnished be returned to his office.

He stated that at the top of this form the notation "intv Aunt and two personal associate of subject" apparently meant that the individual who conducted the investigation relative to this report and wrote this report had interviewed an aunt of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as well as two personal associates of OSWALD in New Orleans.

He advised that the report furnished bore the initials "HCD" and explained that the person writing this report for his company was HENRY COE DESMARE, residence 2635 Ursuline Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, residence telephone Hunter 8-7576. He added that this individual was a supervisor for the Retail Credit Company.

Mr. IMBORNONE stated that a search of the files of this company for the following listed names was made and no records identifiable with those persons were located: A. J. HIDELE, ANA HIDELE, ALEX HIDELE.

Miss CECILE GARDNER, Supervisor of File Unit, New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau, Masonic Temple Building, advised her records reflect a file on a Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

Miss GARDNER related that on May 17, 1954, Maison Blanche Department Store, New Orleans, requested a credit clearance on Mrs. OSWALD. At this time the credit bureau's file failed to reveal any previous record for this individual.

A telephonic inquiry was made by Operator 32 which developed the following information:

Mrs. OSWALD was described as a white female, 40-45 years of age, and a widow. Her dependent at that time was shown as one son "not further identified". Her employer was listed as Burt's Shoe Store, 1117 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, which business was a shoe store. Mrs. OSWALD was reported to have been a saleslady at that store and had been employed in that capacity for a two month period. The report showed that Mrs. OSWALD had a record of steady employment. Further that her character, habits and morals were well regarded. In addition to this, no information was developed indicating any illegal practice on the part of Mrs. OSWALD at any time. Her income was shown as \$40.00 per week and that she rented.

Miss GARDNER further stated that the following comments were made with reference to Mrs. OSWALD at this time:

"Subject came to this city years ago and has resided at the above address for two months. She was formerly employed by Lady Gris Hosiery Shop, NY Co. for 9 months as a saleslady but for the past 2 months has been employed as above. Subject also has 2 sons in the service".

Miss GARDNER advised her records failed to reveal

On 11/23/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA JAMES ROYCE PECK/lrs Date dictated 11/23/63

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On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 58-69
by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY /dmk Date dictated 11/26/63

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Date November 27, 1963

NO 58-69

any credit experience with individuals having the names of A. T. HIDEELL or O. H. LEE.

Miss GARDNER said that her records did indicate a credit file on a LEE OSWALD, whose wife was MARGUERITE OSWALD. This individual was identified on January 25, 1934 as having been an Agent for the previous seven years with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. She stated that this account has not been active since 1939.

Mrs. EARLINE DOBONICH, Credit Manager, Bennett's Photographic Store, 320 B Maronne Street, advised that when picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown on television she said to herself she had seen that individual before. She related that it was her recollection that either two or three months ago, date unrecalled, and no way to pinpoint the date, this individual had come to her department and submitted a credit application. She said that the reason she remembered it so well was that the person who had applied for credit had the last name of OSWALD. What this person's first name was she could not say. Why the person was applying for credit, she could not recall, but added it must have been for supplies since it was her recollection that the credit card which was partially filled out was yellow in color. This is the type of card that would be used for supplies rather than credit for equipment. Mrs. DOBONICH said this person left, but did not return. She kept the partially completed application on her desk for some time. When she decided that the person apparently was not coming back she did something with the application, but could not recall what. She said that she had looked through all of her records but was unable to locate the application. She said there was a possibility that she had destroyed this application.

Mrs. DOBONICH could not recall any of the details that were on the application and since she could not find the application, she now questioned in her own mind whether the person's name was actually OSWALD.

Since she could not locate this application she said that she called the New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau and inquired as to whether or not BENNETT's even made an inquiry concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was informed that they had no record whatsoever of OSWALD. Mrs. DOBONICH said that it is a normal procedure when she makes an inquiry with reference to someone in the Credit Bureau that even though a record is not found, the Credit Bureau does prepare a card on the individual indicating that an inquiry had been received by BENNETT. She added that if she had been able to locate any record on OSWALD it was her plan to call the FBI, but since she could locate nothing in her files, she did not contact the FBI since the question in her mind now was whether or not the individual she had in mind was actually named OSWALD.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-62

by SA JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY :dc Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

442

Date November 27, 19632
NO 89-69/dc

Mrs. DOBRONICH examined all the applications for employment in BENNETT's and could find no application for OSWALD.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken August 9, 1963 by New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, their number 112723 was displayed to Mrs. DOBRONICH. After seeing the photograph she could not associate this face with the individual that she thought was OSWALD. She related that a further effort would be made to locate the application she had in mind and if it was located she would immediately advise the FBI Office.

Miss CECILE GARDENER, in charge of file department, New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Masonic Temple Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that file clerk MARGARET BUDENICH had informed her that on November 25, 1963 she had received an inquiry from the Credit Office of Bennett's Photographic Store, 320 Baronne Street as to whether or not they had made any previous inquiry on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Miss GARDENER said that BUDENICH informed the caller that they had not.

Miss GARDENER said she inquired of BUDENICH the identity of the caller from Bennett's. BUDENICH was not able to tell her the individual's name, but said that she recognized the voice as being the person who always called Bennett's from their Credit Department.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY :dc Date dictated 11/27/63
445

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 27, 19631

Mr. JOSEPH B. TONER, manager, New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau, Inc., Masonic Temple Building, advised that Mr. J. D. VINSON of the Isaac Detective Agency, Room 608 Richards Building, New Orleans, had come to the credit bureau on November 27, 1963 and requested that the following names be checked through the files:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, wife MARINA
ROBERT LEE OSWALD
A. J. HIDEELL, Post Office Box 30016
FORREST E. LA VIOLETTE
LEONARD RAISSMAN
CARLOS BRINGUIER, 501 Adell Street

Mr. TONER stated he told Mr. VINSON that his inquiry regarding OSWALD would be reported to the New Orleans FBI Office.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 89-69
by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY /lyc Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 19631

WILLIS G. SHORT, Secretary-Treasurer, Merchants Retail Credit Association, advised he is unable to locate any record of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or ALEX JAMES HIDEELL, or O. H. LEE.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agents PAUL E. WULFF and JAMES W. SWINFORD Date dictated 11/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141-Continued

Date November 25, 1963

DL 100-10461

J. MISCELLANEOUS1. Handwriting Samples

448

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

NO 89-69 /lyc

The original application for electric and gas service bearing the signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on November 25, 1963 for handwriting examination.

449

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

Miss THERESA MILITELLO, Acting Librarian, main office, New Orleans Public Library, made available the original application for a library card in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, 2907 Magazine, occupation - mechanic, employer: Wm. B. Reilly Company, 640 Magazine, and signed LEE H. OSWALD. This application indicated that library card N8640 was issued to OSWALD with the expiration date May 27, 1966. The date of the application is not shown.

On 11/23/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SAs MILTON R. KAACK & ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /cjo,lyc Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

The original application for a library card was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory on November 23, 1963 for handwriting examination.

November 25, 1963

1

Date _____

Mr. JAMES L. GRIBBLE, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service and Mr. RONALD WELLS, Border Patrol Inspector, made available four letters written by LEE H. OSWALD, one of which appears to be an affidavit of support. These documents were taken from Immigration and Naturalization file # A 12530645 for MARINA NIKOLAEVA OSWALD. The documents are identified as:

1. Affidavit in Support dated January 17, 1962 /
2. Undated letter, date stamped July 2, 1962.
3. Undated letter, date stamped July 6, 1962.
4. Undated letter, date stamped July 10, 1962.

451

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1141—Continued

On 11/23/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 69-69
 by SA MILTON R. KAACK
SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. /cjo Date dictated 11/25/63
 452

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1141—Continued

The above four documents were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for handwriting examination on November 23, 1963.

453

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1141—Continued

DL 100-10461

II. INVESTIGATION RELATIVE
TO SUBJECT'S TRAVEL

NO T-2 informed that Mexican Tourist Card No. 24085, good for fifteen days' travel in Mexico from the date of issuance, was issued on September 17, 1963, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, of 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. This application reflected OSWALD was 23 years of age, married, a photographer by profession, and allegedly employed at 640 Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He showed proof of American citizenship by presenting a birth certificate and claimed to be taking \$300.00 to Mexico as an in transit tourist for a period of fifteen days and that his travel would be via bus.

NO T-2 stated that the "in transit tourist travel" means that the traveler, namely OSWALD, intended to travel out of Mexico to some other country; however, his records did not reflect to what locale OSWALD would travel.

He stated two copies of the tourist card are issued, one would be picked up by Mexican Immigration authorities at OSWALD's point of entry into Mexico and the second copy would be picked up at the time he left Mexico. He suggested that if OSWALD traveled by bus, as indicated in his application, he would have entered Mexico most probably at Laredo or Roma on the Mexican border.

He stated there is no return made to the New Orleans Mexican Consulate concerning this issued tourist card but that the tourist card is returned finally to Mexican Immigration Authorities, namely Secretaria De Gobernacion, Calle Bucareli # 99, Mexico D.F., Mexico. He stated these records would show if OSWALD traveled to some other country after arriving in Mexico.

In addition to the fifteen day tourist cards issued by the Mexican Consulate, there are six-month tourist cards issued, which cards would be used within ninety days from the date of issuance but which are valid for a period of six months in Mexico from the date of entry. These tourist cards are issued for \$3.00.

Both the fifteen-day tourist card applications and the six-month tourist card applications were reviewed and they failed to show any references to HIDEELL, RUBY, or RUBENSTEIN.

In addition to the tourist card issued to OSWALD on September 17, 1963, there were nine additional fifteen-day tourist cards issued and there were nine additional six-month tourist cards issued.

570

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1142

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1142—Continued

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The FM-8 bears No. 24025 and was issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana. As noted above, it was issued in the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. It would appear that the comma was placed on the card in error inasmuch as the signature appearing on the original and duplicate portions of the FM-8 is LEE H. OSWALD. OSWALD listed his profession as "photographer," stated that he was 23 years of age and married, and presented a birth certificate as proof of his citizenship. The FM-8 was valid for a single journey to Mexico for a period of fifteen days.

ORIGIN	Chief's Office	OFFICE	Dallas, Texas	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE	Protective Research	STATUS	Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED			
Dallas, Texas		8-28-64			
INVESTIGATION MADE BY					
SA Roger C. Warner					
DETAILS					

A Continental Trailways Bus departs Dallas, Texas at 11 P.M. This bus travels through San Antonio, Texas, to Alice, Texas, and arrives at Alice at 10:25 A.M. At this point, persons travelling to Laredo, Texas, change buses and board bus no. 304 which departs Alice, Texas, at 10:35 A.M., arriving Laredo, Texas, at 1:20 P.M.

Persons departing Continental Trailways Bus, Houston, Texas, at 2:35 A.M., arrive at Corpus Christi, Texas, at 8:15 P.M. At that point, they change buses, boarding bus no. 304, and departing Corpus Christi at 8:50 A.M. This bus then travels to Alice, Texas, arriving at 10:05 A.M., and connects with Continental Trailways Bus arriving from Dallas and San Antonio. Bus no. 304 then departs Alice, Texas, at 10:35 A.M., arriving at Laredo at 1:20 P.M.

1.15 AUDITION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓	Orig & 2	<i>Roger C. Warner</i>	8-23-64
Dallas	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	DATE
		<i>Roger C. Warner</i>	8-23-64
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-70400-4

The original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V. bus line, which has its headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and its Mexico, D. F. terminal at Calle Buenavista No. 7, was obtained.

The information recorded on the passenger list is handwritten; the names are not complete; and portions of it are not legible; however, the following constitutes an effort to reproduce as clearly as possible the information which appears on the list.

Seat No.	Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Destination
1	39633	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
2			
3	39634	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
4		Oswld	Lared
5	10347	Sra. Landeros	Laredo
6	39648	Adrian Hernandez	Mty.
7	10357	Juana	Laredo
8	39649	Angel Gallegos	Monterrey
9	10348	Sra. Morales	Laredo
10	Pase	Nicolas Gonzalez	Torreón
11	10351	Rafael Flores	Laredo
12	10354	Gautier ? (Ganstone)	Laredo
13		Angel Perez	
14	39650	Antonio Cazarez	Mty.
15	10356	Sra. Aguilar	Laredo

Seat No.	Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Destination
16	10355	Sra. Franco	Laredo
17	10352	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
18	39659	Eliasar Gonzalez	Monterrey
19	10353	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
20	39661	Ynignes (Inignes ?)	Mty.

At the top of the manifest the name, Transportes Frontera, is handwritten, and in Spanish the following headings are printed:

RESERVATIONS FOR 13 O'CLOCK,

DESTINATION Laredo, DEPARTURE NO. 2,

ON BUS NO. 340, DATE 2, MONTH, October of 1963.

The underlined portions are blanks which had been completed in ink.

Following the list of passengers is the notation: "9 Laredo, 7 Monterrey."

Handprinted at the bottom of the page appears: "DRIVER, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," as well as the numbers "13 - 2."

On the left-hand margin of the manifest are the handwritten figures, "78" and "15." At the top right-hand corner thereof are the numerals "186," "41" and under these "227." On the backside of the document are the numbers "146.30" and "108.80" and thereunder, as though a column of addition, "255.10."

The following information was made available by T-13 on March 9, 1964:

On March 5, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR advised that he is the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, which has a franchise for "through service" between Mexico,

D. F., Monterrey, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, but is not permitted to sell tickets or pick up passengers at intermediate localities.

LOZANO stated a complete study of Transportes Frontera bus company records and procedures had been made which resulted in the conclusion that the person designated as "OSWLD" on the October 2, 1963, passenger manifest did not purchase a ticket and could not have traveled on the trip to which it relates. He pointed out that the passenger reservations, tickets sold, and passengers actually boarding the bus in Mexico, D. F., are recorded on the form which is provided for that purpose and maintained on a clip board on the counter from which ticket sales normally are made by the ticket salesman and dispatcher, FRANCISCO ALVARADO. He admitted that ALVARADO occasionally is assisted during rush hours or a temporary absence from the counter by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA, who may receive and record reservations on the manifest but does not handle the actual receipt of payment for tickets.

FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher for Transportes Frontera, advised that he prepared most of the handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest on which the name "OSWLD" and destination "Lared" appear opposite seat No. 4. He stated he did not write the "OSWLD" reservation information and it was his opinion the reservation had been made and the information recorded by the baggage handler, LUCIO LOPEZ. With respect to the manifest for October 2, 1963, ALVARADO furnished the following explanation:

He was quite certain that the individual designated on the list as "OSWLD" did not purchase a ticket and did not travel on the trip relating to that manifest. No ticket number was recorded for that person, and a search of the company's records in Monterrey had failed to locate a ticket stub which was not otherwise accounted for in connection with that particular trip.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1143—Continued

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN		Field	OFFICE	Dallas	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION		
Protective Research		Continued		Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED				
Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas		November 26 - December 11, 1963				
INVESTIGATION MADE BY						
Special Agents Charles Kunkel, Maurice Miller, William N. Carter & Arthur W. Blake						
DETAILS						
SYNOPSIS						
During the above-indicated period, inquiries were made in Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, to establish a chronology of residences and places of employment for Lee Harvey Oswald from the time he returned to Fort Worth from the Soviet Union until November 22, 1963.						
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION						
This report will be divided into two sections, the first section covering residences of Oswald and the second section covering employments. These inquiries were made between November 26 and December 11, 1963.						
Residences						
June 10, 1962 to August 8, 1962						
Robert L. Oswald, brother of the subject, furnished the information that it was June 10, 1962, to the best of his memory, that he drove to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, to meet Mr. and Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald and their daughter on their arrival by plane from New York City. Several days prior to that time, Robert Oswald had been contacted by some welfare agency in New York City, and had been advised that Lee Oswald and family were in New York City, having just arrived from overseas, and were in need of funds to continue their journey to Fort Worth. Robert Oswald stated that he immediately sent \$200 to his brother, Lee Oswald, in care of a New York City welfare agency for use as plane fare for the Lee Oswald family to travel to Fort Worth.						
On the arrival of the Lee Oswald family in Dallas, Robert Oswald took them to his home at 731 1/2 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, where the Lee Oswald family lived for about two months. Lee Oswald was not employed during this						
DISTRIBUTION		COPIES		REPORT MADE BY		DATE
Chief		Orig. & 2		Arthur W. Blake		12-12-63
Dallas		2		SPECIAL AGENT		
55. 641				APPROVED: J. J. Sorels		DATE
C.D. 77				641		12-12-63
				SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-5409-1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1144

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

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

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

Mr. James Young, Trust Department-Rental Division, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the information that his records show that Marguerite Oswald first rented Apartment 110 at the Rotary Apartments on August 8, 1962, and that at some subsequent date she moved to Apartment 301 at the same address and lived there continuously until November 1, 1962. It would therefore appear that Lee Oswald could not have moved there before August 8, 1962. This apartment building is located on the southwest corner of Summit and W. 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and on December 3, 1963, the present manager Mrs. Christine Yarbaro, 602 Summit, Fort Worth, was interviewed. She advised that she has acted as manager only since October 9, 1963, and has no records or knowledge concerning the dates that the Oswalds may have lived in the building.

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

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

August 17, 1962 to October 7, 1962

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

October 7, 1962 to October 19, 1962

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

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

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

Oswald's last two paychecks from the Leslie Wadding Company, Fort Worth, are dated October 1 and October 13, 1963, and were mailed to him in care of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas. Under Oswald's endorsement on the back of these two checks, appears the address 3519 Fairmount Street. These checks bear bank stamp dates October 16 and October 22, 1962, respectively, and they were cashed at the Mercantile National Bank of Dallas.

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

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

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

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

Taylor was interviewed at his home on the evening of December 10, 1963, by Special Agents Blake and Miller and at that time he furnished the following information: He was married to a daughter of George deMohrenschildt, and late in September or early October 1962, the deMohrenschildts attended a concert of Van Cliburn in Fort Worth. The deMohrenschildts invited Taylor and his wife to meet them at the Oswald home on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth after the concert. That was the first time Taylor had met the Oswalds. During the conversations, Lee Oswald mentioned that he was moving to Dallas and it was suggested by the deMohrenschildts that Marina Oswald and her child could stay with the Taylors until the Oswalds found an apartment, and the Taylors agreed. Mr. Taylor advised that it was probably that same evening that he drove the Oswalds to Dallas. Lee Oswald was left at the YMCA on Ervay Street, and Marina Oswald and her child stayed at the Taylor home for about two weeks, at which time she went to the home of Mrs. Elsie Hall in Fort Worth. Sometime later, and Mr. Taylor was not certain of the date, he drove Lee Oswald to Mrs. Hall's home in Fort Worth and picked up Marina Oswald, her child, and their belongings and moved them to an apartment near Zang's Boulevard and Davis Street in Dallas. This is the apartment at 604 1/2 Elsiebeth Street.

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

CO-2-34,030
Page 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

November 2, 1962 to March 2, 1963

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

CO-2-34,030
Page 7

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

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

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

Mrs. Tobias recalled only a few visitors having been at the Oswald apartment. On one occasion a woman described as white, 35 years, 5'10", 140 lbs., dark brown hair, olive complexion, came to the building and told Mrs. Tobias that the Oswalds had called her because they did not have any money for the baby. This woman stated that she was Russian and that she worked in downtown Dallas. She was later identified as Lydia Oymitruk who now lives at 3542 1/2 Kent Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

About a month after the Oswalds moved in, Mrs. Tobias noticed an automobile in the driveway and it appeared that someone was moving out, so Mrs. Tobias went outside to determine who was moving. She described the automobile as a cream-colored convertible, of a late model. The man who was loading this automobile was described as white, of tall, 160 to 190 lbs., 45 years or older, brown hair, and neatly dressed in a brown suit. This man told Mrs. Tobias that Mrs. Oswald was moving out, and Mrs. Tobias noticed that a baby bed and some baby clothes were already loaded in the car. This man was later identified by Mrs. Oswald as George de Mohrenschildt. Mrs. Oswald also stated that she was moving out at that time since she had argued with her husband, and she moved in with a friend, Mrs. Anna Keller, 5930 Ma Vista, Dallas, telephone TA 2-2219. After staying with Mrs. Keller for about a week, Mrs. Oswald moved back with her husband in the Elsbeth Street apartment.

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

March 2, 1963 to April 12, 1963

214 W. Neely Street, upstairs, Dallas. On March 2, 1963, Lee Oswald paid \$50.00 for a month's rent on this apartment. It is not known exactly what date he moved in, but probably on that same date. Mr. W. W. George, 4709 Inverness Lane, Dallas, the owner of the property, was personally interviewed and he furnished for examination his rent receipts. Mr. George continued that Oswald had called him by telephone in response to a sign placed in front of the rental property. Mr. George met Oswald at the apartment at which time Oswald agreed to rent the apartment and paid \$50.00 in cash. On April 3, 1963, Oswald paid another \$50.00 cash for rent to Mr. George. This payment would have paid for the rental of the property through May 2, 1963. Mr. George recalled that several days after the rent was due on May 2, 1963, he went to the apartment to collect the rent, and found it vacated. He had no idea, therefore, when the Oswalds moved out, and had no other contact with them.

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

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

April 12, 1963 to May 9, 1963

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

SA Vial, New Orleans, in his report dated December 3, 1963, furnished the information that during the first few days Oswald was in New Orleans, he lived with relatives at 757 French Street, New Orleans. Mrs. Charles Murrett, sister of Lee Oswald's mother, was interviewed at 757 French Street, New Orleans, on November 23, 1963, and she furnished the information that probably sometime in May 1963, Oswald came to stay at her home for a few days stating that he was in town looking for a job. Several days later Oswald advised that he had found a job and shortly thereafter, Mrs. Oswald and her child arrived in New Orleans with Mrs. Ruth Paine of Irving, Texas. The same day they arrived, Lee Oswald left the residence of Mrs. Murrett, stating that he had found an apartment for his family at 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Mrs. Murrett stated that she had never seen any of the Oswald family since that day.

641

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1144--Continued

May 9, 1963 to September 26, 1963

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

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

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

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

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

September 26, 1963 to October 3, 1963

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

October 3, 1963 to October 4, 1963

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

October 4, 1963 to October 6, 1963

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

641

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1144--Continued

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

October 7, 1963 to October 14, 1963

On this date, Oswald rented a room from Mrs. Mary Esther Bledsoe, at 621 N. Margolis Street, Dallas (Telephone 489-2195), and paid \$7 for a week's rent. He told Mrs. Bledsoe that he was married, that his wife lived in Irving, Texas. Oswald made several telephone calls as soon as he moved in. On the following day, Oswald was neatly dressed and he told Mrs. Bledsoe that he was looking for a job. He spent much of his time hanging around the house, and when Mrs. Bledsoe complained that he was disturbing her privacy, he would not be disturbed again. On Friday of that week, October 11, 1963, Oswald stayed in the house all day. On Saturday, October 12, Oswald took a bag and prepared to leave, asking Mrs. Bledsoe to clean his room, and telling her that he would be back. At that time, she told him that she did not want to rent the room to him any longer. On Monday, October 14, 1963, Oswald returned and moved all of his belongings out of the room. Mrs. Bledsoe added that Oswald did not make any long distance telephone calls from her home during the time he lived there, and left nothing in the room which has since been rented to a woman. He did not receive any mail or visitors, and Mrs. Bledsoe does not think that he worked at all during that week.

On November 22, 1963, Mrs. Bledsoe had gone downtown in Dallas to see the President, and after the parade passed her location, she walked to Main Street and boarded a bus near the Athletic Club to return home. Somewhere along the route, probably about 10th & Murphy Streets, Oswald got on the bus, and took a seat near the rear of the bus. After riding only a few blocks Oswald got off the bus and that is the last time that Mrs. Bledsoe saw him. She feels that he undoubtedly saw her and recognized her, and that is the reason he left the bus so soon after getting on. It is Mrs. Bledsoe's recollection that Oswald was wearing an old worn shirt, with holes in the elbows of the sleeves, and possibly with the shirttail hanging out.

October 14, 1963 to November 22, 1963

1024 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas. On October 14, 1963, Oswald using the name G. L. Lee, rented a room for \$5.00 a week from Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Johnson, owners of the property at that address. The Johnsons have room for 10 tenants at their home, but the room they rented to the man they knew as Lee was not usually rented out. They gave this room for the use of their grandchildren when they come for a visit. The room is quite small, about 12 feet by 8 feet, and is located just off the dining room. Mrs. Johnson stated that they decided to rent the room to "Lee" since he had stopped a few days earlier and inquired about a room and was told there were no vacancies. When he came back the second time, Mrs. Johnson decided to give him the small room.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

November 21, 1963

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

November 22, 1963

On the morning of November 22, 1963, Oswald rode from Irving to his job at the depository with Frazier. Oswald remained at the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, until a few minutes after the assassination, which took place at about 12:30 P.M. Oswald was taken into custody by Officers of the Dallas Police Department at the Texas Theatre, 231 W. Jefferson Street, Dallas, at about 2:00 P.M.

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

Employment

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

July 17, 1962 - October 6, 1962

Low-R-Pak Division, Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 200 North Vacker Street, Fort Worth, Texas. On July 13, 1961, Oswald filled out an application for employment with this firm and he went to work as a sheet-metal worker on July 17, 1961. A copy of the application for employment was obtained and shows the following information: Age, 22; born October 18, 1939; Social Security Number 433-34-3937; residence, 1501 7th Street; 5'9", 150 lbs.; dependents, wife and one child, age 5 months; claimed 2 1/2 years experience as a sheet metal worker; and service in the United States Marine Corps from 1956 to 1962, having been honorably discharged with no disability. He further stated on the application that he had attended the A. Glen West Grammar School in Fort Worth, Texas, and Jackson Senior High School, New Orleans, from 1953 to 1956. He listed as references Peter F. O'Connor, Continental Life Building, occupation Consultant, oil engineering, and Robert Oswald, Acme Brick Company, Junior Executive.

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

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

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

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

October 12, 1962 - April 6, 1963

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

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

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

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On April 12, 1963, Oswald filed a claim for Unemployment Compensation with the Texas Employment Commission, 2200 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, furnishing the information that he was residing at 2114 W. Neely Street, Dallas, and that he had been laid off from his employment at Jagers-Chiles-Stovall for lack of work. There is no indication of the disposition of this claim.

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

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

May 10, 1963 to July 19, 1963

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

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

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

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

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

Oswald's wife and child returned to Irving, Texas, from New Orleans on about September 21, 1963, and Oswald made his trip to Mexico City at about the same time.

October 16, 1963 to November 22, 1963

Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. On October 16, 1963, Oswald went to work as an order filler for this firm at the rate of \$1.25 per hour. He had obtained this job through the efforts of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, with whom Oswald's wife and child had been living since about September 24, 1963. Mrs. Paine had a neighbor whose brother, Buell Wesley Frazier, who was employed by this firm and Frazier had stated that he thought there might be a vacancy.

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

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

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

ATTACHMENTS

Copy, change of address form for Marguerite Oswald, dated 11-1-62 X
Copy, change of address form for Lee H. Oswald, dated 6-17-62 X
Copy of statement made by Mrs. Elena A. Hall, 4760 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, Texas X
Copy, Character-Financial Report of Retail Credit Company, New Orleans, La., dated 5-29-63 X
Copy service order #21375, New Orleans Public Service Co., dated 5-9-63 X
Copy, Remove Order, New Orleans Public Service Company, dated 10-7-63 X
The Newspaper articles concerning Oswald's visit to Mexico. X

see original for attach

CO-2-34,030
Page 16

Statement of Barlene Roberts taken December 5, 1963 X
 Copy of Employment Application at Leslie Welding Co., Fort Worth; X
 Copy of W-4, executed by Oswald 7-17-62; copy of payroll information record; Copy of Termination of employment record; Copy of Oswald's letter of resignation, undated; Copies of thirteen payroll checks issued to Oswald by Leslie Welding Company. X
 Copy of Employee Identification Questionnaire dated 10-12-62 for Jagers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas X
 Copies of 26 payroll checks issued to Oswald by Jagers-Chiles-Stovall, Dallas X
 Copy of Claim and correspondence, Texas Employment Commission. Claim dated 4-12-63 X
 Copy of Application for Employment made by Oswald 5-9-63 at the William B. Reilly Co., New Orleans X
 Copy of Employee's Withholding Certificate (W-4) dated 5-10-63 X
 Copy of Safety Instructions to Employees dated 5-21-63 X
 Copy Form D-11, Texas Employment Commission, dated 5-10-63 X
 Copies of 7 documents from the Louisiana Department of Employment Security X
 Copy of Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate dated 10-16-63 X
 Statement of Gary E. Taylor taken December 11, 1963. X

AEB:amr

641

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1144-Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of
Date:JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY
12/6/63

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #:

105-38431

Bureau File #:

Title:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

On 12/3/63, NY T-1 made available a Post Office Form 3578 addressed to "Worker", Box 28, Madison Sq. Station, NY 10, NY, which reflected a new address for subject. Information received from files of Big Brothers Inc., NYC, re subject set forth. Information set forth re CP correspondence pertaining to subject and furnished by JOHN J. ABT, NY attorney.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

On December 3, 1963, NY T-1 made available a Post Office Department Form 3578, unstamped, addressed to "Worker", Box 28, Madison Square Station, New York 10, New York. The reverse side of this card reflected a new address for LEE H. OSWALD, dated November 5 (year not indicated), and showing OSWALD's new address as Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas, but same did not indicate his old address. NY T-1 also made available an Addressograph type label bearing an address for "Lee H. Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, 2-20-64-MR-W CR". The code indicates OSWALD had a twelve month subscription to the "Worker" expiring February 20, 1964.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145

1

Date 12/4/63

Mr. HOWARD KIEVAL, Executive Director, Big Brothers Inc., 223 East 30th Street, New York, New York, furnished the following information:

On November 28, 1953, Big Brothers Inc. received a referral from the Domestic Relations Court, Bronx, New York. The subject of this referral was LEE HARVEY OSWALD and Mr. KIEVAL stated that the case worker who handled this matter was Mr. WILLIAM E. GROTE, 99 Metropolitan Oval, Bronx, New York, who is presently retired.

Mr. KIEVAL furnished a copy of their record pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD which reflected the following:

"OSWALD, LEE

"12335

"REFERRED: Bronx Children's Court - 12/1/53. See Court papers for details.

"12/1/53 Received telephone call from Mr. Carro, Probation Officer, referring Lee Oswald of 825 East 179th Street for Big Brother supervision. Requested that Mr. Carro send us a copy of the Court papers. WEG

"12/15/53 (Delay due to illness). Called at the home of Lee Oswald. Not finding anyone there, left card in door. WEG

"12/17/53 Received telephone call from Mrs. Oswald who stated that she found our card on returning home from work and wished to know the reason for our contact. Explained to her that Mr. Carro, Probation Officer of the Children's Court had asked that we become interested in her son Lee. She seemed quite disturbed stating something to the effect that how long was this thing going to last because since the boy had returned from Youth House, he had been attending school each day and from all accounts was doing well. Could sense that Mrs. Oswald was rather disturbed about this matter and tried to give her an idea of what the Big Brother program was. She seemed to calm down

On 12/3/63 at 223 East 30th Street
New York, New York File # NY 105-38431

by SA ROGER H. LEE:rlh Date dictated 12/4/63

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2

NY 105-38431

"considerably and suggested that Lee stop in at the office sometime during the Christmas holidays. She did not take too kindly to this idea and advised that we would stop in at the home some evening as soon as possible. WEG

"12/23/53 Called at the home of Lee Oswald but no one was at home. Will call again. WEG

"1/ 4/54 This evening about 7:30 called at the home. Met Mrs. Oswald and Lee. Was cordially received by both the mother and boy. Mrs. Oswald stated that inasmuch as Lee was attending school and doing well and had been so ever since his return from Youth House, she could see no reason why there should be so much investigation. Again explained to Mrs. Oswald the nature of Big Brother work and learned that, as suggested by the probation officer, she had taken out a membership for Lee at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and he spent every Saturday there. She also stated that he was not the type of boy who cared for group activities, preferring to remain at home watching TV, working on his stamp collection, etc. Lee was friendly, although it was apparent that he was also displeased with the idea of being forced to join various "Y" organizations about which he cared little. During the conversation, Mrs. Oswald stated that she had quit her job and planned to return to her former home down in New Orleans. Advised Mrs. Oswald that before she took this step, that she contact Mr. Carro by phone the following morning to get his advice as to what she should do about getting a release from the Children's Court. She said that Mr. Carro had agreed that she could move to New Jersey and she could see no difference between moving to New Jersey or New Orleans. Explained to Mrs. Oswald that there was a right way and a wrong way of doing things and that under existing circumstances, felt that she should notify Mr. Carro at once of her decision to move. WEG

"1/ 5/54 - Received telephone call from Mrs. Oswald who stated that she had contacted the Children's Court as suggested and that Mr. Carro was on vacation and she talked with Mr. Dunn who was handling Mr. Carro's cases while he was away. She stated that Mr. Dunn advised her that the Court had supervision over the boy and that she should bring the boy

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145-Continued

NY 105-38431

"to the Court on Monday morning 1/11 when Mr. Carro was expected to be back in his office. She stated that she would be glad to go down there alone, but hesitated to take Lee with her because she felt that if she did they would probably remand him or in some way not allow him to return home and inasmuch as her rent is paid up to the 15th of the month, she wanted to move some day before that time. Later on in the day talked with Mr. Dunn about this and he stated that the boy must appear before the Court before permission is granted for him to leave the city. WEG

"1/ 6/54 - Called at the home of Mrs. Oswald. Explained again to her what Mr. Dunn had advised should be done, but she was most skeptical about taking Lee before the Children's Court. Suggested to her that inasmuch as she felt this way, that she contact Mr. Carro upon his return, as the boy was on parole to Mr. Carro and be guided by what suggestions he made. Suggested to Mrs. Oswald that we would be happy to hear from her if she wished to write when she got located and settled in New Orleans. WEG

"1/10/54 - Learned from Mr. Carro, Probation Officer of the Bronx Children's Court that he had written to Mrs. Oswald so that the boy could be brought in for a hearing and that the letter was returned to him marked 'moved - left no address.' This evidently means that Mrs. Oswald carried out her intentions which were told to the writer on 1/5. At that time she said that she would not report to Mr. Carro because he might take Lee away from her and all her plans would be upset. Please CLOSE. WEG"

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145--Continued

NY 105-38431

On December 4, 1963, Mr. WILLIAM E. GROTE, 99 Metropolitan Oval, Bronx, New York, advised SA ROGER H. LEE that he was employed by Big Brothers Inc. from 1917 to 1955. He stated that in 1953 or 1954 for a period of approximately six weeks he was the Big Brothers case worker assigned to LEE OSWALD at the request of the Domestic Relations Court, Bronx, New York. He stated that he vaguely recalls the boy but because of the brevity of their association he did not get to know the boy or his mother well. He stated that he did recall that the mother was very much against exposing her boy to psychiatric care or commitment to a boy's school or training institution. GROTE stated that the record of his contact with the OSWALDS would be in the custody of HOWARD KIEVAL, Executive Director, Big Brothers Inc., 223 East 30th Street. GROTE stated that he had no contact with the OSWALDS after they left New York in January, 1954, and that he could furnish no additional information concerning them.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145--Continued

NY 105-38431

On December 2, 1963, JOHN J. ABT, New York Attorney, telephonically contacted the New York Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and advised SA JOHN J. DANAHY that his client, ARNOLD JOHNSON, referred to below, had located certain correspondence from OSWALD which JOHNSON claimed he had just received and that JOHNSON desired to make this material available to the FBI at his, ABT's, office. The information obtained is hereinafter set forth.

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145--Continued

Date 12/4/63

On December 3, 1963, JOHN J. ABT, an attorney with offices at 320 Broadway, New York City, acting as attorney for ARNOLD S. JOHNSON, furnished SAS JOSEPH V. WATERS and ROBERT G. OFTEDAL with items of correspondence between LEE H. OSWALD and the Communist Party (CP) and "The Worker". JOHNSON was present during the interview with ABT.

ABT stated that the items which he was making available to the Special Agents represented all of the material which JOHNSON could locate in the way of such correspondence. He requested that the material be returned to him when it had served its purpose and he also stated that any questions which might arise concerning this correspondence should be referred to him for reply.

The items of correspondence made available are set out as follows:

"L.H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

"The 'Worker'
23 W. 26th St.

"Dear Sirs:

"As a long time subscriber to the Worker I know I can ask a favor of you with full confidence of its fulfillment.

"I have formed a 'Fair Play for Cuba committee' here in New Orleans, I think it is the best way to attract the broad mass of people to a popular struggle.

NY 105-38431
2.

"I ask that you give me as much literature as you judge possible since I think it would be very nice to have your literature among the 'Fair Play' leaflets (like the one enclosed) and pamphlets in my office.

"Also please be so kind as to convey the enclosed 'honorary membership' cards to those fighters for peace Mr. Gus Hall and Mr. B. Davis.

"Yours Paternally,
/s/ Lee H. Oswald
June 10, 1962"

The date at the end of the above letter appears to have been written as 1962, but because it is in handwriting it is possible 1963 was written.

This letter contains notations in a different handwriting, evidently made on receipt "send catalog and limited supply" and another notation, "Lit. sent".

Apparently in response to this letter there was sent the following communication which was made available in the form of a carbon copy:

"July 31, 1963

"L.H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

"Dear Mr. Oswald:

"Your letter to the WORKER has been referred to me for reply.

-8-

On 12/3/63 at New York, New York File # 105-38431
by SAS JOSEPH V. WATERS and
ROBERT G. OFTEDAL/ad Date dictated 12/4/63
-7-

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145-Continued

NY 105-38431
3.

"It is good to know that movements in support of Fair Play for Cuba has developed in New Orleans as well as in other cities. We do not have any organizational ties with the Committee, and yet there is much material that we issue from time to time that is important for anybody who is concerned about developments in Cuba.

"Under separate cover we are sending you some literature.

"Sincerely Yours
Arnold Johnson, Director
Information and Lecture Bureau"

This typed letter has a handwritten notation, "Lit. sent".

"August 13, 1963

"Arnold Johnson
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.

"Dear Mr. Johnson:

"I wish to thank you for the literature which you sent me for our local branch of the 'Fair Play for Cuba Committee', of which I am the secretary-president.

"As you can see from the enclosed clipping I am doing my best to help the cause of new Cuba, a cause which I know you approve of also.

"Would you from time to time send us literature? any at all will be greatly appreciated.

-9-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145—Continued

NY 105-38431
4.

"Please accept an honorary New Orleans branch membership card as a token of esteem.

"Thank You
/s/ Lee H. Oswald

"P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La."

Apparently as an enclosure to this letter was a printed handbill:

"HANDS OFF CUBA!

"Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

"NEW ORLEANS CHARTER MEMBERSHIP BRANCH

"Free Literature, Lectures

"LOCATION:

(blank)

"EVERYONE WELCOME!"

On the back of this handbill appears the rubber stamped legend:

"Write
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La."

-10-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145—Continued

168
NY 105-38431
5.

"Central Committee
CP, U.S.A.

"Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

"August 28, 1963

"Comrades:

"Please advise me upon a problem of personal
tactics.

"I have lived in the Soviet Union from
Oct. 1958 to July 1962.

"I had, in 1959, in Moscow, tried to legally
dissolve my United States citizenship in favor of Soviet
citizenship, however, I did not complete the legal
formalities for this.

"Having come back to the U.S. in 1962 and
thrown myself into the struggle for progress and
freedom in the United States, I would like to know
weather, in your opinion, I can continue to fight,
handicapped as it were, by my past record, can I
still, under these circumstances, compete with
anti-progressive forces, above ground or weather
in your opion I should always remain in the
background, N.e. underground.

"Our opponents could use my background of
residence in the U.S.S.R. against any cause which
I join, by association, they could say the organization
of which I am a member, is Russian controled ect.
I am sure you see my point.

-11-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145—Continued

NY 105-38431
6.

"I could of course openly proclaim,
(if pressed on the subject) that I wanted to
dissolve my American citizenship as a personal
protest against the policy of the U.S. government
in supporting dictatorship, ect. But what do you
think I should do? which is the best tactic in
general?

"Should I dissociate myself from all
progressive activities?

"Here in New Orleans, I am secretary
of the local brach of the 'Fair Play for Cuba
Committee', a position which, frankly, I have
used to foster communist ideals. On a local
radio show, I was attacked by Cuban exile
organization representatives for my residence
ect., in the Soviet Union.

"I feel I may have compromised the
FPCC, so you see that I need the advice of
trusted, long time fighters for progress. Please
advise.

"With Ferternal Greeting
Sincerely
/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

Written on the face of the first page of
this letter in a different handwriting is a notation
"Arnold - please reply E" and another notation in
still another handwriting "Fair Play is a broader comm".

On the back of the last page of this three
page letter is the name in handwriting, "Arnold".

The following is a carbon copy of a letter
of acknowledgement:

-12-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145—Continued

NY 105-38431
7.

"September 19, 1963

"Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

"Dear Mr. Oswald:

"Your letter of August 28th to Elizabeth G. Flynn was turned over to me for reply. Since I received your letter of September 1st indicating that you are moving to Baltimore, I suggest that when you do move that you get in touch with us here and we will find some way of getting in touch with you in that city.

"While the point you make about your residence in the Soviet Union may be utilized by some people, I think you have to recognize that as an American citizen who is now in this country, you have a right to participate in such organizations as you want, but at the same time there are a number of organizations, including possibly Fair Play, which are of a very broad character and often which is advisable for some people to remain in the background, not underground. I assume this is pretty much of an academic question now, and we can discuss it later.

"Sincerely yours
/s/Arnold Johnson"

-13-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1145--Continued

NY 105-38431
8.

"The Worker
26 W. 23 ST.
New York 10, N.Y.
August 31

"Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

"Dear Mr. Bert

"As a commercial photographer I have, in the past, made blow-ups, reverses and other types of photo work for the 'Worker'.

"Mr. Weinstock, in December 1962, expressed thanks for my modest work in a letter.

"Mr. Tormey, of the Gus Hall-Ben Davis defense committee also has commended some photos I did for his committee.

"I am familiar with most forms of photo and art work, and other fazes of typographie.

"I am sure you realize that to a progress person with a knowledge of photography and printing, the greatest desire impossible is to work directly for the 'Worker'. However, I understand that there might be many loyal comrades who want the same thing, i.e. to work for the 'Worker'. So if you say there is no opening's I shall continue to hope for the chance of employment directly under the 'Worker'.

"My family and I shall, in a few weeks, be relocating into your area.

-14-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1145--Continued

170
NY 105-38431
9.

"In any event I'm sure you shall give my application full consideration. Thank you.

"Sincerely
/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

This letter was transmitted in an
airmail envelope addressed:

"Mr. E. Bert
The Worker
26 West 23 St.
New York 10, N.Y."
with the return address:

"P.O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La."
This envelope bears a Post Office stamp "Addressee Unknown".

Among the items furnished was a photographic reproduction of a poster:

"READ

"THE WORKER

"If You Want to Know About

"PEACE

"DEMOCRACY

"UNEMPLOYMENT

"ECONOMIC TRENDS".

-15-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145--Continued

NY 105-38431
10.

JOHNSON was unable to say when this poster was received or by what means, and he stated he did not know what had become of the wrapper in which it was presumably mailed.

"Communist Party
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.
September 1, 1963

"Lee H. Oswald
P. O. Box 30061
New Orleans, La.

"Dear Sirs,

"Please advise me as to how I can contact the Party in the Baltimore-Washington area, to which I shall relocate in October.

"Fraternally
/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

"Mr. A Johnston
c/o Worker

"Lee H. Oswald
P.O. Box 6225
Dallas, Texas

"Dear Mr. Johnson;

"In September I had written you saying I expected to move from New Orleans, La., to the Philadelphia-Baltimore area. You advised me that I could contact you when I had gotten settled there and the party would contact me in that area-

-16-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145--Continued

NY 105-38431
11.

"Since ~~than~~ my personal plans have changed and I have settled in Dallas, Texas for the time.

"Through a friend, I have been introduced into the American Civil Liberties Union Local chapter, which holds monthly meeting on the campus of Southern Methodist University.

"The first meeting I attended was on October 25th, a film was shown and afterwards a very critical discussion of the ultra-right in Dallas.

"On October 23rd, I had attended a ultra-right meeting headed by General EDWIN A. Walker, who lives in Dallas. This meeting preceded by one day the attack on A.E. Stevenson at the United Nations Day meeting at which he spoke.

"As you can see, political friction between 'left' and 'right' is very great here.

"Could you advise me as to the general view we had on the American Civil Liberties Union? and to what degree, if any, I should attempt to highten its progressive tendencies?

"This Dallas branch of the A.C.L.U. is firmly in the hands of 'liberal' professional people, (a minister and two law professors conducted the Oct.25th meeting.) However, some of those present showed marked class awareness and insight.

"Respectfully Yours
/s/ Lee H. Oswald"

This letter is undated and envelope is postmarked at Dallas, November 1, 1963. JOHNSON said it was received in mail on November 29, 1963.

-17-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145--Continued

NY 105-38431
12.

JOHNSON explained that it has been the practice of the CP,USA to answer inquiries concerning the CP by letter and by the transmittal of a group of pamphlets descriptive of CP activity. He made available a packet of such literature, stating that in all probability the items contained in the packet were the same as those in the packet of literature sent to OSWALD. Those items are as follows:

"HORIZONS OF THE FUTURE FOR A SOCIALIST AMERICA" by ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN.
Published by CP,USA, December, 1959;

1961 Catalogue of New Century Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York 3, New York, dated Fall, 1960;

"FREE AMERICANS FROM THE MC CARRAN ACT DANGER!" by GUS HALL. This bears no date, but the text describes the contents as obtained "from speeches by Gus Hall". Issued by the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York;

"EEN DAVIS on the MC CARRAN ACT at the HARVARD LAW FORUM". Issued by the Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee;

"Main Street to Wall Street:
END THE COLD WAR!" by GUS HALL.
Published by New Century Publishers, June, 1962;

-18-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145--Continued

A characterization of The Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis Defense Committee appears in the appendix section of this report.

-20-

NY 105-38431

13.

"The Only Choice
Peaceful Coexistence" by GUS HALL.
Published by New Century Publishers,
March, 1963;

"3 BRAVE MEN
Tell How Freedom Comes to an
Old South City-Nashville, Tenn." by
JAMES E. JACKSON. Published by
Publishers New Press, 23 West 26th
Street, New York 10, New York,
July, 1963;

"THE ULTRA-RIGHT, KENNEDY, AND ROLE
OF THE PROGRESSIVES For People's
Unity Against Big Business Reaction
and the War Danger" by GUS HALL, described
as 'General Secretary, CP, USA. This six
page folder bears no date nor name of
a publisher. It is indicated to be an
address by HALL, prepared in 1962 or earlier;

Two blank subscription cards to be used
for the receipt of payment for subscription
to "The Worker" for varying terms.

During this interview of ABT and JOHNSON,
the latter was not identified as an officer or
member of the CP in any way.

On November 27, 1962, the Subversive
Activities Control Board filed an order to
JOHNSON to register under and pursuant to
Section 8 (a) and (c) of the Subversive Activities
Control Act of 1950, as amended, as a member of the
CP, USA, a Communist action organization. This
order followed a hearing held on a petition of
the Attorney General of the United States for such
order to JOHNSON to register. The order is on appeal.

-19-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145—Continued

NY 105-38431

1.

APPENDIX

THE GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on March 27, 1962, that GUS
HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, United States
of America (CPUSA), stated on March 26, 1962, that the
Party will form a new committee known as the GUS HALL -
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Defense Committee (H-DDC). The purpose
of this committee is to raise \$100,000 for the defense of
HALL and DAVIS.

GUS HALL
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

HALL and DAVIS were indicted by the Federal
Grand Jury, Washington, D.C., on March 15,
1962, charging them with violations of
Sections 786 (h) and 794, Title 50, United
States Code, in that they, as General
Secretary and National Secretary, CPUSA,
respectively, and as members of its National
Board, willfully and unlawfully failed to
register for and on behalf of the CPUSA with
the Attorney General.

A second source furnished information on February 12,
1963, that the H-DDC had received a total of \$41,799.18 in
contributions for defense as of February 12, 1963.

"The Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper,
issue of April 16, 1963, page 1, carried an appeal by the
H-DDC, Room 1225, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York,
asking for funds.

21*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1145—Continued

NO 100-16601/bap

Date 12/6/631

The information set forth hereinafter was furnished by Mr. ELMER E. BILBRAY, Supervisor of Revenue Accounting, Continental Trailways Bus Company.

A one-way bus ticket purchased at New Orleans with the final destination of Brownsville, Texas, would normally be handled in this manner. The selling office sends a portion of the ticket with an agent's report to Continental at Alexandria, Louisiana. The final destination bus driver would pick up from the passenger the passenger's portion of the ticket, and this ticket would be sent with a driver's report to Mr. C. WALTERS, who is in charge of the accounting of Continental tickets at 2805 Logan Street, Dallas, Texas. There are several Continental Division offices throughout the United States. The Division Office for New Orleans is at Alexandria, Louisiana, and when tickets are sold at New Orleans, the number is prefixed by the letter "S."

CONTACT WITH

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS COMPANY

In regard to ticket S377012 purchased on September 25, 1963, for a one-way trip from New Orleans, Louisiana to Brownsville, Texas, Mr. BILBRAY stated a thorough search of his records failed to locate that portion of the ticket which the passenger would normally turn over to the final destination bus driver, who in turn would make out a report which would reach Dallas, Texas, with the passenger's portion of the ticket. Mr. WALTERS' employees sort the thousands of tickets and route them to the various Continental division offices throughout the United States.

Because of the thousands of tickets involved, and by manner in which they are handled, it is not unusual to be unable to locate the passenger's portion of the ticket. Mr. BILBRAY stated there are many reasons why a ticket could be missing; perhaps the passenger never used the ticket or perhaps it was misrouted by Dallas or lost or misplaced when it reached one of several Continental division offices.

On 12/6/63 at ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA File # NO 100-16601
by SA PAUL R. LANCASTER /jm Date dictated 12/6/63

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18
163
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146—Continued

Date 12/6/631

Available tickets furnished by Mr. ELMER E. BILBRAY, Supervisor of Revenue Accounting, Continental Trailways Bus Company, Alexandria, Louisiana, were searched in an effort to locate Continental Trailways Bus Ticket 8377012, which was sold on September 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana for a one-way trip to Brownsville, Texas. This search was undertaken to locate the passenger's portion of the aforesaid ticket; however, the search was unproductive.

On 12/6/63 at Alexandria, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601
by SA PAUL R. LANCASTER /jm Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146—Continued

Date December 10, 19631

The information set forth hereinafter was furnished by ELMER E. BILBRAY, Supervisor of Revenue Accounting, Continental Trailways Bus Company General Office, 425 Bolton Avenue.

The General Office of Continental Trailways Southern Bus Company is in Alexandria, Louisiana. Continental Southern's western route goes as far as Houston, Texas.

Referring to a prior interview on November 29, 1963, Mr. BILBRAY stated that when the office receives the Agent's ticket report with the seller's ticket, stub, and the purchaser's ticket stub that has been picked up by the final destination bus driver, the agent's ticket report is checked against a sampling of the purchaser's stubs that have been picked up by the final destination bus driver. After this cross-checking and sampling is completed, the tickets are destroyed at Alexandria, Louisiana.

If a ticket was sold by an agent of Continental Southern, for example, the Continental Bus terminal at New Orleans, the seller's copies of the ticket and the passenger's portion of the ticket that was picked up by the final destination bus driver would ultimately come to the general office at Alexandria, Louisiana, where they are cross-checked, sampled, and destroyed.

Within the Continental Southern System, it is possible to identify the driver of a given bus if the time and date the bus left a given location is known. For example, it is necessary to know the time and date a bus left New Orleans for Houston, Texas in order to run down and identify the bus driver.

When a passenger has luggage to be checked aboard a bus, he shows his ticket to the baggage agent, who punches or marks the ticket to indicate that baggage has been checked. The baggage agent has a two-section baggage ticket and he gives one section to the passenger and the other is attached to the baggage. It is possible for the purchaser to travel in one bus and his baggage to travel in another bus. At the destination point, the passenger gives his baggage ticket to the baggage clerk, who checks the number against the number of the ticket attached to the baggage and then after verifying that the two numbers are the same, he gives the baggage to the passenger and destroys the two matching stubs.

On 12/10/63 at Alexandria, Louisiana File # NO 100-16501
by SA PAUL R. LANCASTER /lyc Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146—Continued

1

Date 12/10/63

MAJOR J. GREEN, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways Bus System, 1314 Tulane Avenue examined his listings of bus schedule connections between New Orleans, Louisiana and Laredo, Texas, and stated that the schedules referred to have been in effect since March 1, 1961. He offered the following information:

One bus daily leaves New Orleans, Louisiana at 4:40 p.m. and arrives at Laredo, Texas at 1:20 p.m. the following day;

One bus daily leaves New Orleans, Louisiana at 5:15 p.m. and arrives at Laredo, Texas at 7:35 p.m. the following day.

GREEN stated that one bus arrived daily at Laredo, Texas, at 9:35 p.m. but emphasized that this bus had departed the same day from Houston, Texas, at 12:30 p.m.

He examined additional records and advised that the bus route from New Orleans to Laredo passed through Houston, Texas, Beaumont, Texas, Corpus Christi, Texas, and Alice, Texas, prior to arriving at Laredo, Texas. He stated for information that the total cost of bus passage from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Mexico City, Mexico, is \$30.25 and stated that exactly \$10.00 of that total charge represents the cost of bus transportation from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City, Mexico. He added that the round trip fare is \$54.45.

GREEN stated a passenger can carry a small parcel onto the bus and in this case no record is ever made of this baggage. He also said the passenger can check his baggage and in this case a baggage ticket stub is furnished him and another stub attached to his baggage. He stated no baggage ticket stubs are retained by his bus lines for later reference. He also stated that a customer need not be a passenger to utilize the Continental Trailways "Express" Service as the customer can ship baggage following the same procedure as set out above, but in addition, two copies of a shipping order are made for future reference by his bus company. He stated an audit copy of this shipping order is kept by the Continental Trailways System and forwarded to the District Office of the bus lines, 425 Bolton Avenue, Alexandria, Louisiana. He added

NO 100-16801

2

that a delivery copy of the shipping order is attached to the baggage in question and the person named on the shipping order as "receiver" can call for the shipment at the destination and receive same after properly identifying himself.

On 12/10/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16801

by SA JAMES ROYCE PECK /bal:jvc Date dictated 12/10/63

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23

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146—Continued

Date 12/11/63

The information set forth hereinafter was furnished by Mr. ELMER E. BILBRAY, Supervisor of Revenue Accounting, Continental Trailways Bus Company, General Office, 425 Bolton Avenue, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Mr. BILBRAY furnished the following information concerning the Continental bus which left New Orleans at 4:40 PM on September 25, 1963, and was due to arrive at Laredo, Texas, at 1:20 PM on September 26, 1963.

Continental bus Number 5120 left New Orleans at 4:40 PM on September 25, 1963, and was driven by W. D. CAMMACK, who resides in a house trailer c/o General Delivery, Buras, Louisiana. Mr. CAMMACK drove this bus to Lake Charles, Louisiana. Prior to arriving at Lake Charles, Louisiana, bus number 5120 stopped at Kinder, Louisiana, so that persons travelling to points beyond Lake Charles could transfer to Trailways Bus Number 5133.

The bus which picked up the passengers at Kinder, Louisiana, was bus number 5133, which originated at Jackson, Mississippi. This bus was driven from Jackson, Mississippi, to Alexandria, Louisiana, where bus drivers were changed, and bus driver CHARLES B. ALBRIGHT, 1804 Magnolia Drive, Alexandria, Louisiana, drove bus number 5133 from Alexandria, Louisiana, through Kinder, Louisiana, and on to Beaumont, Texas. At Beaumont, Texas, drivers were switched, but the same bus, number 5133, was used. The name of the new bus driver at Beaumont, Texas, is D. B. WELLS, 1402 Caplin, Houston.

From Houston, Texas, and other points west, it is not known at Alexandria, Louisiana, what bus numbers or drivers were used to make the trip to Laredo, Texas.

Mr. BILBRAY is going to locate the drivers' trip reports which show the number of passengers boarding and getting off the bus along the route.

On 12/11/63 at Alexandria, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601
by SA PAUL R. LANCASTER /jm/jas/bap Date dictated 12/11/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146-Continued

1

Date December 11, 1963

The information set forth hereinafter was furnished by Mr. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, 1804 Magnolia Drive, Mr. ALBRIGHT drives a bus for Continental Southern Trailways, Alexandria, Louisiana.

Mr. ALBRIGHT's memory was refreshed with xerox copies of Continental Southern Trailways Trip Report and Time Slips dated September 25, 1963, by bus driver CAMMACK; trip report dated September 25, 1963, by bus driver ALBRIGHT; and trip report dated September 26, 1963, by bus driver D. B. WELLS.

Mr. ALBRIGHT left Alexandria, Louisiana, on Wednesday, September 25, 1963, at 8:20 PM and arrived at Kinder, Louisiana, at approximately 10:00 PM. At Kinder, Louisiana, he rendezvoused with Mr. CAMMACK who had left New Orleans, Louisiana, at 4:40 PM enroute to Lake Charles, Louisiana. CAMMACK had fourteen passengers that got on CAMMACK'S bus at New Orleans and who departed at Kinder, Louisiana. These fourteen passengers boarded ALBRIGHT'S bus. Twelve of these fourteen passengers were going to Hollingsworth, Louisiana, (the bus drivers call this town Holt, but actual name of the town as it is most commonly known is Ragley, Louisiana, near DeQuincy, Louisiana). ALBRIGHT said the twelve passengers were undoubtedly draftees who were on their way to Fort Polk, Louisiana. The other two passengers were destined for a point beyond Houston, Texas.

ALBRIGHT only saw his passengers when they boarded his bus; he completes his run when he arrives at Beaumont, Texas, where he arrived at 12:05 AM on September 26, 1963. He was driving bus number 5133. ALBRIGHT got off the bus and the bus continued on to Houston, Texas, driven by D. B. WELLS who arrived in Houston at 2:15 AM with four passengers destined for a point beyond Texas. These four passengers consisted of the two passengers ALBRIGHT had picked up at Kinder, Louisiana, from CAMMACK'S bus and two passengers ALBRIGHT had picked up in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Mr. ALBRIGHT stated that because of the length of time and due to the fact that he only saw the passengers

On 12/11/63 at Alexandria, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601
by SA PAUL R. LANCASTER /cjo Date dictated 12/11/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146-Continued

NO 100-16601 /cjo

21Date 12/12/63

from the point beyond Kinder, at one time, he was unable to furnish any information whatsoever concerning the passengers. He stated there are no rest stops between Kinder and Beaumont, Texas, nor is there a rest stop at Beaumont, Texas, at that hour of the morning.

From time to time on infrequent basis, ALBRIGHT has taken passengers that were destined ultimately for Laredo, Texas; however, Mr. ALBRIGHT could not remember any of these passengers or the month or day they may have been passengers on his bus.

ALBRIGHT said he did not recall any of the four passengers showing a ticket with the destination of Laredo, Texas, or Mexico City, Mexico.

Mr. WOODROW D. CAMMACK, General Delivery, Buras, Louisiana, advised he is employed as Bus Operator for the Continental Trailways Bus Line, New Orleans, on the regular run from Venice, Louisiana, to New Orleans. However, every Wednesday he handled the 4:40 PM run from New Orleans to Lake Charles, Louisiana, as an extra trip.

CAMMACK advised that he did drive the 4:40 PM Trailways Bus from New Orleans on September 25, 1963, however he is not able at this time to recall anyone resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD having been a passenger on this bus. He pointed out that he has handled the Lake Charles run since the middle of this year and he does not recall ever having a passenger present a ticket to him which showed destination Laredo, Texas, or Mexico City, Mexico.

Any passenger having a destination past Lake Charles, Louisiana, would have to change to another Trailways bus at Kinder, Louisiana, where the Lake Charles bus makes contact with the Trailways Bus out of Alexandria, Louisiana. He advised that this contact is usually made at 9:55 PM at Kinder and all the passengers going west board the other bus, which bus is usually driven by the regular driver out of Alexandria, CHARLIE ALBRIGHT, who resides in Alexandria, Louisiana.

CAMMACK advised that if any luggage is checked onto the bus, he and the other driver would have to change the luggage from one bus to the other and he does not recall handling any luggage checked through to Laredo, Texas, at any time.

He viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was not able to identify OSWALD as having been on Trailways Bus leaving New Orleans at 4:40 PM September 25, 1963.

12/12/63 New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA (A) JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR. /hap Date dictated 12/12/63

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26

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1146—Continued

Date 12/19/63

On December 18, 1963, WF T-1 said he learned that a Washington, D.C., bookstore which handles subscriptions to Soviet publications, recently made an annual review of its files and noted that in September 1962, LEE H. OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, requested a subscription to the Soviet humor magazine "Krokodil." OSWALD forwarded \$2.20 as payment for the subscription. This request was forwarded to Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (International Book), Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and a subscription for the period October 1962 - September 1963 was ordered for OSWALD.

WF T-1 said that on October 27, 1962, OSWALD notified the Washington, D.C., bookstore by postcard that his address had been changed to Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga was notified of this change of address.

WF T-1 further advised that in January 1963, OSWALD again wrote the Washington, D.C., bookstore and requested subscriptions to "Ogonek," a Soviet picture and story magazine; to "Sovetskaya Belorussiya," a publication relating to life in general in Byelorussia; and to "Agitator," a magazine of communist political thought. OSWALD enclosed \$13.20 as payment for the subscriptions; and Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga was requested to send OSWALD "Ogonek" for the period March - December 1963; "Sovetskaya Belorussiya" for the period March - December 1963; and "Agitator" for the period January - December 1963.

Date December 10, 1963

Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, released to the FBI the herein-after described personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which was taken from OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963.

A receipt for same was executed by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON to W. M. DICKEY and D. W. REUBEN, Property Clerks, Dallas Police Department, on Property Clerks Invoice Number 11378G:

1. \$13.00 in currency consisting of one \$5.00 bill and eight \$1.00 bills;
2. 87¢ consisting of ~~one~~ fifty cents piece; three dimes; one nickel, two pennies;
3. Dallas Transit Company Shoppers Transfer dated Friday, November 22, 1963, bearing number 004459, perforated "P M", and also perforated "Lake Wood", bearing the initials on the back, "RMS;"
4. Paycheck stub from American Bakeries Company dated August 22, 1960, or August 27, 1960, reflecting amount of pay as \$86.17, less Federal income tax \$7.40, less Social Security \$1.99, reflecting net amount of check as \$56.78;
5. One narrow, black belt with buckle;
6. Small box top bearing the name "Cox's, Fort Worth;"
7. Brass key marked, "P. O. Dept. Do Not Dup.", Number 1126;
8. Silver color Marine Corps emblem ring;
9. Chrome ID bracelet with expansion band with inscription "Lee."

On 12/18/63 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111
by SA RICHARD M. WOOLF/MJB Date dictated 12/19/63

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on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agents JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON Date dictated 12/10/63

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.

1Date December 10, 1963

Dallas Police Department Property Room Invoice Number 11378G reflects that \$13.00 in currency was in possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. An examination of this currency reflected same consisted of one \$5.00 bill and eight \$1.00 bills, described as follows:

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Type of Bill</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Series</u>
\$5.00	Federal Reserve Note	K 66289277 A	1950 B
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	V 32864290 A	1957
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	D 94667133 J	1935 H
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	U 19065809 A	1957 B
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	B 24233511 A	1957 A
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	R 55237503 A	1957 B
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	N 66952997 A	1957 A
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	E 34575513 A	1957 A
(Above bears pencil notation "300" - bill torn)			
\$1.00	Silver Certificate	T 04763132 A	1957 B

Said property invoice also reflects eighty-seven cents (87¢) in coin in possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. Examination of same reflects it consists of one-half dollar; three dimes; one nickel, and two pennies.

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent JAMES W. BOEHM and
GEORGE W. H. CARLSON Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1149

Date December 12, 1963DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

(3) Funds

1

Records of the West Side State Bank reflect a savings account in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, mailing address U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California, was opened December 8, 1958, with a cash deposit of \$200. On June 3, 1959, interest of three dollars was credited to the account. The account was closed September 14, 1959, when the total amount on deposit, \$203, was withdrawn.

Records of the West Side State Bank contain no additional information regarding any accounts.

The above information contained in the records of the West Side State Bank is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. KLEBER V. JENNINGS, Cashier and Vice President, is the proper person to whom the subpoena duces tecum should be issued in the event the records were used in court proceeding.

on 12/12/63 at Port Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS:mja Date dictated 12/12/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1150

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1150—Continued

On December 13, 1963, Major HENRY MARSHALL, Marine Corps Intelligence, Navy Annex, Washington, D. C., advised that Marine Corps pay records disclose that LEE HARVEY OSWALD's total separation pay, paid on September 11, 1959, amounted to \$219.20. This amount included allowance for travel, from El Toro, California to Fort Worth, Texas, unused leave, and final pay.

B62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1150—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

The following individuals at banks listed below were contacted by SAs MALON L. JENNINGS and ARNOLD J. BROWN on December 11 and 12, 1963. They all advised that no checking accounts or any other banking transactions could be located for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or under any of his aliases or in the name of his wife, MARINA OSWALD:

R. W. HIPPLE
Vice President - Cashier
Arlington State Bank
Arlington, Texas

ARVELL W. BOYD
Vice President
Azle State Bank
Azle, Texas

BOB STONE
Vice President
Arlington National Bank
Arlington, Texas

BILL SHAW
Vice President - Cashier
Bank of Commerce
Fort Worth, Texas

JOHN D. GIPSON
Vice President
City National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

B62

2

DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

T. P. BOWEN
Vice President
Continental National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

R. N. BRANSON
Vice President
Farmers and Merchants State Bank
Burleson, Texas

WILLIAM H. KAKER
Vice President
First National Bank
Grapevine, Texas

FRED LUTTRELL
Vice President
First National Bank
Arlington, Texas

SAM BOWMAN
Vice President
First National Bank
Euless, Texas

BLEASE TIBBETS
President
First State Bank
Euless, Texas

O. L. WITT
Assistant Cashier
Fort Worth National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

B63

3

DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

JOHN FAUCETT
Vice President
Gateway National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

K. S. WOOLDRIDGE
Vice President
Haltom City State Bank
Haltom, Texas

ZACK GILLILAND
President
First National Bank
Hurst, Texas

CLARENCE PRESSLEY
Teller
Mansfield State Bank
Mansfield, Texas

T. B. HALL
Assistant Cashier
North Fort Worth State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

CHARLES C. BRINKLEY
President
Northeast National Bank
Richland Hills, Texas

GARLAND TINER
Cashier
Ridglea State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

664

4

DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

PASCHAL WHITE
Cashier
Riverside State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

ELWOOD MC KINNEY
President
Security State Bank
River Oaks, Texas

WILLIAM A. MOORE
Assistant Vice President
Seminary State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

G. R. HAMES
Vice President - Cashier
South Fort Worth State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

BOBBY J. COOPER
Vice President
State Bank of East Fort Worth
Fort Worth, Texas

J. H. BRANHAM
Vice President
Tarrant State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

JACK WHITWORTH
Assistant Cashier
Union Bank of Fort Worth
Fort Worth, Texas

665

5

DL 100-10461
MLJ/rms

JOHN H. SHEAR
Cashier
University State Bank
Fort Worth, Texas

CURTIS E. FRANCIS
Vice President
Everman National Bank
Everman, Texas

N. H. FLEMING
Executive Vice President
Southwest National Bank
Fort Worth, Texas.

666

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1150—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1150—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1150—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/13/63

1

Records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, reflect the following information.

Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 7408 Ewing, opened a commercial account, December 13, 1945, with initial deposit of \$1,987.35. The account was closed October 4, 1946, reopened February 7, 1947, and again closed, October 14, 1960.

A record in the bank's Central Information Files contains a notation dated February 7, 1947, that this is money from a former marriage and is to be kept separate for children of deceased husband.

On this same record other bank connections were listed as Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, Louisiana, and Commercial Trust Bank, Port Gibson, Mississippi. It listed her husband EDWIN EKDAHL was employed with Texas Electric as an engineer and that her sons ROBERT OSWALD and LEE H. OSWALD have savings account in the bank. Under credit information it was indicated that Mrs. OSWALD was employed by National Bankers Life Insurance Company and as of June 27, 1960, she was employed as a saleslady for Avon Products.

Addresses in the bank records for Mrs. OSWALD are as follows:

July 18, 1960	1410 Hurley, Ft. Worth, Texas
January 6, 1960	1605 8th Avenue, Ft. Worth, Texas
July 29, 1958	3006 or 3606 Bristol Road, Ft. Worth, Texas
September 7, 1960	P. O. Box 305, Boyd, Texas
July 7, 1960	1407 8th Avenue, Ft. Worth, Texas

2

DL 100-10461

April 26, 1957	3830 West 6th Street, Apt. 3 Ft. Worth, Texas
July 3, 1956	4936 Collinwood Ft. Worth, Texas
1947	1505 8th Avenue Ft. Worth, Texas
March 23, 1948	3300 Willing Avenue Ft. Worth, Texas
June 5, 1948	Benbrook, Texas

The above information is confidential and should not be disclosed except upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The proper person to whom a subpoena should be issued is T. E. GRAHAM, Senior Vice President and Cashier, First National Bank, to produce bank records in a court proceeding.

on 12/12/63 at Ft. Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS:11 ⁵⁰⁷ Date dictated 12/13/63

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502

Date December 13, 19631

Records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth reflect Savings Account No. 8218 opened December 11, 1951, by MARCERITE C. OSWALD in the name of LEE H. OSWALD with address 7408 Ewing. The account was opened with a deposit of \$1.00 and additional deposits of \$1.00 on December 14, 1951, and January 10, 1952. A total of \$3.00 contained in this account was withdrawn July 1, 1952.

The above information is confidential and should not be disclosed except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The proper person to whom a subpoena should be issued is Mr. T. E. GRAHAM, Senior Vice President and Cashier, First National Bank of Fort Worth, to produce these records in a court proceeding.

on 12/12/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS/gm Date dictated 12/13/63

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1Date 12/11/63

The records of the Western Union Telegraph Company, 1416 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, failed to contain any information concerning contacts made with Western Union by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE, H. O. LEE or ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, or any logical variation of the aforementioned names. The above includes records of the Main Branch of Western Union Telegraph Company, located at 2034 Main Street, as well as all Western Union Branch Offices, located in Dallas County, Texas; and the pertinent period in question is September 1, 1963, through November 22, 1963.

It is to be noted that all of the aforementioned records failed to contain any information indicative of the receipt of any Western Union money order in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or in the name of the aforementioned aliases. This includes all money orders paid by Western Union through the Main Branch and Dallas Branch Offices.

Western Union records also failed to contain any information in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the above aliases pertaining to cash messages sent from Dallas during the period of September 1, 1963, through November 22, 1963, and more particularly, cash messages from Dallas, Texas, to Washington, D. C., between October 1, 1963, and November 22, 1963.

The records of the Dallas Main Office, as well as Branch Offices of Western Union Telegraph Company, failed to contain any information pertaining to outgoing telegrams in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the aforementioned aliases.

No record is maintained in the Dallas Main Office or Branch Offices on incoming telegrams directed to a person. The only copy of an incoming telegram is retained at the office of origin or the office from which the message was sent.

The above records are confidential, and information pertaining thereto can be furnished only upon the proper issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. W. W. SEMINGSEN, Vice President, Gulf Division, Western Union Telegraph Company, 1416 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR.:cv:man Date dictated 12/10/63

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1Date 12/4/63

Mr. BARRY M. COHEN appeared voluntarily at the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised his telephone number was EM 1-7570. COHEN is a member of the American Civil Liberty Union (ACLU) and is presently attending the University of Texas working on his Master's Degree in Russian history. COHEN who is very active in the ACLU advised he had been discussing with Mr. GREG OLDS, home phone AD 1-0841, office phone AD 5-3353, about LEE HARVEY OSWALD joining the ACLU. OSWALD picked up a blank membership and mailed the membership with a \$2.00 fee to the National Headquarters of ACLU in New York.

Approximately one month prior to the President's assassination, OSWALD attended a meeting of the ACLU, but COHEN was not at this meeting. COHEN started an investigation to determine why OSWALD attended this meeting and found that a Mrs. FAINE with whom OSWALD's wife was residing, invited OSWALD as her guest to this meeting.

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN ORIFPIN/as WHV Date dictated 12/4/63

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DL 100-10461

RFO:gmf

Confidential Informant, Dallas T-7, advised Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., that LEE M. OSWALD rented Post Office Box 6225 located at the Terminal Annex Post Office Station, Dallas, Texas, on November 1, 1963. In his application for rental of this box OSWALD indicated the name of his firm as, "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," and another firm was indicated as, "American Civil Liberties Union." He indicated the type of business as "Non-profit." According to informant, Postal records indicated OSWALD rented this box for the period November 1 through December 31, 1963, and paid \$3.00 rental in cash for the box on November 1, 1963.

Informant advised that on December 5, 1963, he examined Post Office Box 6225 at which time he ascertained the only item contained in the box was the December 6, 1963, issue of "Time" Magazine. The magazine was addressed to LEE M. OSWALD, Box 6225, Dallas, Texas. The mailing strap on the magazine indicated OSWALD's subscription expires in December, 1963. Informant stated that since the afternoon of November 22, 1963, a close watch has been maintained on this box. On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, a 24-hour physical surveillance was placed on the box by Postal Authorities which lasted until midnight, November 24, 1963. According to informant no one appeared at the Post Office to ask for any mail in this box. Informant stated that a continued close watch has been maintained and will continue to be maintained for any persons attempting to obtain mail from this box.

Informant stated that it is his understanding that OSWALD had a key to Post Office Box 6225 in his

pocket at the time of his arrest on November 22, 1963. Informant stated that he was at the Momicide Detail Room, Dallas Police Department, on November 22, 1963, and observed the key in the possession of an unidentified Momicide Detail Detective. The detective told informant that the key had been found on OSWALD at the time of OSWALD's arrest.

Informant stated that he questioned numerous Postal employees after November 22, 1963, regarding any mail, packages, magazines, or other material received through Box 6225 by OSWALD and none were able to recall any material of any kind being placed in the box with the exception of one employee whose name informant was unable to recall. This employee told informant he thought on one occasion he had placed some type of Russian newspaper in the box but the employee was unable to specifically recall placing the item in the box and he was not able to recall a date on which it had been done, if it had actually been done. Informant stated that upon examining the box on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, it was determined there was dust in the bottom of the box indicating no mail had been received through the box.

Informant concluded by saying that on November 24, 1963, OSWALD admitted renting F. O. Box 6225 and F. O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas. He also admitted to informant that he rented F. O. Box 30061 in New Orleans, Louisiana. OSWALD did not make any admissions to informant concerning his use of this box nor did he admit receiving a gun at any time through any of the aforementioned

Post Office boxes. He denied receiving any mail addressed to A. WIDELL through any of the Post Office boxes and denied that anyone else had ever received any mail through these boxes. He admitted to informant that on one or two occasions he may have given his Post Office Box key to Box 2915 to his wife for her to obtain the mail from the box and bring it to him.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1153—Continued

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENTCO-2-24,030
Page Two
1-17-64

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE New Orleans	FILE NO. CO-2-24,030
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Closed - New Orleans	Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
New Orleans, La.	Jan. 6 - 14, 1964	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
Special Agent Anthony E. Gerrets		
Special Agent in Charge John W. Rice		
DETAILS		
SYNOPSIS		
Additional investigation conducted at New Orleans concerning <u>Lee Harvey Oswald</u> at request of Chief's Office in an effort to learn more about his activities, earnings, etc., while he was in New Orleans during the period commencing approximately 4-26-63 to approximately 9-24-63.		
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION		
Reference is made to previous reports submitted by this office in the above-captioned case, particularly report dated 1-3-64 submitted by SAIC John W. Rice. On 1-8-64 telephone call was received by SAIC Rice from Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, who requested that Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, of 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, be again interviewed in depth to determine the total rent paid by Oswald while he was residing at 4907 Magazine St., and all available information as to his activities, including visits, and time spent at and away from residence, etc. It was also requested that we determine the income available to him during his stay in New Orleans, and that we obtain copy of the steamship company manifest listing Oswald as a passenger on the S/S "MARION LYKES" on the voyage from New Orleans to La Havre, France, in September-October 1959. As will be noted in our office memorandum of 12-3-63,		
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY
Chief ✓	Original	Anthony E. Gerrets
Dallas	2 cc's	SPECIAL AGENT
New Orleans	2 cc's	APPROVED
		John W. Rice
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
		DATE
		1-17-64
		DATE
		888
		1-17-64

CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

50-10800-1

addressed to SAIC Sorrels, Dallas, copy of which was furnished Chief's office. Oswald was employed by Mr. B. Reilly & Co., 640 Magazine St., New Orleans, distributors of "Luzianne Coffee", from May 19, 1963 to July 19, 1963. During this period he earned a total of \$548.47. The information relative to inclusive dates of employment and total earnings was obtained from SAIC Joseph Sylvester, Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, on 12-3-63, inasmuch as all records pertaining to such employment had been turned over to that office by the employer. In a telephone conversation with Mr. A. L. Prechter, Personnel Manager, Mr. B. Reilly & Company on 1-13-64 reporting agent was informed that Oswald had been "fired" for not doing his job properly and not being available when needed. Mr. Prechter stated that there were numerous occasions when Oswald would be needed to do a certain job and he could not be located by his supervisor. He said there would be times when Oswald would be gone for periods of an hour or longer and when questioned he could not furnish a plausible explanation as to where he had been during these periods of absenteeism from his job. Mr. Prechter stated in reply to questioning that they had never been able to determine whether Oswald would leave the plant on such occasions or whether he was in some remote sections of the plant. Mr. Prechter also stated that Oswald would not "communicate" with his co-workers, indicating that he held himself aloof from those around him.

Investigation by this office and the FBI failed to disclose any other employments in New Orleans during the time Oswald was residing here from approximately 4-26-63 to approximately 9-24-63.

On 1-10-64 Mr. Paul T. Greene, Customs Agent in Charge, New Orleans, furnished this office for review the outward manifest of the American Steamship "MARION LYKES", a freighter owned by Lykes Bros. Steamship Company, which departed New Orleans on September 19, 1959, carrying four passengers, including Mr. Lee H. Oswald, and 43 seamen, Voyage No. 110. The itinerary was furnished as follows: LePallice/Bordeaux/St. Nazaire/LeHavre/Dunkirk, France/Rotterdam, Holland/Antwerp, Belgium/Bremen/Bremerhaven, Germany, with cargo to be discharged at Le Havre, France.

The Passenger Revenue Manifest - Voyage Report of Passengers, copies of which were obtained, listed Mr. Lee H. Oswald, male, age 19, U. S. citizen, permanent address Fort Worth, Texas, Passport No. 1733242, port of embarkation - New Orleans, port of debarkation - Le Havre, France, Ticket No. 6762. The other three passengers were listed as: Mr. Billy L. Lord, age 18, U. S. citizen, permanent address Midland, Texas, Passport No. 1605283, port of debarkation - Le Havre, France; Mr. George B. Gordon, male, age 47, U. S. citizen, permanent address Tampa, Florida, Passport No. 1605283, Ticket No. 6761, and Mrs. Beauford T. Church, female, age 42, U. S. citizen, permanent address Tampa, Florida, Passport No. 1605283, Ticket No. 6761. (The number of Billy J. Lord's ticket was 6759).

988

While the official sailing date of the S/S "MARION LYKES" from New Orleans was September 19, 1959, the actual departure date was September 20, 1959. According to information previously received from the FBI, New Orleans office, the ship arrived at La Havre, France, on October 8, 1959. This has not been verified through inquiry of the Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., but will be done if deemed necessary.

On the evening of 1-10-64 SAIC Rice and reporting agent re-interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, 4911 Magazine St., New Orleans, managers of several apartments located at 4905 and 4907 Magazine St.

Mr. and Mrs. Garner stated that Lee Harvey Oswald paid a monthly rent of \$65.00 on the furnished apartment which he and his wife had rented at 4907 Magazine St.; that utilities were not included in the rent and that the Oswalds were responsible for payment of the utility bills. They stated that Oswald paid a total of four months rent, totaling \$260.00; that his rent was up on 9-9-63 but Oswald stayed on in the apartment until 9-24-63 but did not pay any additional rent after 9-9-63. He, therefore, left owing about 15 days rent on his apartment. Mr. Garner stated that Oswald always paid his rent in cash and that he was usually tardy in paying his rent. He said that on one occasion Oswald told him he was expecting some money in a couple of days and would pay his rent then, not mentioning the source from which he expected to receive the money.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Garner stated that Oswald was anti-social and had very little to say to anyone; that he maintained an arrogant attitude toward everyone with whom he came in contact. They stated that Mrs. Oswald never had anything to say, apparently for the reason that she could speak only Russian; that she appeared friendly enough and would smile and let them know that she was aware of their presence but would never speak.

Mr. and Mrs. Garner stated that Oswald did not appear to be employed about one-half the time during which he occupied the apartment at 4907 Magazine St. or for about the last two months he was there.

Mr. Garner reiterated that on one occasion Oswald had displayed two signs on the screened porch adjacent to his apartment; that upon noticing the signs, which were pro-Castro, he ordered Oswald to take the signs down, whereupon Oswald wanted to know who "objected" to the signs. Mr. Garner said he informed Oswald that he objected to the signs and that he would have to take them down or move out of the apartment.

In reply to our inquiry, Mr. and Mrs. Garner stated that Oswald was frequently in and out of his apartment; that he would leave but not be gone for very long periods of time. They said that he would use the buses for transportation about the city. They advised that the Oswalds left their apartment in a filthy condition, Mrs. Garner adding that she had to discard the mattress which they had used in their apartment because of the condition in which they had left it. Mr. Garner stated that after the Oswalds had moved he discovered that the apartment stove and electric refrigerator had been damaged during their stay, the hinges on the freezer door being broken on the refrigerator and the handles on the stove being broken off.

The Garners repeated information previously furnished by them to the effect that Oswald kept to himself and read quite a lot. They said, in reply to questioning, that they had never observed Oswald carrying any package which could have contained a rifle.

Mr. Garner stated that Oswald and his wife had been observed by him on at least two occasions in a nearby super market buying fairly good supplies of groceries. Mrs. Garner stated that the Oswalds had no telephone in their apartment but that Oswald at no time made any attempt to use the Garners' telephone.

Mrs. Garner stated that an FBI Agent, name believed to be Milton Kooch or Koach, was investigating Oswald during the time he lived at 4907 Magazine St.; that he had interviewed her about four or five times about Oswald. She said this FBI Agent had called on her the day after Oswald had moved; that he had never indicated in any way why he was checking on Oswald but that she came to believe that Oswald might have been suspected of being a Communist, especially after he had displayed pro-Castro circulars on the porch of his apartment.

During the interview with Mr. and Mrs. Garner they stated that during the time they knew Oswald as a tenant he gave no indication that he may have been violent.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Garner stated that Mrs. Oswald seldom left her apartment and that when she did she would go only to a small neighborhood grocery.

Questioned as to any visitors which the Oswalds may have had while occupying the apartment at 4907 Magazine St., Mrs. Garner stated that they had very, very few visitors. She reiterated information furnished during a previous interview and as mentioned on Page Three of my report of 12-4-63 that she recalled one occasion when a young man came to her residence one evening and inquired for directions to Oswald's apartment. She stated that this young man appeared to

be the Latin type; that he spoke with a Spanish accent and that he had in his hand a number of pro-Castro circulars of the type which Oswald had displayed on his porch. (The individual referred to may have been Carlos Quiroga, mentioned on Page 14 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63).

As mentioned on Page Four of my report of 12-4-63, when contacted on 12-2-63 Mrs. Garner stated that she recalled that Oswald had been visited on about three occasions, always late in the evening or about dark, by a middle aged, grey haired man who was rather thin; not very tall; had a receding hair line; very fair complexion; neat dresser. She stated that, as previously reported, on one occasion this man was accompanied by a woman, whom she could not describe. She said the man referred to always arrived in the same car; that it definitely was not a station wagon; that it appeared to be a heavy car and it was her recollection that it was light blue in color; further that on one occasion the Oswalds and their baby had gotten into this car and driven away with the unknown middle aged man, this being on a Saturday. The license number of this car was not observed by Mrs. Garner.

At 4903 Magazine St., New Orleans, on the night of 1-16-64 SAIC Rice and I interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Eames III, next door neighbors to the Oswalds during the time the latter couple occupied a small apartment at 4907 Magazine St. In reply to questioning, Mr. and Mrs. Eames stated that they had never observed Oswald carrying any kind of package which may have contained a rifle.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Eames stated that a woman in a 2-tone blue station wagon had visited the Oswalds on two different occasions, several months apart. They stated that the woman had brought Mrs. Oswald and her small daughter to the apartment at 4907 Magazine St. and that several months later she returned and picked up Mrs. Oswald and her child. It was their recollection that the woman had spent two or three days with the Oswalds on both visits; that the woman had two small daughters with her. They stated that Oswald remained at 4907 Magazine St. for several days after his wife and child left with the woman in the station wagon. They stated that Mrs. Oswald and her child left about mid-day; that Oswald must have left at night as they did not see him when he left.

Mr. and Mrs. Eames stated that Oswald would not talk with any of the neighbors and kept to himself. Mr. Eames stated that he was sitting on his front porch one evening shortly after the Oswalds had moved into the apartment next door; that while he was on the porch Mr. and Mrs. Oswald passed on the sidewalk; that he bid Oswald the time of day but that Oswald looked straight ahead

and did not speak. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eames stated that Oswald spent much time in reading; that he was frequently observed sitting on his screened porch reading and on other occasions they could see him seated in his living room reading. (Mrs. Garner, of 4911 Magazine St., had previously stated to reporting agent that Oswald had placed a lamp on his screened porch and that he would use the lamp when reading on his porch at night).

Mr. and Mrs. Eames stated that Oswald had very few visitors; that they recalled one occasion when a representative of WDSU radio station visited Oswald at his apartment. This was about the time that Oswald had a radio debate with Carlos Bringuier, an anti-Castro Cuban refugee, over this radio station.

The Eames couple stated that while they were sitting on their front porch one Sunday evening they observed a middle aged man and woman bringing the Oswald couple and their child home in a car. They stated that judging from appearances it seemed as if the Oswalds had spent the night with this couple; that they had several zipper type overnight bags with them. They also stated that they had observed no activity in the Oswald apartment the previous night, giving rise to the belief that the Oswalds had spent the night away from their apartment.

Mr. and Mrs. Eames stated that on occasion the Oswalds would shop at a Winn Dixie store (super market) located at 4901 Prytania St., several blocks from their apartment. They stated that Oswald was in and out of his apartment during the day but was usually at home at night. They stated that when he left his apartment he usually boarded a bus at the corner from his apartment, which would take him to the downtown business area.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Eames stated that Oswald always spoke in a foreign language, possibly Russian; that at times the Oswalds appeared to be arguing in a foreign language, which they could not understand. They had never heard Mrs. Oswald speaking in English.

On 1-14-64 SAIC Rice and I interviewed Mr. Eric Rogers, who occupies the small front apartment at 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans. Mr. Rogers stated that he and his wife had moved to this apartment about June or July 1963 and that the Oswald couple were occupying an apartment at this same address when they moved in. Mr. Rogers stated that Oswald had several visitors at various intervals, one of whom appeared to be an American; that the others appeared to be foreigners and were the Latin type.

CO-2-34,030
Page Seven
1-17-64

CO-2-34,030
Page Eight
1-17-64

Mr. Rogers stated that he had never had any conversations with Oswald, who would speak to no one and kept to himself. He said that Oswald read a lot and that he was a neat dresser. Mr. Rogers stated that he understood that Oswald had left owing the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., for utilities.

Oswald
In reply to questioning, Mr. Rogers stated that Oswald frequently leave his apartment during the day but that as a rule he would not be gone for very long. On such occasions, he would use busses as a means of transportation.

Mr. Rogers stated that he was at home on the occasion when Mrs. Oswald and her child left in a light brown Ford or Chevrolet station wagon with a man and woman. He said the man was about in his 40's and was short and stocky. In reply to questioning, Mr. Rogers stated that he is certain there was a man present on this occasion. He said that Oswald left about 7:00 PM on the day after his wife's departure; that Oswald had two pieces of luggage (large traveling bags) with him when he left; that Oswald was in a hurry and ran to catch a bus at the corner of Magazine and Upperline Sts., almost directly across the street from his apartment. This bus would have been proceeding from the uptown section of New Orleans to the downtown business section of the city.

Mr. Rogers stated that Oswald always talked with his wife in Russian or some foreign language; that he had never seen Oswald with any package which may have contained a rifle. He mentioned the fact that Oswald had on one occasion put up some pro-Castro pamphlets or circulars on the screened porch adjoining his apartment. He said that on occasions Oswald displayed a bad temper and appeared to be abusive toward his wife, judging from the manner in which he would speak to her. He said that Mrs. Oswald seldom left her apartment.

No information was received from any of the above-mentioned individuals which would indicate that meetings had been held at the Oswald apartment at 4907 Magazine Street.

DISPOSITION

This case will be considered closed at New Orleans, unless we are advised that additional information is desired.

ATTACHMENTS

Chief - Two copies of Lykes Bros. S/S Company Passenger Manifest S/S "MARION LYKES" - Voyage No. 110

Dallas - One copy of Lykes Bros. S/S Company Passenger Manifest S/S "MARION LYKES" - Voyage No. 110

988

F.S. With reference to the income available to Oswald during his stay in New Orleans in 1963, apparently Oswald received unemployment compensation from the State of Texas during the time he was in New Orleans. The amount involved is not known to this office, but it is assumed that this information was obtained by the Dallas office. (See Page 18 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63).

As indicated in report dated 12-9-63 by SAIC Rice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation caused a thorough search to be made at Western Union, New Orleans, but failed to locate any record of money orders having been received by Oswald from any source.

988

PASSENGER JOURNALS, MASTER'S - BOX 33, BUREAU OF RACINE, WIS.

3.5. MARION LYKES

Voyage: 110

From NEW ORLEANS

88
88
9

Sailing Date SEPT. 19 1959

Passenger No.	Name	Sex	Age	Citizenship	Permanent Address	Passport No.	Date Lin- ished	Port of Embarkation	Port of Destination
6759	MR. BILLY J. LORD	M	18	USA	MIDLAND TEX.	1607221	9/18	NEW ORLEANS	LE HAVRE
6761	MR. GEORGE B. CHURCH	M	47	USA	TAMPA FLA.	1605283	9/18	NEW ORLEANS	LE HAVRE
0	MRS. BEAUFORD T. CHURCH	F	42	USA	DO	1605283	9/18	NEW ORLEANS	LE HAVRE
6762	MR. LEE H. OSWALD	M	19	USA	FT. WORTH TEX.	1733242	9/18	NEW ORLEANS	LE HAVRE

1

Date 2/1/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her place of residence 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, in the English language.

She stated she could not furnish any information as to where OSWALD had resided during the period October 19, 1962 to November 2, 1962, when they had moved into 602 Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas. She stated that prior to living at 602 Elsbeth Street with her husband, she had resided with Mrs. JOHN R. HALL at Fort Worth, Texas. On the day she moved into their residence on Elsbeth Street, she spent that day until the night at the residence of Mrs. FRANK HENRY RAY, who lives at 4524 Alta Vista Lane, Dallas. She did not, however, spend the night at the RAY home. She estimated she spent six or eight hours there.

MARINA advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had not owned a brown and white pull-over sweater or white dungarees or white canvas shoes.

MARINA was questioned concerning cameras which were owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and her. She said that they had owned two cameras. One of these cameras was a Russian camera which had been purchased by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Minsk in September, 1961. This camera had been cheap in price but it was a good camera. This was a box-type camera. This camera was brought by the OSWALDs to the United States when they returned from Russia and was among the effects of the OSWALDs at Dallas on November 22, 1963. MARINA said OSWALD had purchased this camera after he had left another camera in a cafe in Minsk and had lost it.

The other camera owned by the OSWALDs was a United States made camera which LEE HARVEY OSWALD had owned prior to his entry into the U. S. Marine Corps and this was the camera which he had taken pictures with when he was in the Marine Corps. When he went to Russia, OSWALD left this camera with his brother ROBERT OSWALD. When OSWALD and MARINA returned from Russia, ROBERT returned the camera to OSWALD and it was among the effects the OSWALDs had on November 22, 1963.

on 1/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent RICHARD L. WIEHL and
WALLACE R. HEITMAN - g3 Date dictated 1/30/64

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DL 100-10461

2

MARINA was exhibited a photograph which is item 378 of an inventory list prepared by the FBI which photograph depicts two cameras, one a "Cuera - 2" and the other a "Realist". She said the cameras depicted in this photograph appear to be the cameras which were owned by her and her husband. She said the "Cuera - 2" camera appears to be the Russian camera and the "Realist" appears to be the American made camera.

MARINA stated OSWALD also had a light meter she believes. She said she does not know much about light meters or cameras. She said this light meter had probably been left by LEE HARVEY OSWALD with his brother, ROBERT, along with the Realist camera, when OSWALD went to Russia. She does not know what the name of this light meter is.

MARINA traced some of her activities again for the dates November 22-24, 1963. She said on Friday, November 22, 1963, she had spent the night at the home of Mrs. PAINE and that MARGUERITE, the mother of her husband, had also stayed there that night. On the night of November 23, 1963, Saturday, she and her children stayed with MARGUERITE OSWALD in a hotel in Dallas. On Sunday night, November 24, 1963, she spent the night at The Inn of Six Flags in Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas. She recalls that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, in the morning, she went to see LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Police Station at Dallas. She called on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, she went to Chief JESSE CUREY's house in Dallas for a period of one and one-half to two hours for the purpose of changing her children's clothes and to make a telephone call. She said while she was at the CUREY home, she called Mrs. PAINE and asked the latter to bring to the Police Station, some of her clothes, some baby clothes and bottles, her husband's wedding ring and the wallet with money, which was in the dresser drawer in the room occupied by MARINA OSWALD at the PAINE home.

On Monday, November 25, 1963, while she was living in The Inn at Six Flags, a Secret Service man, whose identity she cannot now recall, gave her the wallet with the money. She counted the money and found that it contained \$180.00. \$170.00 of this money had been saved by her husband LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DL 100-10461

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Date February 18, 1964

OSWALD in New Orleans and Dallas. \$10.00 of this money had been given to Mrs. PAINE for MARINA on Saturday, November 23, 1963. Mrs. PAINE gave the money to MARINA on that day and MARINA placed it on top of her dresser in the room in which she stayed in the PAINE home. Later Mrs. PAINE put the money in the wallet with the \$170.00.

After receiving the \$180.00 at The Inn of Six Flags, MARINA OSWALD kept it and it is now spent.

Mrs. MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, with whom she is temporarily residing. Mrs. FORD is of Russian descent and speaks the Russian language and has been previously identified by MARINA as a close friend of hers.

MARINA was questioned concerning the photographs which LEE HARVEY OSWALD had taken at the General WALKER home at Dallas, which photographs appear in inventory item number 14 - photograph 1 and inventory item 369, and have been identified as being photographs of the WALKER home.

MARINA stated that she had originally seen these photographs about two or three days after the WALKER shooting. On this occasion, she smelled smoke in the house which they rented on Neely Street. She investigated and found LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the bathroom burning pages from a loose-leaf notebook. OSWALD identified the paper he was burning as being the plans for the shooting of General WALKER. MARINA stated these pages came from a loose-leaf notebook with a blue cover. She has seen this loose-leaf notebook about the house since the WALKER incident and knows that OSWALD did not destroy the notebook also. She also recalls seeing a bus timetable in the notebook at the time he was burning the pages. At this time, OSWALD had in his hand some photographs. She asked to see the photographs and then asked OSWALD what they were. He identified them as being photographs which he had taken of the WALKER home. MARINA is of the opinion that OSWALD developed and printed the photographs himself as he had available material for such work at his place of employment and because he did not trust anybody else to do the developing and printing.

MARINA is not sure with which camera OSWALD took the photographs of the WALKER house. She reiterated that OSWALD owned two cameras; one a Russian made camera with the trade name "Smena - 2", and the other a U. S. made camera. The "Smena - 2" camera was previously identified as the "Cuera - 2" camera. "Smena - 2" is the English translation of the Russian ~~trade name of this camera.~~

49

on 2/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agents ANTOLE A. BOGUSLAV and
WALLACE R. HEITMAN - gj Date dictated 2/18/64

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290

DL 100-10461

2

A photograph of the "Smena - 2" camera, which is item 378, which bears Serial Number 627250 was exhibited to her and she identified the camera depicted therein as identical with the Russian camera the OSWALD owned. She was also shown the photograph of the Stereo Realist, which is item number 378, which has Serial Number A60979. She could not identify this camera. She stated it was not the property of OSWALD as far as she knew. She advised to her knowledge she had never seen this camera. MARINA advised she could identify the other camera which OSWALD owned. She believes the U. S. made camera made larger photographs than did the Russian camera. She recalls OSWALD had said something about the difficulty of obtaining film for the Russian camera. She believes the photographs of the WALKER house were taken with the U. S. made camera. She advised she does not have in her possession at this time, any negative photographs. MARINA stated she had a photo album among other personal effects in the garage at the FORD house and asked if she should look among these effects. She was asked if she would search the effects to determine if she had any negative photographs therein. MARINA went to the garage and brought out the effects which were contained in a small brown suitcase. She went through the effects which included several U. S. magazines published since the assassination and other personal papers. She found a small baby photo album. She looked through it but could not find any negatives.

MARINA was exhibited the photograph of a Minox light meter with case, which is item 375. She could not identify this light meter as being the property of OSWALD.

MARINA was further questioned concerning OSWALD's rifle.

She said OSWALD had packed the rifle in New Orleans several days prior to the time she left for Dallas. She said she presumes that the rifle was transported by her and Mrs. RUTH PAINE in the PAINE station wagon when they returned to Dallas from New Orleans in September, 1963. She recalls the next time she saw this rifle was in the PAINE garage about a week after she had arrived in Dallas in September, 1963. She said this was the occasion that

DL 100-10461

3

she has previously related when she was in the garage looking for a part of JUNE's baby bed and saw something wrapped up in a blanket. She undid the package enough to pull back a corner of the blanket. She noticed that the article in the blanket was OSWALD's rifle. She said that she does not recall actually seeing this rifle again until it was exhibited to her by the Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY during her interrogation in Washington. MARINA recalls that there were two duffle bags left in the station wagon by her and Mrs. RUTH PAINE when they were unloading the station wagon following their trip from New Orleans. She does not know who moved these duffle bags from the station wagon to the garage but presumes it was either MICHAEL PAINE and/or RUTH PAINE. She said she was pregnant and did not pick up any heavy things.

MARINA classified RUTH PAINE as a very talkative person and one to whom you could not tell a secret because she could not keep the secret. She said RUTH PAINE was not the type of person to whom you would tell things to.

She said she had never told RUTH PAINE or MICHAEL PAINE that OSWALD owned a rifle. She does not believe that OSWALD ever told either of the PAINEs that he owned a rifle. She does not believe that either of the PAINEs knew that OSWALD had a rifle although she is not positive of this.

She advised she is well aware that Mrs. PAINE frequently made notations on her calendar about appointments, events and other items. She stated that she knows nothing about Mrs. PAINE making a notation on her calendar such as "OCT 23 - LHO purchase of rifle". She said she does not know what this notation means nor does she recall seeing it on Mrs. PAINE's calendar. She never talked to Mrs. PAINE about OSWALD's ownership of the rifle.

MARINA was questioned concerning any target practice that OSWALD may have engaged in with his rifle.

MARINA advised OSWALD had told her after the WALKER incident that he had practiced with his rifle in a field near Dallas. She said further that in the beginning of January, 1963, at the Neely Street address, he on one occasion was cleaning his rifle and he said he had been practicing that day.

MARINA was asked if she had ever seen OSWALD take the rifle from the house and she replied that she had not. She was asked if she had ever known the rifle to have been given from the house at the same time OSWALD was gone from the house. She replied that she could not recall any such incident. She was then asked if it were true then that she had never seen OSWALD take the rifle from the house nor knew any occasion when he might have had the rifle at a place other than at home. She then admitted that she did know of such an occasion. She said this occasion occurred on an evening in March, 1963. On this evening, she and JUNE and OSWALD left the house at about 6:00 PM. OSWALD had his rifle wrapped up in a raincoat. They walked out of the house on Neely Street to the corner of Neely and Elsie Streets. There, they turned left and walked two blocks and turned right and walked two blocks at which point OSWALD boarded a bus which she believes is the "Love Field" bus. He did not return until about 9:00 PM. She was enroute to the small fish store and ice cream store nearby and after OSWALD boarded the bus, she proceeded to the store.

When OSWALD returned about 9:00 PM, he told her he had practiced with his rifle. She said she stated that he had better watch out because the Police would arrest him. He replied there had been no people around to hear him practice with the rifle. MARINA advised she had not told the Commission in Washington about this incident. MARINA was asked if she knew if OSWALD ever practiced at a target range or public place. She said that she did not know that he had so practiced and doubted if he had because of his secretive nature.

442

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1156--Continued

She was asked if there were other occasions when she knew that OSWALD had taken his rifle out to practice firing with it. She said that she could not recall any other occasions but there were times when OSWALD would walk from the house saying he would return soon. She thinks it entirely possible that he did practice firing with his rifle on some of these occasions.

MARINA said she did not know OSWALD had intended to attempt the assassination of General WALKER. She said she had not heard of General WALKER prior to his admission to her on the night of the attempted assassination nor did she know even then who WALKER was until he explained WALKER's identity to her. She said she had never discussed the WALKER incident with anyone until questioned about it by persons investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. She said she had never mentioned the incident to Mrs. RUTH PAINE.

MARINA was questioned further concerning OSWALD's trip to Mexico.

She stated that she had known about OSWALD's trip to Mexico about a week before he had taken the trip. She said she had been aware of the interest of the interviewing agents in the trip of OSWALD to Mexico because of the questioning done by the interviewing agents concerning this trip. She said she had not told the interviewing agents about the trip and had, in fact, stated that she did not know about the trip whereas in truth she had known because she did not like the FBI and she had wanted to save something to tell the Commission.

She said that when questioned concerning the OSWALD trip to Mexico by the Commission, she realized the interest of the Government in this trip and being under oath, told the truth about the trip whereas she previously had not.

MARINA stated she had not liked New Orleans and had told OSWALD she wanted to return to Dallas. She thereupon wrote RUTH PAINE requesting that Mrs. PAINE help her to return to Dallas. RUTH PAINE wrote that she would be in New Orleans to pick her up and return her to Dallas. MARINA stated it was OSWALD's intention at the

443

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1156--Continued

beginning to return to Dallas with her and Mrs. PAINE. Later, however, he conceived the idea of going to Mexico for the purpose of entering Cuba. He wanted to go to Cuba because he was interested in that country and because Cuba and Russia were friendly nations. He told her that the only way he could get to Cuba was through Mexico. MARINA did not want to go to Cuba but said she would probably have gone if OSWALD had been admitted and had later asked for her and JUNE to join him there. It was her opinion that OSWALD, if admitted to Cuba, would become disillusioned there as he had become in Russia and he would return to the United States and support his family in a normal way.

She advised she had not told RUTH PAINE or anyone else about OSWALD going to Mexico and she feels certain OSWALD did not tell RUTH PAINE or anyone else about his trip to Mexico. While he was in Mexico, he wrote her no letters because he did not want anyone to know he had gone to Mexico.

She said OSWALD had informed her he had traveled to Mexico from New Orleans by bus and had returned to Dallas from Mexico by bus. He mentioned that his return trip had cost him less than his trip to Mexico. He took with him somewhere between \$160.00 and \$180.00 and he returned to Dallas with about \$70.00. She was questioned as to why she knew the amounts of money he took and returned with, when she had previously stated she knew nothing about money matters and OSWALD did not tell her anything about money matters. She said OSWALD had told her when she left New Orleans that he had about \$160.00 to \$180.00. He told her when he returned to Dallas that he had about \$70.00. She said it is true that she did not handle the money and she could not spend money unless OSWALD gave her permission but she did know of these matters as above related. She was asked how much money she had in her possession at the time she returned to Dallas from New Orleans. She replied she had no more than \$10.00.

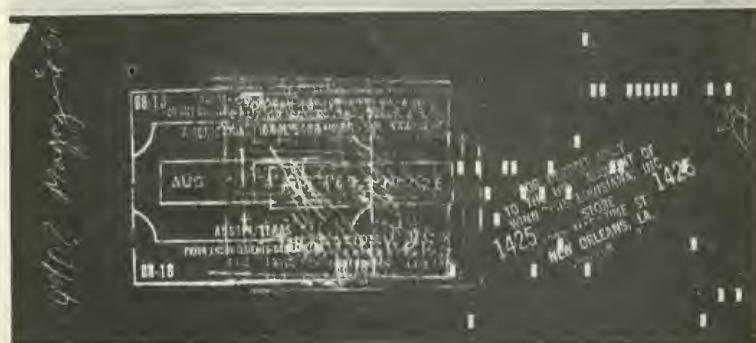
OSWALD told her he had gone alone to Mexico and had returned alone. He did not mention making any acquaintances enroute or in Mexico or on return trip. He said he had contacted the Cuban Embassy in an attempt to obtain permission to enter Cuba but had been unsuccessful. He said he had then contacted the Soviet Embassy with a request to return to Russia by way of Cuba although he did not intend to actually go to Russia but rather stay in Cuba. He was again unsuccessful. In MARINA's opinion, he returned to Dallas convinced that he would not be able to enter Cuba.

MARINA said OSWALD told her he had visited several museums in Mexico and had done some sightseeing. She does not know in which hotel he stayed. He told her that there were many poor people in Mexico and that there were a lot of prostitutes. He said the American people lived well in Mexico. He told MARINA he had enjoyed his trip to Mexico. MARINA stated it seemed to her that OSWALD was ready to settle down upon his return from Mexico and he started saving money to buy her a washing machine.

She said upon OSWALD's return to Dallas, he also began saving money again and putting it in the wallet which was maintained by him in a dresser drawer at the PAINE house.

MARINA stated that she was not aware if the bracelet OSWALD had given her as a present following his return to Dallas in October, 1963, had come from Mexico. She said it was very possible this bracelet had been purchased by OSWALD in New Orleans. She said she did know that OSWALD had purchased some scenic postcards in Mexico and had brought these postcards back with him to Dallas and had shown them to her. She said she knows nothing about a phonograph record possibly purchased by OSWALD in Mexico.





COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1157—Continued

STATE COMPTROLLER NO. G281852
OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PAID

43354937 L H OSWALD 08276300 52.00
P O BOX 30061
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA
AUG 7 63

THE HONORABLE STATE OF TEXAS
DO NOT BEND, FOLD, OR TEAR

James E. ...
Robert E. ...

ANY BANK, TRUST OR SAVINGS CO.
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA
ALL PRICES IN CENTS

AUG 2 1963 4 44

NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

STATE COMPTROLLER NO. G323653
OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PAID

43354937 L H OSWALD 08276300 52.00
P O BOX 30061
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA
AUG 7 63

THE HONORABLE STATE OF TEXAS
DO NOT BEND, FOLD, OR TEAR

James E. ...
Robert E. ...

ANY BANK, TRUST OR SAVINGS CO.
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA
ALL PRICES IN CENTS

AUG 2 1963 4 44

NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

STATE COMPTROLLER NO. G353637
OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
AUSTIN, TEXAS

PAID

43354937 L H OSWALD 08276300 52.00
P O BOX 30061
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA
AUG 7 63

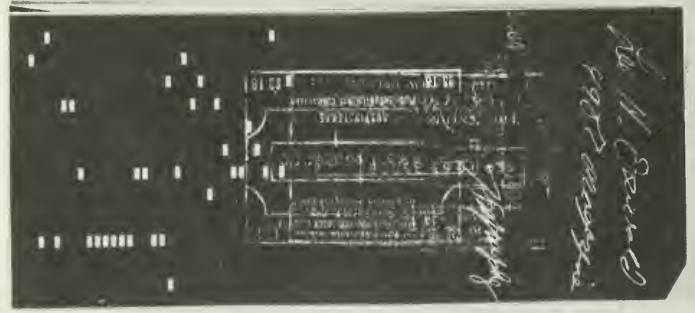
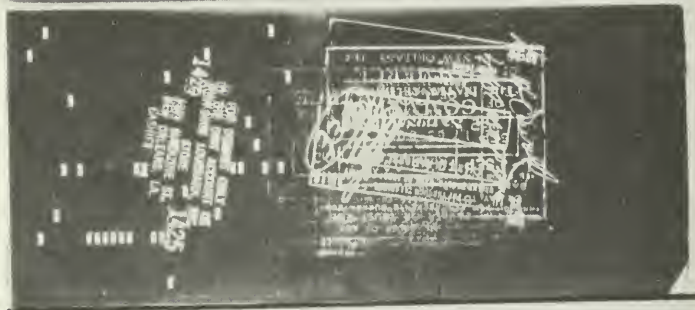
THE HONORABLE STATE OF TEXAS
DO NOT BEND, FOLD, OR TEAR

James E. ...
Robert E. ...

ANY BANK, TRUST OR SAVINGS CO.
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA
ALL PRICES IN CENTS

AUG 2 1963 4 44

NATIONAL AMERICAN BANK
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA





In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 8, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Lee W. Robertson, Postal Inspector, Room 2002, Main Post Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on April 8, 1964, that the records of the Post Office show that Lee H. Oswald paid box rental of \$1.00 on June 3, 1963 for the period June 3, 1963 through June 30, 1963. Lee H. Oswald paid \$3.00 box rental on June 25, 1963 for the quarter beginning July 1, 1963. Both payments were made at the Lafayette Square Substation for the rental of Post Office Box 30061.

A copy of Oswald's application for a post office box is attached.

Enclosure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1158

FOR POST OFFICE USE ONLY	POSTMASTER	DATE BOX OFFED 6-3-63	DATE BOX CLOSED 9-26-63	BOX NO. 30061
APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Completion of this application entitles you willingness to comply with all postal rules relative to the renting and use of Post Office boxes.				
NAME OF APPLICANT (Print or type) L. H. Oswald				
NAME OF FIRM OR CORPORATION (If box is rented for use of office) None				
KIND OF BUSINESS None				
BUSINESS ADDRESS (No., street, and name) None				
HOME ADDRESS (No., street, and name) 657 French St. New Orleans				
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT X L. H. Oswald				DATE OF APPLICATION June 3

For Post Office Use Only ENTERED IN DIRECTORY	INITIALS OF CLERK R-1	INITIALS OF CARRIER	BOX NO. 30061
THE FOLLOWING MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BEFORE P.O. BOX IS ASSIGNED			
DELIVER MAIL IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS CHECKED BELOW			
☐ ALL EXCEPT SPECIAL DELIVERY IN BOX	☐ ALL INCLUDING SPECIAL DELIVERY IN BOX	☐ ONLY MAIL ADDRESSED TO BOX IS TO BE PLACED IN IT.	
☐ OTHER INSTRUCTIONS (Explain)	☐ ALL OTHER MAIL TO BE DELIVERED AS ADDRESSED.		
SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL ONLY (Deliver as shown on label)			
☐ DELIVER TO LOCAL RESIDENCE AT (No., street, and name) 657 French St. New Orleans			
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. Hidell MARINA OSWALD			
☐ HAVE READ ITEMS 1 THROUGH 8, ABOVE AND WILL COMPLY WITH THEM.			
X L. H. Oswald (Signature of applicant)			
POST FORM 1093 JULY 1962		APPLICATION FOR POST OFFICE BOX 10-7428-1	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1158—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Commission Exhibit No. 1159

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
April 10, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

On April 8, 1964, James M. Josoff, Public Relations Director, Travellers Aid Society, 204 East 39th Street, New York, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (SA of the FBI) that his records indicate that Oswald and his family were met at the pier in Hoboken, New Jersey, on June 13, 1962, by a representative from their office and transported to the Port Authority Terminal at 41st Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. He stated that this transportation was via Travellers company limousine and was free of charge. He stated their limousine service only operates between the Port Authority terminals and the piers and that is the reason why Oswald was not taken directly to the office of the New York City Department of Welfare. He advised that the record further indicates that their representative accompanied Oswald and his family from the Port Authority Terminal to the office of Special Services, New York City, and that they travelled via taxicab. He commented that inasmuch as Oswald's file does not contain a request for reimbursement for this taxi fare, he would assume that Oswald paid for the fare.

Mr. Josoff remarked that it would appear from the record that Oswald and his family stayed at the Times Square Motor Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City. He also remarked that since Oswald did have some money in his possession, any meals consumed during the period that he was in the company of the Travellers representative, Oswald would have paid for himself.

Lee Harvey Oswald

In connection with the taxi fare from the Port Authority Terminal to the Department of Welfare, Max Weiss, President of the Broad Street Taxi Owners Association, Incorporated, 44 Whitehall Street, New York, advised an SA of the FBI on April 10, 1964 that the fare for this trip would have been approximately \$1.50.

On April 8, 1964, Miss Dorothy Downing, Supervisor, Special Investigations, New York City Department of Welfare, advised an SA of the FBI that since their files do not reflect any expenditures by the department on behalf of Oswald and his family, it can be assumed that any transportation to and from the office of the Department of Welfare and any meals consumed during the period of Oswald's association with the department, were paid for by Oswald himself.

She stated that the file does contain a request from a Department of Welfare worker for reimbursement for himself for \$3.50 spent on transportation to and from Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York, aboard a Carey bus. She commented that it would appear that Oswald, his family, and the Welfare worker proceeded to Idlewild aboard a Carey bus and that Oswald paid his whole fare.

Miss Downing stated that Oswald left the Special Services branch office of the Department of Welfare, 42 Franklin Street, registered at a Times Square Hotel and subsequently returned to the Special Services office on June 14, 1962, at which time he was accompanied to the Western Union office, 428 Broadway, which is only a few blocks from the Special Services office, where he obtained the \$200 sent by his brother from Texas.

In connection with the above itinerary, Miss Downing was unable to furnish any information concerning expenditures by Oswald.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1159

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1159—Continued

Lee Harvey Oswald

Although Oswald's means of transportation from Special Services office, 42 Franklin Street, to his hotel at 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, on June 13, 1962, and his return trip to 42 Franklin Street on the following day are unknown, it is to be noted that if he, his wife, and their four month infant child took a taxicab, the approximate fare each way would have been \$1.50. This estimate was furnished on April 10, 1964 by Max Weiss, heretofore mentioned. As indicated above, the Western Union office where Oswald received his \$200 is within walking distance from the Special Services office and in all probability, no transportation expenses were incurred in connection with this travel.

It appears from the Welfare file that Oswald left the Western Union office and proceeded to the West Side Air Terminal to obtain his airplane tickets. Since there is no information available regarding his means of transportation, it can only be assumed that if he travelled via taxi, the fare would have been \$1.50, according to Mr. Weiss.

The West Side Air Terminal is located at 10th Avenue and 42nd Street, and is within walking distance to the Times Square Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, and in all probability Oswald incurred no expense in connection with this travel.

On April 9, 1964, Ethel Zilliken, Chief Ticket Agent, Delta Airlines, West Side Air Terminal, advised an SA of the FBI that their files reflect that on June 14, 1962, Oswald purchased two tickets totalling \$183.04 or \$91.52 for each ticket. She stated that there is no charge for an infant. She commented that Oswald's flight number was 821, and was scheduled to land at Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

On April 9, 1964, John Huber, Jr., Manager, Times Square Motor Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City, advised an SA of the FBI that their files reflect that L. Oswald registered at their hotel on June 13, 1962,

Lee Harvey Oswald

and checked out on June 14, 1962. He stated that Oswald's bill, totalling \$15.21, included \$10 for the room, \$.50 tax and \$4.71 for telephone calls. He stated that the telephone toll cards are destroyed after six months and the only information available regarding these calls is that one long distance call amounting to \$2.31 was placed on June 13, 1962 and one long distance call amounting to \$2.20 and one local call amounting to \$.20, were placed on June 14, 1962.

On April 10, 1964, Edward L. Braune, Security Supervisor, New York City Telephone Company, advised that their records pertaining to the period June, 1962, have been destroyed and there is no information available concerning these records.

The Welfare file indicates that Oswald left his hotel on June 14, 1962 and proceeded to the East Side Airlines (ESAL), First Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, via taxi. In connection with this taxi transportation, Mr. Weiss, previously mentioned, estimated that this fare would have been approximately \$.85. The file revealed that Oswald and his family apparently travelled from ESAL to Idlewild Airport via Carey bus.

On April 10, 1964, inquiry at Carey Transportation Company, ESAL, First Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, disclosed that the fare from ESAL to Idlewild Airport in June, 1962 would have been \$1.75 per person with no charge for infants.

- 4 -

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1159—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1159—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Commission Exhibit No. 1160

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

April 13, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated April 3, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY requested further additional investigation for the purpose of obtaining additional information concerning the expenditures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the period July, 1962 to October 3, 1963.

The President's Commission letter specifically requested information concerning the monthly rental charges for certain residences at Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, as well as information concerning the utility payments at such residences.

On April 13, 1964, CHESTER ALLEN RIGGS, JR., 250 Carroll, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

LEE OSWALD rented one side of a duplex at 2703 Mercedes Street, from about July, 1962 to October, 1962. RIGGS does not have old rental records to reflect exact date of occupancy. OSWALD paid \$59.50 a month for this duplex and always paid his rent in cash.

All the utilities at this address were in the name of RIGGS. OSWALD paid the water, gas and electric bills, in addition to his rental of \$59.50. The utility bills came to RIGGS and he, or one of his employees, would take them to OSWALD. Sometimes OSWALD would pay RIGGS, or one of his men, in cash for the utilities but, in most instances, OSWALD paid the utility bills direct to the companies in Fort Worth. RIGGS stated OSWALD did not have a telephone in this duplex.

The utilities averaged approximately \$12.00 a month for gas, water and electricity. RIGGS does not have any of the old records to reflect the exact figures on the utilities. He rented some similar-type apartments with utilities and he always charged

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

an extra \$12.00 a month to cover these bills. He had kept a record of the utilities on similar-type duplexes and they would average about \$12.00 per month.

On April 8, 1964, Mrs. MANNIE M. TOBIAS, 602 Elebeth Street, Apartment 7, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was required to make utility payments for electricity only during the time he resided at 604 Elebeth Street, Apartment No. 2, Dallas, Texas, between November 3, 1962, and March 3, 1963. All other utility payments were included in the rental amount of \$68.00 per month.

Mrs. TOBIAS stated that electricity was furnished at this address by the Dallas Power and Light Company, Dallas, Texas.

On April 9, 1964, Mrs. PAT DOUGLAS, Personnel Section, Dallas Power and Light Company, 1506 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that the records of this company reflect that Account No. 700-1-2780-2 indicates that this account number was assigned to LEE H. OSWALD, 604 Elebeth Street, Apartment 2, Dallas, Texas. She furnished the following summary of transactions in this account:

Date	Kilowatt- Hours	Amount Billed	Amount Paid	Date Paid
11/3/62	Cut-in date			
12/18/62	182	\$ 7.13	\$ 7.13	1/4/63
1/18/63	84	3.64	3.64	2/5/63
2/19/63	88	3.76	3.76	3/1/63
3/20/63	54	2.60		
4/19/63	44	2.16		
4/23/63	16	.66 (final bill)		
TOTAL		\$19.95	\$14.53	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1160

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1160—Continued

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. DOUGLAS advised that the records of the Dallas Power and Light Company disclose that no deposit was ever placed with this firm by LEE H. OSWALD.

The following investigation has previously been reported as set forth on pages 106, 109, 110 and 112, in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. A summary of expenditures made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD for rent and utilities while residing at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, as previously reported, is set forth as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Lights</u>	<u>Water</u>
3/2/63	\$60			\$5.00 (deposit)
3/4/63				
3/8/63		\$10 (deposit)		
4/1/63	\$60			\$2.97
4/4/63			None	
5/1/63				
TOTAL	\$120	\$10	None	\$7.97

On April 8, 1964, JOE R. MC REE, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, 605 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD paid a total of \$9.00 for room rent at the YMCA in Dallas for the period October 15, 1962 through October 19, 1962. OSWALD's room rent for this period was \$2.25 per day. MC REE advised OSWALD paid \$2.25 for a room he rented on October 3, 1963. He advised payment for all of the above was made in cash on a daily basis. MC REE said he had previously furnished information regarding OSWALD's room rental payments to an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and had made Photostats of the receipts for October 15, 1962 - October 19, 1962, and sent them to the President's Commission staff in Dallas.

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1160—Continued

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 9, 1964, H. G. WRIGGE, Assistant Postmaster, General Post Office, 400 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas, telephone number RI 9-3365, furnished the following information:

On October 9, 1962, LEE H. OSWALD rented Post Office Box 2915, General Post Office, 400 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas. On October 9, 1962, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of \$4.50. On December 24, 1962, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of \$4.50. On March 22, 1963, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of \$4.50.

On May 14, 1963, OSWALD gave up the Post Office Box and no refund was made, since the Post Office works on a quarterly basis, and less than three months was left on the box rental.

The application for the rental of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, has previously been obtained and the handwriting appearing thereon identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as set forth on pages 326-327, of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. This Post Office Box Rental Application is identified as Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Exhibit No. D-17, Q-34.

-4-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1160—Continued

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Commission Exhibit No. 1161

April 23, 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 of March 31, 1964, which was received by this Bureau April 6, 1964, requesting that further investigation be conducted in New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; and Dallas, Texas, concerning the receipts and expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald during the period June 13, 1962, through November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for the Commission are two copies of a memorandum dated April 15, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our inquiries in this particular matter in New Orleans, Louisiana. Our inquiries in Fort Worth, Texas, and Dallas, Texas, are continuing and the results of such investigation will be promptly forwarded to the Commission upon receipt at our Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures - 2

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1161



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Alvin T. Prechter, Personnel Manager, William B. Reilly and Company, Inc., 640 Magazine Street, advised on April 10, 1964, that payroll checks were issued to Lee Harvey Oswald on Friday of each week during the time he was employed.

Roland J. Martin, Proprietor, Martin's Restaurant, 701 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, on April 10, 1964, identified the following checks as having been cashed in his restaurant:

Texas Employment Commission Warrant

Number	Amount
G281852	\$66.00

William B. Reilly and Company, Inc., Checks

Number	Amount
882	\$53.72
1079	\$53.72
1274	\$53.72
1486	\$55.59
1684	\$52.97
1941	\$53.72
1995	\$53.72
2185	\$53.72
2368	\$52.97
2549	\$53.72

He said that normally employees of the William B. Reilly Company were not required to exhibit identification in order to cash a check at his restaurant. He charged a 10¢ fee for each check cashed. He advised that he had not

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1161—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

cashed any other checks for Oswald since he does not cash personal checks for anyone. He only cashes payroll checks and unemployment checks.

He advised that he did not know if Oswald attempted to cash any other checks in his restaurant because he does not recall Oswald at all. He said that his brother-in-law, Anthony Martin or his wife Mrs. Rose Martin, remembers that Oswald used to eat lunch there but that he, himself, cannot place him. Mr. Martin said that he understood from speaking to his wife or brother-in-law, that Oswald spent about 50¢ a day for lunch and he does not know how often Oswald visited his establishment. Mr. Martin could furnish no further information regarding expenditures made by Oswald.

Anthony Martin, Martin's Restaurant, 701 Tchoupitoulas Street, advised on April 10, 1964, that he remembers seeing Oswald eat lunch in the restaurant and recalled that he always sat by himself. He usually ordered a hamburger and a soft drink for lunch and would normally be in the restaurant from about 11:30 to 11:45 AM almost daily. He said that a hamburger costs 35¢ and a soft drink 8¢ and that this was the usual expenditure made by Oswald for his lunch. Anthony Martin did not recall cashing any checks for Oswald and said that the only time he saw Oswald in the restaurant was when he came there for lunch.

Mrs. Rose Martin, wife of Roland Martin, 701 Tchoupitoulas Street, advised on April 10, 1964, that she does not recall Oswald at all. Neither can she remember cashing any checks for him.

Mr. J. D. Fuchs, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1425, 4303 Magazine, on April 10, 1964, identified the following checks as having been cashed at his store:

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1161-Continued •

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Texas Employment Commission Warrants

<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
G246347	\$33.00
G323653	\$33.00
G353037	\$33.00
G421381	\$33.00
G459698	\$33.00

William B. Rely and Company, Inc. Check

<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2621	\$10.84

Mr. Fuchs advised that either he or his assistant, J. S. GUILLOT approved these checks for cashing. He said that no fee was charged for cashing these checks. Mr. Fuchs advised that he did not know if any other checks were cashed for Oswald but he doubts that there were. He said that a person cashing a check would have to have some form of identification such as a Social Security Card. He said that Oswald did not have a Winn-Dixie Courtesy Card which would permit him to cash checks at the store, because if he had a courtesy card, the front of the check would bear the number of the Winn-Dixie Courtesy Card. Fuchs advised he did not know whether or not Oswald had attempted to cash any other checks at his store. He stated that he did not know whether or not Oswald made any purchases at his store and said that he had checked with each one of his employees, including all the cashiers, and that none of them remembered Oswald being a customer in the store. He advised that he did not know how often Oswald actually visited the store and could furnish no information concerning Oswald's expenditures.

Mr. R. W. Massey, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1404 3920 South Carrollton Avenue, on April 13, 1964, identified Texas Employment Commission Warrant #G386726 in the amount of \$33.00 as being cashed at his store. He said that actually

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1161-Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the check was approved for cashing by Henry H. Murphy, Sr., a clerk, but in all probability, Murphy obtained his, Massey's, authorization to cash the check. He said that no charge was made for cashing the check and noted that the front of the check bore the notation USM Card 1653230. He advised that this indicated to him that Oswald had used his Marine Corps Card as identification in order to cash the check. He said if Oswald had used a Winn-Dixie Courtesy Card, that the number of the card would have been placed on the front of the check. He said that he did not know if Oswald had cashed any other checks at his store; however, he does know that Oswald did not fill out an application for a courtesy card at his store because he checked these records and could find no application in the name of Oswald. He stated that he did not know if Oswald had attempted to cash any other checks at his store. He informed that he did not know if Oswald had made any purchases at his store; however, he thought that probably Oswald had made a small purchase when he cashed the above Texas Employment Commission Warrant, because he doubts seriously if Murphy would have okayed the check for cashing if Oswald had not made any purchase. Mr. Massey was unable to state the number of times Oswald may have visited his store. He said that he had checked with all of his employees and that none of them recall seeing Oswald. He was unable to furnish any further information concerning Oswald's expenditures.

Robert Templet, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1439, 4901 Prytania Street, on April 13, 1964, identified the following checks as having been cashed at his store:

Texas Employment Commission Warrants

<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
F819610	\$33.00
G231213	\$33.00

He said the first check was approved by him for cashing and the second check was approved by Mrs. Rhea Drago. He said that no charge was made by the store for

-4-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1161-Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

cashing these checks and that he did not know of any other checks cashed by his store for Oswald. Mr. Templet recalled that Oswald had tried to cash a check which he thought was issued by a coffee company in New Orleans in the amount of approximately \$56.00 in either May or June, 1963. He refused to approve the check for cashing at which time he gave Oswald an application for a courtesy card which would permit him to cash checks at the store. He stated that he had searched his records, but was unable to find the application. He said that he thought that Oswald had made purchases at the store but he, himself, was unable to state how often or in what amount. He was unable to furnish any further information concerning Oswald's expenditures.

Ruth Beck, Cashier, Winn-Dixie Store #1439, 4901 Prytania Street, advised that Oswald himself appeared at the store at least several times a week to purchase milk and bread. She thought that he made larger purchases accompanied by his wife, but she was unable to recall the amounts of these purchases or the number of occasions that they were made.

Dorothy Boykin, Cashier, Winn-Dixie Store #1439, 4901 Prytania Street, advised on April 13, 1964 that she recalled that Mrs. Oswald had shopped in this store about twice each week during the Summer of 1963; sometimes she was accompanied by her husband and always she was accompanied by the child. She stated that their purchases usually amounted to about \$5.00 and as best as she can recall, these purchases were made about twice a week.

-5-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1161-Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

April 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In an effort to ascertain whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD had obtained a safe deposit-box in either of the two banks in Laredo, Texas, the following persons were interviewed:

On April 14, 1964, Miss SYLVIA ADALPE, employee of the Union National Bank in Laredo, advised she was in charge of the safe-deposit section during September and October, 1963. She was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she informed that to her knowledge she had never seen this individual.

On April 14, 1964, Mrs. IMA TORRES, Secretary to the President of the Union National Bank, checked the records of renters of safe-deposit boxes of that bank and advised she was unable to locate any record of LEE HARVEY OSWALD having obtained a safe-deposit box under the name of OSWALD or O. H. LEE or any other similar name.

On April 14, 1964, Mrs. CLARICE M. VELA, in charge of the safe-deposit boxes of the Laredo National Bank, checked the records of that bank and advised she could not locate anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or O. H. LEE or any similar name having obtained a safe-deposit box at that bank. She was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and informed that to her knowledge she had never seen him.

On April 14, 1964, a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was displayed to Mrs. MARGARET D. MC CARTY, PBX Operator who on occasion would rent safe-deposit boxes at the Laredo National Bank. She advised she had never seen OSWALD to her knowledge.

On April 14, 1964, a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mrs. ROSALIE GOODMAN at the check order desk who on occasion has rented safe-deposit boxes at the Laredo National Bank. She stated that to the best of her knowledge she has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1162

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1162--Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas

April 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

The following investigation was conducted at Houston, Texas, for the purpose of determining whether Lee Harvey Oswald or a member of his immediate family may have rented a safe deposit-box in a Houston bank subsequent to Oswald's return from Russia in June, 1962.

In making inquiries at the banks listed below, checks of appropriate records were made concerning any persons having the surname of Oswald and any persons using the name A. Hidell, Alek James Hidell, or O. K. Lee. In each case, the person having access to appropriate bank records made checks of such records against the above names. In addition, a photograph of Oswald was displayed to bank employees who control access to the safe-deposit area and who observe persons entering and leaving the area. The identities of the banks contacted at Houston, Texas, were obtained from the 1964 edition of the "Texas Banking Red Book" published by the Banker Digest, Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.

The banking institutions at Houston, Texas, at which investigation was conducted are set forth below, along with the identities of the bank employees who were interviewed and the dates on which such interviews were conducted. As a result of these interviews the respective employees of each bank reported that no record could be located indicating that Oswald or any member of his immediately family using his own name or any of the names set out above in this memorandum had ever rented a safe-deposit box in Houston. These bank employees also reported after viewing a photograph of Oswald that they could not recall having seen him in the banks where they are employed.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Gulf Coast National Bank (4/14/64)
11310 Chimney Rock
L. A. Gentry, Jr. - Cashier
Martha Smith - Safe-Deposit Box Custodian

Chemical Bank & Trust (4/14/64)
3805 Kirby Drive
G. L. Schroder - Cashier

Houston Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
1801 Main Street
W. W. Hall - Cashier
Mrs. M. W. Wright
E. W. Wilmore
Margaret Barcelona
Hertha Weyrich - all safe-deposit section

Belfort State Bank (4/14/64)
6035 Belfort Boulevard
Mrs. Dorothy Gallerand - Secretary to the
President, in charge of safe-deposit boxes

Medical Center National Bank (4/14/64)
6631 South Main Street
Miss Hazel Garrett - Secretary
Mr. Bob Sandlin - Safe-Deposit Teller

Fannin State Bank (4/13/64)
Mrs. Hallie Patton - Vault Clerk

Commercial State Bank (4/15/64)
9420 Jensen
Mr. Carroll C. Simmons - Cashier
Mrs. Jane Warnell - Safe-Deposit Department
Mrs. Juniata Elliot - Safe-Deposit Department

Northeast National Bank (4/15/64)
8305 East Houston Road
Vallo A. McIlish - Cashier
Mrs. C. Leo Chivers - Safe-Deposit Clerk

Longpoint National Bank (4/14/64)
1708 Long Point Road
Albert Bacarisse - Vice President
and Cashier

- 2 -

Longpoint National Bank (continued)
June Johnson
Dorothy Hyde
Sandra Bright - all Safe-Deposit Department

Heights State Bank (4/15/64)
Miss Helen Rau - Safe-Deposit Custodian
Richard H. Dimon - Cashier

Chimney Rock National Bank (4/15/64)
Mrs. Selma Dawson - Safe-Deposit Custodian
Browne E. Rice - Vice President

River Oaks Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
Mrs. Janie W. Pace - Assistant Cashier
and in charge of Safe-Deposit Boxes
Max J. Frels - Assistant Vice President

Southside State Bank (4/14/64)
Stella Link Road at South Braeswood
Mrs. Peggy Waldrop - New Accounts
Thomas C. Willis - Assistant Cashier

Sharpstown State Bank (4/14/64)
400 Sharpstown Center
Mrs. Ruby Simpson
Mrs. Samille Jorbert Grove
Mr. Nelson Long - Vice President

Post Oak Bank (4/14/64)
2120 South Post Oak
Miss Evelyn Mico
William T. Keenan - Vice President

Gulfgate State Bank (4/15/64)
204 Gulfgate Mall
Mrs. J. R. Erwin - Safe-Deposit Department
Frank Green - Department Supervisor
Jane Ransome

South Park National Bank (4/15/64)
7425 South Park Boulevard
James S. Garbs - Vice President
Barbara Cecil - Safe-Deposit Department

MacGregor Park National Bank
5730 Calhoun
William Schmidt - Operations Officer
Mrs. Inez Salter - Records Department

Central National Bank (4/14/64)
2100 Travis
Mrs. Jean McCurdy - Custodian, Safe-Deposit Boxes
Mrs. Sharon Sue Roesch - Safe-Deposit Boxes
Mrs. Mamie Terrell - Safe-Deposit Boxes

North Side State Bank (4/14/64)
2010 North Main Street
Mrs. Vivian Furlow - Custodian, Safe-Deposit Boxes

Port City State Bank (4/14/64)
3602 Jensen Drive
Mrs. Katherine Kanavage
Mrs. Charlene Kebobeauss - Custodians,
Safe-Deposit Boxes

Reagan State Bank (4/14/64)
543 West 19th Street
Gay Nantze - Cashier
Clara Snell - Safe-Deposit Clerk

University State Bank (4/15/64)
5117 Kelvin
Hugh L. Whiteside - Vice President

Industrial State Bank (4/15/64)
6730 Capitol
Henry A. Dube - Vice President
Fannie V. Richardson - Safe-Deposit Custodian
Pauline McLain, Relief Safe-Deposit Custodian

Harrisburg National Bank (4/15/64)
507 Broadway
W. N. Sick - Vice President
Velma Washman - Safe-Deposit Custodian
Mary Draemer - Relief Safe-Deposit Custodian

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lockwood National Bank (4/15/64)
 5405 Clinton Drive
 C. C. Wideman - Assistant Vice President
 Ladian Crenshaw - Safe-Deposit Custodian

Fairbanks State Bank of Houston (4/15/64)
 13636 Hempstead Highway
 Mrs. Annette Mock - New Accounts and
 Safe-Deposit Boxes
 Mrs. June Lindley - Secretary

American Bank & Trust Co. (4/13/64)
 1500 Waugh Drive
 F. A. Noret - Assistant Cashier

Bank of Texas (4/14/64)
 800 Travis
 Guyla Melton - Vault Custodian

International Bank (4/14/64)
 1300 Texas
 John W. Hazard - President
 Jean Sheffield - Vault Custodian

Texas National Bank of Commerce (4/14/64)
 Mr. C. A. Barrett - Vice President - Cashier
 Mrs. Vera Hayes
 Mrs. Willie Wilbanks - Safe-Deposit Box
 Custodians

Riverside National Bank (4/14/64)
 2602 Blodgett
 Mr. Lenthon B. Clark - Cashier
 Mrs. Dorothy Owens - Safe-Deposit Box
 Custodian

East End State Bank (4/14/64)
 Mr. John A. DeVoke, Jr. - Cashier
 Mrs. G. C. Emery - Safe-Deposit Box
 Custodian

Bank of the Southwest (4/14/64)
 Curtis W. Regner - Assistant Vice President,
 Safe-Deposit Department

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Bank of the Southwest (continued)
 Jewel DeWolf - Clerk, Safe-Deposit Department
 Joyce Kelly - Clerk, Safe-Deposit Department

Highland Village State Bank (4/15/64)
 4030 Westheimer
 Mrs. Isabelle Browne - Clerk, Safe-Deposit
 Department

Homestead State Bank (4/16/64)
 10022 Homestead Road
 Joe T. Verdina - Assistant Cashier

Oak Forest State Bank (4/15/64)
 1120 West 43rd Street
 Doyle Strickland - Vice President
 Mrs. Waldene Howard - in charge of
 safe-deposit boxes

The Republic National Bank of Houston (4/15/64)
 5200 North Shepherd
 Robert A. Gray - Assistant Cashier
 Wanda Rasco - in charge of new accounts
 Ada Rose - in charge of safe deposit boxes

Pinemont State Bank (4/15/64)
 12160 Hempstead Highway
 Mrs. C. E. Mitchell - Auditor and
 in charge of safe-deposit boxes

Citizens State Bank (4/14/64)
 400 Main Street
 Mr. O. F. Horn - Vice President
 Lucy Albertson - Secretary
 Mrs. Earl Goostree - Secretary
 Mr. G. K. Miller
 Mrs. Ira Purefoy - Relief Safe Deposit
 Mrs. Florence Newton - Safe-Deposit Custodian

Houston National Bank (4/14/64)
 202 Main Street
 Mrs. Billie Scher - Information Desk Clerk
 Mr. R. H. McElrath - Auditor
 Mrs. Greta Ellis - Relief Vault Clerk



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dallas, Texas

April 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Fidelity Bank and Trust Company (4/14/64)
1602 Milam Street
Mr. Marcus Thomas - President
Mrs. Ernestine Cain - Custodian of
Safe-Deposit Vault

Meyerland State Bank (4/15/64)
Mrs. Hilda Krepec - Assistant Cashier

South Main State Bank (4/16/64)
Mr. S. R. Morton - Cashier

First City National Bank (4/16/64)
Mr. Roy Baldwin - Assistant Cashier

Continental Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
Fannin and Rusk Streets
Miss Sudie Ritter - Teller in Charge
of Safe Deposits

Southern National Bank (4/14/64)
Main at McKinney Streets
Marvin Peterson - Cashier

Tennessee Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
Don French - Assistant Cashier

Northshore National Bank (4/17/64)
13301 Northshore Drive
Miss Nancy Singleton - Custodian,
Safe-Deposit Boxes

Spring Branch Bank (4/14/64)
8800 Brogdon at Katy Road
Mrs. Marjorie Andrew - Clerk and Custodian,
Safe-Deposit Boxes

First State Bank of Greens Bayou (4/14/64)
1420 Federal Road
Wayford Hollis - Cashier and Custodian,
Safe-Deposit Boxes
Mrs. Joan Bradshaw - Receptionist and
person who rents safe-deposit boxes

The following investigation was conducted at all known banks at Dallas, Fort Worth, Irving, and other suburban towns in the metropolitan Dallas - Fort Worth, Texas, area, for the purpose of determining whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD or a member of his immediate family may have rented a safe-deposit box in any of such banks subsequent to OSWALD's return from Russia in June, 1962.

The investigation consisted of a check of the records of each of the listed banks on the dates indicated for any record of a checking, savings, or loan account or a safe-deposit box rental in the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEX J. HIDEELL, ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALIKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to each of these individuals, except where otherwise noted, for the purpose of determining if OSWALD may have made use of the bank's safe-deposit box facilities under any other name. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not exhibited to a bank official who had nothing to do with the actual rental of a safe-deposit box and whose location in a bank was not within the proximity of the safe-deposit box section. In each such instance, a statement is included noting that a photograph was not exhibited to the bank official contacted.

All of the following checks in this matter were negative in all respects, except where otherwise stated hereinafter:

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Citizens State Bank 200 Main Street Richardson, Texas	Mrs. MADELINE SWOR, Secretary	4/13/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
First Bank and Trust Company, First Bank and Trust Building Richardson, Texas	ROBERT A. SNOW, Bookkeeper	4/13/64
First National Bank of Garland, 700 West Avenue A, Garland, Texas	CARL HENDREX, Cashier; DELBERT S. TODD, Vice President	4/13/64
Garland Bank and Trust Company, Garland Shopping Village, P. O. Box 1500, Garland, Texas	JOE STOVALL, Vice President	4/13/64
First National Bank of/Mrs. WANDA BEASLEY, Mesquite, Mesquite, Texas	Assistant Vice President	4/13/64
Mesquite Savings and Loan, 410 West Main, Mesquite, Texas	Mrs. INEZ CARTER, Accountant	4/13/64
Mesquite State Bank 917 Military Parkway P. O. Box 438 Mesquite, Texas	E. H. JAMES, Clerk	4/13/64
First National Bank of Carrollton, Carrollton, Texas	E. HANCOCK, JR., President	4/14/64

-2-

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Dallas County State Bank, P. O. Box 38, Carrollton, Texas	KENNETH J. HUGHES, Cashier and Assistant Vice President	4/14/64
Central Bank and Trust, 12875 Dennis Road, Farmers Branch, Texas	RICHARD W. THOMAS, Cashier, JOHN COCK, Assistant Cashier	4/14/64
Irving Bank and Trust formerly Irving State Bank, 110 North Main, Irving, Texas	GENE GLAZIER, Vice President	4/14/64
First National Bank of Irving, Fifth Street at Nursery Road, Irving, Texas	KENNETH MC ADAMS, Assistant Cashier	4/14/64
Southwest Bank and Trust West Irving Boulevard at Grauwylar, Irving, Texas	GARLAND LANINGHAM, Vice President and Cashier	4/14/64
Citizens Savings and Loan Grand Prairie, Texas	WYLLIE SCUFFLEBENE, Director	4/14/64
Grand Prairie State Bank 200 West Main Grand Prairie, Texas	W. NORMAN GILBERT, Vice President	4/14/64
First National Bank of Duncanville, Duncanville, Texas	ERNEST FAIR, President	4/15/64

-3-

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Seagoville State Bank, P. O. Box F Seagoville, Texas	Mrs. MARY KIRBY, Secretary	4/15/64
Wynnewood State Bank 501 Wynnewood Village Dallas, Texas	LINDA MC COWN, Secretary; MAURICE A. THARP, Vice President; MODINE THOMAS, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
Northwest National Bank of Dallas, 201 Walnut Hill Village, Dallas, Texas	JAN MC CONNELL, Secretary to the Cashier; Mrs. EVELYN BEALL, Cashier and Safe-Deposit Supervisor; HERBERT L. ADAMS, Vice President	4/13/64
American Bank and Trust Company, 415 South Zangis Boulevard, Dallas, Texas	CARL COREY, Head Teller; Mrs. RUTH SALKELD, Safe-Deposit Department	4/13/64
Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 100 Exchange Park North, Dallas, Texas	BOBBY WILLIAMS, Cashier; Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, Safe-Deposit Department	4/13/64
East Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 2325 Guadalupe Road, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. DOROTHY HAND, New Accounts and Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
South Oak Cliff State Bank, 1415 East Illinois Dallas, Texas	Mrs. BETTY HALL, Secretary to Vice President; PEARL SMITH, Safe-Deposit Department; EUGENIA THORNTON, Receptionist	4/14/64
Bank of Dallas, 3708 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. CAROLYN MOREMAN, Asst. Cashier; Miss NANCY HULLENDER, Safe-Deposit Department	4/13/64

-4-

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Casa Linda National Bank, 234 Casa Linda Plaza, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. ELAINE MAC PHEE, New Accounts and Safe-Deposit Department	4/15/64
Grand Avenue State Bank, 5430 East Grand Avenue, Dallas, Texas	TOMMY JONES, Cashier; IMOGENE PORTER, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company, 250 West Jefferson, Dallas, Texas	EARL L. COPELAND, Vice President; MARGIE MINCHEW, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
Preston State Bank, 8111 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas	RALPH B. GUNNELS, Assistant Cashier; Mrs. MADGE BURKHEAD, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. JOYCE ROSSI, Safe-Deposit Department	4/13/64
Hillcrest State Bank of University Park, Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas	D. R. PORTER, Executive Vice President; Mrs. IRENE RYAN, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. LUCY HUCKABEE, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. JOY LETTIERI, Safe-Deposit Department	4/15/64
Mercantile National Bank at Dallas, Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas	Mr. H. C. FLEMING, Assistant Vice President, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. ANNA DUVAL, Safe-Deposit Department; Miss CAROL BURKHART, Safe-Deposit Department	4/15/64

-5-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Republic National Bank Pacific and Ervay Dallas, Texas	W. K. THURMAN, Assistant Auditor	4/15/64
Grove State Bank 1520 South Buckner Dallas, Texas	JOE LOWE, Vice President	4/15/64
Buckner State Bank 3637 North Buckner Dallas, Texas	EDWARD L. VINT, President (Bank has no safe-deposit boxes for public rental)	4/15/64
Industrial National Bank of Dallas, also known as Industrial Bank and Trust Company, 1825 North Industrial Boulevard, Dallas, Texas	BILLY WALLACE, Cashier	4/15/64
National Bank of Commerce 914 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas	LESLAND E. STENTON, Auditor	4/15/64
First National Bank in Dallas, 1401 Main Street, Dallas, Texas	ROY E. LAMBERT, Auditor; JACK W. JOHNSON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
First Citizens Bank 926 Lockwood Village Dallas, Texas	JAMES WEST, Cashier; BETTY RUTLEDGE, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Fair Park National Park, 854 Exposition, Dallas, Texas	PAUL ZIEGLER, JR., Cashier; JERRY PASCHAL, Safe-Deposit Vault Custodian	4/15/64

-5-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Bank of Services and Trust, 1115 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas	J. B. LINDEQUIST, Cashier (Bank has no safe-deposit boxes)	4/15/64
Lakewood State Bank 6344 Gaston, Dallas, Texas	WENDELL FRANKS, Assistant Cashier; Mrs. MARTHA CORNELIUS, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Greenville Avenue State Bank, 1827 Greenville, Dallas, Texas	JACK MATS, Vice President	4/15/64
Merchants State Bank 5217 Ross, Dallas, Texas	V. P. SCHUMACHER, President; Mrs. MONTY BARNES, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Texas Bank and Trust Company, corner Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Texas	BILL LYDAY, Vice President; MARY DILLON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Empire State Bank 1808 Main Street Dallas, Texas	GASTON WOOD, Vice President	4/15/64
North Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas	MARLIN MYERS, Vice President & Cashier; Mrs. DORCEY OSBORN, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64

-7-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Park Cities Bank & Trust Company, Dallas, Texas	TOM J. HARDIN, Vice President and Cashier; LUCILLE NASH Vault Custodian	4/20/64
Arlington State Bank/Arlington, Texas	R. W. HIPPLES, Vice President and Cashier; no photograph shown; OUIDA BOST	4/16/64
Azle State Bank/Azle, Texas	ARVELL W. BOWD, Vice President; no photograph shown; FLOY M. WEICH	4/16/64
Arlington National Bank, Arlington, Texas	BOB STONE, Vice President, no photograph shown; SHIRLEY BRATCHEER; FRANCES WAFZIGER; DORIS MANOR	4/16/64
Bank of Commerce Fort Worth, Texas	BILL BEHN, Vice President, no photograph shown; RSDA WALKER; NELL MC MANN	4/14/64
City National Bank Fort Worth, Texas	C. C. WOMACK, Vice President, no photograph shown; Mrs. W. W. (ALICE) MACK	4/15/64
Continental National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	T. P. BOWEN, Vice President, no photograph shown; Mrs. ODIS COLEMAN	4/14/64
Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Burleson, Texas	R. N. BRANSON, Vice President; no photograph shown; GEORGE BRANSON	4/16/64

-8-

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
First National Bank Grapevine, Texas	VIRGIL RANDELL, Cashier;	4/16/64
First National Bank Arlington, Texas	FRED LUTTRELL, Vice President, no photograph shown; JERRIE FERGUSON	4/16/64
First National Bank Euless, Texas	SAM BOWMAN, Vice President, no photograph shown; JUDY RUNYON	4/16/64
First State Bank Euless, Texas	BLEASIE TIBBETS, President, no photograph shown; MARY BODIFORD	4/16/64
Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	O. L. WITT, Assistant Cashier, no photograph shown; JEAN FLAHERTY	4/14/64
Gateway National Bank Fort Worth, Texas	JOHN FAWCETT, Vice President, no photograph shown; ELIZABETH CARPENTER	4/15/64
Haltom City State Bank Haltom, Texas	Mrs. JOSEPHINE HUTTON, Assistant Cashier, no photograph shown; MILDRED SNODGRASS; COLLIE FREEMAN	4/16/64
First National Bank Hurst, Texas	RONALD BARON, Assistant Cashier, no photograph shown; JUANITA GERLACH	4/16/64
Mansfield State Bank/Mansfield, Texas	B. J. READY, President, no photograph shown; MARGUERITE MALONE	4/16/64

-9-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164-Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
North Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	G. W. WILEMON, Vice President, no photograph shown; RUBY MCX	4/15/64
Northeast National Bank, Richland Hills, Texas	CHARLES C. BRINKLEY, President, no photograph shown; MARJORIE KING	4/16/64
Ridgley State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	GARLAND TINER, Cashier, no photograph shown; ANITA SEARS	4/15/64
Riverside State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	PASCHAL WHITE, Cashier, no photograph shown; NELLIE ALLEN	4/16/64
Security State Bank River Oaks, Texas	ELWOOD MC KINNEY, President, no photograph shown; ERLENE COURREGES	4/15/64
Seminary State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	WILLIAM A. MCCRE, Assistant Vice President, no photograph shown; CECILE BLOODWORTH	4/16/64
South Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	G. R. HAMES, Vice President and Cashier, no photograph shown; MADINE HENRY	4/15/64
State Bank of East Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas	BOBBY J. COOPER, Vice President, no photograph shown; JESSIE JOHNSTON	4/16/64

-10-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>NAME OF BANK</u>	<u>BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING IN- FORMATION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Tarrant State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	J. H. BRANHAM, Vice President, no photograph shown; JUNE GRIGSBY; FREIDA SMITH	4/16/64
Union Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas	BILL D. WILSON, Vice President, no photograph shown; LOLA HILL	4/14/64
University State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	CHARLES R. JOHNSON, Bookkeeping Department, no photograph shown; VERA PORTERFIELD	4/15/64
Everman National Bank, Everman, Texas	CURTIS E. FRANCIS, Vice President, no photograph shown; IRENE STIMSON	4/16/64
Southwest National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	N. H. FLEMING, Executive Vice President, no photograph shown; OZELLA JOHNSON; BESSIE EANKS	4/16/64
West Side State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	BETTY FLEMING	4/15/64
First National Bank Fort Worth, Texas	RUTH RUSTON	4/14/64

On April 14, 1964, the records of the North Dallas Bank & Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, disclosed that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD opened a regular checking account at this bank on February 18, 1964, under the name Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, with an initial deposit of \$390.95. Mrs. OSWALD is listed as the only person entitled to make withdrawals from this account.

-11-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1164--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 14, 1964, the records of the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, reflected that on December 5, 1963, JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA H. OSWALD opened an account at this bank captioned, "The OSWALD Trust Fund," Account No. 15 081, by executing an authorized signature form in the name "The OSWALD Trust Fund." On December 6, 1963, \$7,450.53 was deposited and deposits continued in this account through February 12, 1964, when they totaled \$34,649.94. Charges were made against this account in the following amounts on the dates indicated:

Amount	Date
\$5.00	December 13, 1963
\$1.02	December 23, 1963
\$2.15	December 23, 1963
\$25,000	January 7, 1964
\$75.00	January 9, 1964
50¢	February 3, 1964
\$2.00	February 7, 1964

Another account, No. 69 186, was opened at the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, in the name of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Post Office Box 1407, Grand Prairie, Texas, on February 14, 1964, with a deposit in the amount of \$805.44. This account was closed on March 25, 1964.

On April 17, 1964, the records of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed that ROBERT L. OSWALD had a savings account at the First National Bank which was opened on August 26, 1955, with an initial deposit of \$241.88. This account had a high balance of \$271.18 on September 19, 1955, and was closed on July 9, 1956, when the balance of \$37.86 was withdrawn. This account was numbered A52233.

The records of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, indicate by a signature card that ROBERT L. OSWALD and LEE H. OSWALD had previously had savings accounts at the First National Bank in 1951, which had been closed in 1952.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 15, 1964, the records of the West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed the following information:

A savings account in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, mailing address, U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California, was opened December 8, 1958, with a cash deposit of \$200.00. On June 3, 1959, interest of \$3.00 was credited to the account. The account was closed September 14, 1959, when the total amount on deposit of \$203.00 was withdrawn.

ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4936 Collingwood, Fort Worth, Texas, opened a savings account on July 13, 1956, with a deposit of \$220.00. This account was closed December 3, 1956, when balance of \$20.00 withdrawn.

On December 3, 1956, an account was opened in the name of Mr. or Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4910 East Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas, with a deposit of \$376.13. At the time the account was opened, ROBERT L. OSWALD indicated employment at "Convair". ROBERT L. OSWALD account closed March 13, 1963, when balance of 67¢ withdrawn. On March 4, 1963, check in the amount of \$997.92, payable to "Cash", was drawn on OSWALD's account and cashed at the teller's window at the West Side State Bank. This check did not bear an endorsement.

The records indicate that the ROBERT L. OSWALD account was assigned number 659128 and the address was changed to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, but no date was indicated in available records.

Individual ledger sheets indicate deposits made to ROBERT L. OSWALD account during the period January 1960 through February 1963 were semi-monthly paychecks of ROBERT L. OSWALD.

According to the record, checking account number 659235 was opened at the West Side State Bank, January 21, 1963, with a deposit of \$217.66 by MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue. This is an active current account with a current balance of \$2,707.61.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
April 24, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Individual ledger sheets on MARGUERITE C. OSWALD account reveal, for the period January 1963 through November 1963, the balance fluctuated between \$200.00 and \$400.00.

On December 5, 1963, a deposit of \$1,000.00 was made to the account of MARGUERITE C. OSWALD. Between December 5, 1963, and April 15, 1964, the balance ran in the low four figures. The current address for MARGUERITE C. OSWALD is listed as 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records reveal MARGUERITE C. OSWALD opened a savings account on July 31, 1962, with a \$100.00 deposit and the current balance is \$3,600.12. Current address listed on savings account is 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records also reveal that MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, rented safe-deposit box number 1607 at the West Side State Bank on December 26, 1963.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated March 31, 1964, the President's Commission requested further investigation for the purpose of obtaining additional information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD's receipts and expenditures during the period June 13, 1962, through November 22, 1963.

The following investigation was conducted:

On April 20, 1964, Mr. D. S. WATERS, Store Controller, Montgomery Ward, West 7th Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated his company had cashed the following Leslie Welding Company payroll checks which were payable to LEE OSWALD:

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Date Cashed</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6189	July 21, 1962	\$ 46.82
6315	July 28, 1962	53.01
6557	August 11, 1962	50.79
6677	August 18, 1962	46.24
6797	August 25, 1962	47.15
6952	September 1, 1962	47.96
7067	September 8, 1962	46.24
7192	September 15, 1962	46.24
7296	September 22, 1962	46.24
7419	September 29, 1962	35.68

Mr. WATERS stated he could identify these checks by his company's stamp on the reverse side of the checks. He stated there was no fee charged for cashing any of these checks. He stated that according to his records, LEE OSWALD did not

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

cash any other checks in his store. He explained that when an individual cashes a number of checks the cashier usually prepare a name card so they may refer to it. He stated he had made a search and found no such name card for LEE OSWALD which indicated to him that OSWALD had cashed only payroll checks at his store. He also stated it was his company policy for payroll checks to be cashed only at the cashier's office. He stated he had a frequent turnover in employees in the cashier's office and there was only one employee working there now who cashed some of the above checks. He identified this employee as RUTH THOMPSON. He stated from his records he would say that LEE OSWALD had not attempted to cash any other checks. He stated in his retail store there are more than two hundred salesmen. He stated it would be virtually impossible to determine if OSWALD had or had not made any purchases from his store or how often he had visited this store. He stated OSWALD was residing in July, August and September 1962 at 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, which is only a short distance from his store which, in his mind, explained why OSWALD had cashed the above payroll checks. He stated, also, that the Leslie Welding Company is located only a short distance from his store and because of this his company frequently cashes payroll checks of employees of the Leslie Welding Company. He stated he had no other information that might assist in tracing any of OSWALD's expenditures.

On April 20, 1964, Mrs. RUTH THOMPSON, 233 Hallbrook Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, stated she had been employed for the past three or four years by Montgomery Ward at their 7th Street Store as a cashier. She is employed in the cashier's office. She stated she and the other employees in the cashier's office are the ones who cash all payroll checks which are tendered to the store for cashing.

She stated she recalled cashing some of the Leslie Welding Company payroll checks for LEE OSWALD. She explained that during the time she has worked in the store she has cashed several checks for only two individuals who used a passport for identification. She stated because of this she remembered LEE OSWALD cashing some of his payroll checks during the months of

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD"

July, August and September 1962. She furnished these dates after refreshing her memory by examining the Photostats of the Leslie Welding Company payroll checks during those three months, which checks were issued to LEE OSWALD. She stated so far as she can remember, these are the only checks she ever cashed for LEE OSWALD.

She stated after the assassination of President KENNEDY she saw LEE OSWALD's picture on television and immediately recognized him as the individual who had used a passport to cash payroll checks issued to him by the Leslie Welding Company. She stated she has no other information concerning LEE OSWALD and this is the only transaction she had with him.

On April 20, 1964, Mr. RAYMOND L. BOYD, Assistant Cashier, West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, stated, after examining Leslie Welding Company payroll check number 6422, dated August 4, 1962, in the amount of \$57.27, payable to LEE OSWALD, that this check was cashed at his bank. According to the stamp on the check, he stated, it was cashed by his teller number 5 on August 10, 1962. It bears the following endorsements on the reverse side of the check:

"LEE H. OSWALD, R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport"

Mr. BOYD stated this indicated to him that ROBERT OSWALD had cashed this check for his brother, LEE OSWALD. Mr. BOYD stated ROBERT OSWALD had an account in his bank up until March 1963, at which time he closed the account.

Mr. BOYD stated so far as he knows, LEE OSWALD never did any banking with his bank. Mr. BOYD stated naturally there would be no charges for cashing this check as ROBERT L. OSWALD had an account at the bank.

He stated he had no other information concerning LEE OSWALD.

On April 11, 1964, Mr. MAX FACTOR, 8602 Edgemere Road, Dallas, Texas, advised he is the owner and operator of

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mart Discount Liquor Store located at 415 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas. He examined Photostats of the following checks, all of which are Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payroll checks to OSWALD, except check number 4288170, which was OSWALD's 1962 Income Tax Refund check. All checks were cashed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Mr. FACTOR identified them as having been cashed at his store:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
January 23, 1963	4203	\$ 56.10
February 20, 1963	4781	70.69
March 6, 1963	5072	56.91
March 13, 1963	5217	67.59
March 20, 1963	5364	70.69
April 2, 1963	4 288 170	57.40
April 3, 1963	5663	74.38

Mr. FACTOR advised he identified these checks through the store stamp which is used by him for all checks cashed at his store.

He was shown the following additional Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payroll checks of OSWALD which were cashed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and advised these checks were not cashed at his store. He said they appeared to have been cashed at the Mercantile National Bank:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
February 27, 1963	4922	\$ 57.98
March 27, 1963	5511	74.38

Mr. FACTOR advised that from store records and his own recollection, the following information was all he had concerning OSWALD's other possible transactions:

A fee of ten cents is normally charged by Mr. FACTOR for cashing checks to persons other than regular customers. He could not recall OSWALD as a customer and assumes he must have charged him a ten-cent fee for each check.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at his store.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at his store.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not make any other purchases from his store, to the best of his knowledge.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD visited his store, apparently only to cash the above checks.

Mr. FACTOR stated he had no other information which may be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

On April 13, 1964, TROY ERWIN, Manager, Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72, 209 Williamsburg Center, Irving, Texas, viewed a copy of check number G493187 drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts dated October 1, 1963, payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of \$33.00. ERWIN said that he, CARL SELF, who was the Assistant Manager at the time the check was cashed, and Mrs. GEORGIA TARRANTS, Cashier, can authorize a check to be cashed at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72. ERWIN said SELF has since been transferred to Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 122, located at 7979 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

ERWIN advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

He said the check was definitely cashed at Store Number 72, but since no initials are legible on the face of the check he could not tell who authorized that it be cashed. He said the check was cashed sometime after 2:00 P.M. on Thursday, October 31, 1963, through close of business on Friday, November 1, 1963.

ERWIN stated no fee was charged for cashing the check.

ERWIN stated to his knowledge OSWALD did not cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ERWIN advised to his knowledge OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72.

ERWIN stated to his knowledge OSWALD did not make any purchases at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72. He said that because this check was drawn by the State of Texas, it would not have been necessary for OSWALD to make any purchases to get this check cashed.

ERWIN advised that OSWALD was possibly in the store on more than one occasion but stated he definitely was not a regular customer at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72.

ERWIN stated he had no information regarding OSWALD which may be of value in tracing OSWALD's expenditures. He did state that Mrs. RUTH PAINE, a resident of Irving, Texas, is a regular customer of Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72 and shops in the store about three times a week.

On April 13, 1964, Mrs. GEORGIA TARRANTS, Cashier, Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72, 209 Williamsburg Center, Irving, Texas, viewed check number G493187 dated October 1, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of \$33.00. Mrs. TARRANTS also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. TARRANTS advised as follows concerning the above check:

Mrs. TARRANTS stated as best as she recalls, on Thursday night, October 31, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared at the cashier's cage and presented the above check to her and requested that it be cashed. She stated the check was endorsed on the back LEE H. OSWALD and, since the check was payable to L. H. OSWALD, she had him place that endorsement above the endorsement LEE H. OSWALD. She said since this was the first time she had seen OSWALD in the store, she called the Assistant Manager, CARL SELF, to the cage and he authorized her to cash the check. Mrs. TARRANTS said this was the only occasion she recalls ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. TARRANTS said no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

Mrs. TARRANTS said to her knowledge OSWALD cashed no other checks at that store.

Mrs. TARRANTS stated to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72.

Mrs. TARRANTS said she has no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD making any purchases at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72. She said they cash a number of unemployment checks at their store and no purchase is required.

Mrs. TARRANTS advised she does not know if OSWALD ever visited Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72 on any prior occasion.

Mrs. TARRANTS said she had no information that would be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

On April 13, 1964, CARL SELF, Assistant Manager, Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 122, 7979 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, advised he had formerly been the Assistant Manager at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72 located at 209 Williamsburg Center, Irving, Texas, during the period September 1961 to April 11, 1964. SELF viewed check number G493187 dated October 1, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of \$33.00. SELF also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

SELF stated the above-described check was definitely cashed at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72. He said he does not recall that he authorized that this check be cashed and said he does not know why there are no initials of a store official appearing on the face of the check.

- 7 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SELF stated no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

SELF stated he has no knowledge that LEE HARVEY OSWALD cashed any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72.

SELF stated to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72.

SELF advised he does not know if OSWALD ever made any purchases at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72.

SELF stated he does not know if LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever visited Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 72, but stated OSWALD definitely was not a regular customer at that store.

SELF said he had no information that would be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures or source of income.

On April 13, 1964, GILES DE GENHART, Manager, Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8, 107 East Jefferson Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he has been manager of that store for the past eighteen years. DE GENHART viewed a copy of check number G532220 dated October 8, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts in the amount of \$6.00 payable to L. H. OSWALD. DE GENHART also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DE GENHART advised as follows regarding the above-described check:

DE GENHART stated the above-described check was definitely cashed at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8 on October 15, 1963. and, according to the time stamp on the back, the check would have been cashed between the hours of 8:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. DE GENHART stated he was not working at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8 on October 15, 1963, and was not in the store on that date.

- 8 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DE GENHART stated no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

DE GENHART advised to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8.

DE GENHART stated to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8.

DE GENHART advised that to his knowledge OSWALD did not make any purchases at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8. He said that because the above-described check was drawn on the State of Texas it would have been cashed without OSWALD's making any purchases.

DE GENHART said he believes OSWALD has been in Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8, although he could not definitely state any particular date or time. He stated, however, that OSWALD definitely was not a regular customer.

DE GENHART advised he had no information which would assist in tracing OSWALD's expenditures.

On April 13, 1964, Mrs. IMOGENE BORMAN, Cashier, Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8, 107 East Jefferson Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she has been continuously employed at this store for the past eighteen years. Mrs. BORMAN viewed a copy of check number G532220 dated October 8, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts in the amount of \$6.00, payable to L. H. OSWALD. Mrs. BORMAN also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. BORMAN advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

Mrs. BORMAN stated the above check was definitely cashed at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8 on October 15, 1963, between the hours of 8:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. She said since no store official's initials appear on the face of the

- 9 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

check, she authorized that it be cashed and did cash it. She said she cannot recall the exact instance since she daily cashes hundreds of checks.

Mrs. BORMAN said no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

Mr. BORMAN stated to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8.

Mrs. BORMAN advised to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD never attempted to cash any other checks at Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8.

Mrs. BORMAN said she did not know if LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever made any purchases in Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8.

Mrs. BORMAN advised she believes she has seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Atlantic & Pacific Store Number 8 on occasions but could not recall on what dates. She did state LEE HARVEY OSWALD was definitely not a regular customer.

Mrs. BORMAN stated she had no information that would be of value in determining LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

On April 10, 1964, Mr. CHARLES NOWLIN, Vice President, Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, examined photographic copies of the following checks, all issued by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, Texas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD, and identified each as being cashed at the Mercantile National Bank:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October 17, 1962	2101	\$ 41.21
October 24, 1962	2255	49.61
October 31, 1962	2408	49.41
November 7, 1962	2560	62.11
November 14, 1962	2714	67.47

- 10 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
November 21, 1962	2864	\$ 69.53
November 28, 1962	3016	67.19
December 5, 1962	3169	71.58
December 12, 1962	3322	65.33
December 19, 1962	3472	56.94
December 26, 1962	3620	49.28
January 2, 1963	3767	67.10
January 9, 1963	3912	54.78
January 16, 1963	4058	69.14
January 30, 1963	4348	72.34
February 6, 1963	4492	59.14
February 13, 1963	4639	54.78
February 27, 1963	4922	57.98
March 27, 1963	5511	74.38
April 10, 1963	5811	34.48

Mr. NOWLIN advised that with regard to checks numbered 4922 and 5511, he is able to determine from the teller's stamp on the face of each check that both were cashed at the Mercantile National Bank rather than Mart Liquor Store in Dallas, Texas, and that check number 5663, dated April 3, 1963, in the amount of \$74.38, was not cashed at this bank as no teller's stamp appears thereon.

Mr. NOWLIN examined photographic copies of the following checks, all drawn on the Elmhurst National Bank, Elmhurst, Illinois, by the Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 West Melrose Street, Franklin Park, Illinois, and payable to LEE OSWALD. Mr. NOWLIN identified each as having been cashed at the Mercantile National Bank:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October 6, 1962	7511	\$ 45.81
October 13, 1962	7619	9.67

Mr. NOWLIN advised that, from a review of bank records and contact with other bank employees, the following information concerning OSWALD's other possible transactions at the bank was obtained:

- 11 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

No fee was charged for cashing these checks.

LEE OSWALD did not cash any other checks at the bank.

LEE OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at the bank, to his knowledge.

OSWALD did not make any purchases of any other bank services at any time, to his knowledge.

His visits to the bank appear to have been only to cash the above checks.

MR. BOWLIN stated that he had no information from bank records or otherwise which would assist in tracing any other expenditures by OSWALD.

On April 10, 1964, Mrs. MARY HARPER, 4620 Dove Creek Way, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as Teller Number 2 by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks cashed by her. Each of these checks was drawn on the Mercantile National Bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payable to LEE H. OSWALD:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October 24, 1962	2255	\$ 49.61
January 2, 1963	3767	67.10
January 30, 1963	4348	72.34
December 12, 1962	3322	65.33
December 19, 1962	3472	56.94
November 14, 1962	2714	67.47

Mrs. HARPER advised to her knowledge no other checks were cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor did he attempt to cash any other checks.

On April 10, 1964, DOROTHY JEAN O'CONNOR, 655 Peavy Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is employed as a teller

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

for the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payable to LEE H. OSWALD, as being cashed by her. She stated the following checks all contained her stamp as Teller Number 1:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
October 17, 1962	2101	\$ 41.21
October 31, 1962	2408	49.41
November 7, 1962	2560	62.11
November 21, 1962	2864	69.53
November 28, 1962	3016	67.19
December 5, 1962	3169	71.56
December 26, 1962	3620	49.28
January 9, 1963	3912	54.78
January 16, 1963	4058	69.14

Miss O'CONNOR advised she cannot recall any other checks cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any attempts on his part to cash any other checks. She stated she has no clear recollection of her transactions with OSWALD and was unable to state whether or not he transacted any other business with this bank.

On April 10, 1964, Miss WANDA LEDWELL, 1212 Mountain Lake Road, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as Teller Number 7 at the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following check as being cashed by her at this bank. She stated she is able to identify this transaction by a stamp on the face of the check bearing her number as Number 7:

Check Number 4492 dated February 6, 1963, drawn on the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payable to LEE H. OSWALD in the amount of \$59.14.

Miss LEDWELL advised to her knowledge, OSWALD had no other transactions at her window.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 10, 1964, Mrs. RUTH REAGAN DURDEN, 5947 Luther Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as a teller by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. DURDEN identified check number 5811 drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD on April 10, 1963, in the amount of \$34.48, as being cashed by her at her window. She stated she was able to identify this check by her stamp on the face of the check identifying her as Teller Number 5.

On April 10, 1964, WILLIAM LEE HOLMES, 7139 Holly Hills Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised he is employed as a teller by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified check number 4639, drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD in the amount of \$54.78, as being cashed at his window. He stated he was able to identify this check by his stamp on the face of the check bearing his stamp as Teller Number 9.

Mr. HOLMES advised he cannot recall cashing any other checks for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any attempts on OSWALD's part to cash other checks at this bank. He advised he has no independent recollection of cashing this check for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and, to his knowledge, OSWALD had no other financial transactions with this banking institution.

On April 10, 1964, Miss NELSENE E. HARE, 7405 Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas, advised she is Teller Number 12 at the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks by her stamp bearing this number and as being cashed by her. All checks are drawn on the Mercantile National Bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, Dallas, and payable to LEE H. OSWALD:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
March 27, 1963	5511	\$ 74.38
February 27, 1963	4922	57.98

- 14 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Miss HARE advised to her knowledge, no other checks were cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor did he attempt to cash any other checks.

On April 13, 1964, Mr. E. L. CARTER, JR., Credit Manager, Montgomery Ward, Fort Worth, Texas, residence 1912 Martel, stated his records reflect LEE OSWALD purchased a television set from his company on September 22, 1962. At the time of the purchase, he listed his address as 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas. Sometime later, he changed his address to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. At the time of the purchase, he bought it on credit, and as he had no previous credit record with Montgomery Ward, and was unable to furnish any credit references, a co-signer on his credit purchase was required. His brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, signed the note guaranteeing payment. ROBERT OSWALD listed his residence as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On his application, LEE OSWALD listed his age as 22, married, wife's name MARINA, one dependent. He stated he had been employed for four months as a welder at the Leslie Welding Company on White Settlement Road in Fort Worth where he made \$250.00 a month. Prior to his employment with Leslie Welding Company, he stated he had been in the United States Marine Corps for four years and was assigned to the base at El Toro, California.

Mr. CARTER stated this television set was purchased by LEE OSWALD as reflected on their sales ticket number 528-98. This ticket reflected that LEE OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, on September 22, 1962, purchased one television set for \$127.40, including tax. No down payment was made on this set and no payment was ever made on it. On October 10, 1962, the set was picked up at the above residence of LEE OSWALD at his request. OSWALD stated the set was unsatisfactory and requested that the set be picked up and the sale be cancelled. Mr. CARTER stated this was done and this is the only transaction that was handled with LEE OSWALD by his company.

- 15 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165--Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 13, 1964, C. JACK PRICE, Administrator, Dallas County Hospital District, Parkland Memorial Hospital, 5201 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, made available a Xerox copy of all the hospital records pertaining to MARINA OSWALD, her baby, AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, the statement of charges for birth and the charity write-off listing for these charges. The above comprises the complete record in this matter as of April 13, 1964.

Concerning MARINA OSWALD, her file, case number 22341, contains the following forms set out in the order as they appear in this file maintained by Parkland Memorial Hospital:

"Social History", dated September 30, 1963, which contains an affidavit signed "Mrs. M. OSWALD", stating that she had no assets, no savings and that her husband, LEE H. OSWALD, was unemployed. This form indicates MARINA OSWALD was interviewed by Interviewer WELLS.

PRICE advised that the above-named WELLS is DOROTHY WELLS, Interviewer, Out-Patient Clinic, Parkland Memorial Hospital. She resides at 2406 East Newton Circle, Dallas, Texas. PRICE stated this is the first contact that MARINA OSWALD had with the Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Next appearing in the file are four sheets showing results of laboratory examination, namely, "Miscellaneous Request" for blood type, "Hematology" report, "Serology" report and "Hematology" report, all dated October 1, 1963.

A "Surgical Pathological Report" dated October 11, 1963, with Dr. OLIN shown as taking a cervical smear and ALICE SMITH, M.D., making the pathological diagnosis as negative for malignant cells, next appears in this file.

PRICE stated that Dr. OLIN is LESTER G. OLIN, M.D., 2235 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He is an obstetrician and gynecology resident at Parkland Memorial Hospital. ALICE SMITH, M.D., according to PRICE, resides at 3326 Blackburn Street, Dallas, Texas. PRICE stated that SMITH is on the staff of the Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas.

- 16 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Following the above are the "Diagnosis and Summary Records" which disclose that MARINA OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, and discharged on October 22, 1963. The back of this form discloses that MARINA OSWALD had a spontaneous undraped controlled delivery of one viable living white female, born at 2241 hours, on October 20, 1963. The bottom of this sheet is signed by J. F. HERD, Assistant Resident M.D., and by E. BROPHY, Attending Staff M.D.

PRICE identified HERD as JAMES F. HERD, M.D., 1114 North Winnetka, Dallas, Texas, and BROPHY as EDMUND BROPHY, M.D., 10103 Crestover, Dallas, Texas.

A "Report of Emergency Room Admission" next appears in this file and discloses that MARINA OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, at 8:56 P.M., by COWAN. Attached to this form is a note that MARINA OSWALD prefers not to have much anesthesia and that news or questions should be given to RUTH PAINE, telephone number BL 3-1628.

PRICE identified COWAN as JAMES WYATT COWAN, a fourth year medical student at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas. PRICE said COWAN resides at 1011 Belew Street, Irving, Texas.

PRICE said that MARINA OSWALD made no application for admission to the hospital other than that made at her first appearance at the hospital on September 30, 1963, as contained in her "Social History".

The "Admitting Summary" is the next form appearing in this file and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was staying with friends at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. It also indicates that her husband, LEE H. OSWALD, was employed at the Texas School Book Depository, at \$50.00 per week.

Next appearing in the file is the "Admission Note and Labor Record" signed by RUPERT LUNDGREN.

- 17 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

PRICE identified LUNDGREN as RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., a fourth year medical student at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School. He said LUNDGREN resides at 3515 Travis Street, Apartment 109, Dallas, Texas.

The "Pregnancy Report" next appears in the file, and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was first examined on October 11, 1963, at the Parkland Memorial Hospital. This record is unsigned.

A form containing "Pregnancy Progress Notes" is next in the file and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was seen by OLIN (LESTER G. OLIN, M.D.) on October 11 and 16, 1963.

The "Staff Progress Notes" is next in the file and indicates that MARINA OSWALD delivered a daughter on October 20, 1963. This form is first signed by R. W. LUNDGREN, next by MIDGETT, and next by J. F. HERD.

PRICE identified LUNDGREN as RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., previously mentioned; MIDGETT as W. M. MIDGETT, a resident physician, who resides at 1112 Mohawk, Irving, Texas; and, HERD as JAMES F. HERD, M.D., another resident physician.

PRICE advised it would appear from the record that the baby was delivered by RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., under the supervision of Dr. MIDGETT and Dr. HERD.

The "Master Laboratory Sheet", dated October 20, 1963, is next in the file.

Following the above is the "Physician's Order Sheet", dated October 20, 1963, signed by R. W. LUNDGREN and approved by Dr. MIDGETT.

The "Graphic Chart", showing the pulse and temperature record of MARINA OSWALD for the days of October 20, 21, 1963, and to 8:00 A.M. on October 22, 1963, is next in file.

The next form appearing in the file is the "Nurse's Notes" covering MARINA OSWALD's hospitalization from October 20 through 22, 1963.

The last form appearing in this file is entitled "Report of Emergency Room Admission", which form, according to

- 18 -

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

PRICE, was used for MARINA OSWALD's six weeks' post partum check-up. The form is dated December 11, 1963, and signed C. WHITE.

PRICE identified WHITE as CECIL WHITE, M.D., an obstetrician and gynecologist resident at Parkland Memorial Hospital, who resides at 3126 Parker Street, Irving, Texas.

Concerning AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, her file, case number 22347, contains the following forms set out in the order as they appear in her file, maintained by the Parkland Memorial Hospital:

First appearing in this file is an "Admitting Summary" which indicates that AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, at 11:30 P.M., and discharged October 22, 1963.

Next appearing is a copy of the above form furnished the Business Office at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

A "Newborn Chart" next appears in this file and contains the "Delivery Room Record", "Physical Examination", "Staff Progress Notes" and the "Physician's Orders" for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD.

The "Delivery Room Record" is signed by LUNDGREN, previously mentioned; the "Physical Examination" is signed by M. R. MORROW, M.D.

PRICE identified MORROW as NEIL R. MORROW, M.D., a pediatrician who resides at 10714 Coogan Street, Dallas, Texas.

The "Certificate of Birth" for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD next appears in the file and is signed by MIDGETT, previously mentioned. Attached to the "Certificate of Birth" is a "Newborn Identification" card which bears the right index fingerprint of MARINA OSWALD and the left and right footprints of the infant OSWALD.

- 19 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"Nurses Progress Notes" next appears in the file covering baby OSWALD's hospitalization from October 20 to 22, 1963, and indicates that the baby appears normal.

Next appearing in the file is a form captioned "Staff Progress Notes", dated December 11, 1963, and signed by C. WHITE, previously identified. This form reflects notes made by Dr. WHITE at the time of MARINA OSWALD's post partum examination. It indicates a normal post partum examination.

The next form appearing in this file is a "Baby Identification" form in which M. OSWALD identifies the baby being released to her as her child.

The last form appearing in this file is a "Report of Emergency Room Admission", dated December 11, 1963. This form discloses that RACHEL OSWALD was brought in by Secret Service for her six weeks' check, while her mother is in for the six-week post partum check. This form was signed by J. C. KIDD, M.D.

PRICE identified KIDD as JACK C. KIDD, M.D., who specializes in pediatrics and who resides at 4609 Southern, Dallas, Texas.

PRICE also furnished a copy of the following documents:

One page of the charity write-off listing for December 31, 1963, which shows the account of MARINA and baby OSWALD in the amount of \$74.50 and \$25.00, respectively. PRICE added that no charges were made to MARINA OSWALD for the care and treatment she received at the clinic of Parkland Memorial Hospital and the above was a complete write-off of her hospital bill.

PRICE also furnished a copy of charges for MARINA and AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, showing their hospital bill to be \$74.50 and \$25.00, respectively.

- 20 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 15, 1964, Mrs. JEAN GRAVES, Bookkeeper, Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 200-E North Vacek Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated it is her company's policy to hold back the first week's pay and after working one week each employee is paid on Friday. The check is dated Friday. She stated if a special request from an employee is made, the check would be made out on Thursday. She stated all of her company payroll checks for the Fort Worth shop are made up in their headquarters office at Chicago, Illinois, and are drawn on the Elmhurst National Bank at Elmhurst, Illinois. The cancelled checks are returned to her headquarters in Chicago where they are retained. She stated the headquarters of her company is listed as Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 11241 West Melrose, Franklin Park, Illinois.

On April 13, 1964, Mr. ROBERT L. STOVALL, President, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, Incorporated, 522 Browder Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that company policy provides for all payroll checks to be prepared and dated on Wednesday of each week and issued to all employees on each Friday. He stated that no checks are issued before Friday and that at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed by this company, this same policy was in effect.

- 21 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1165—Continued



Commission Exhibit No. 1166
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information is being set forth for the purpose of formulating an approximation of expenditures which LEE HARVEY OSWALD possibly made during his travel and stay in Mexico from September 26, 1963, to early morning hours of October 3, 1963:

1. MONEY EXCHANGE IN MEXICO
FOR COST COMPUTATIONS

T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that the present monetary exchange between the United States and Mexico is 12.49 Mexican pesos to one U. S. dollar. To simplify computations, the exchange rate of 12.50 pesos to one dollar is commonly used in Mexico and conversions at the 12.50 rate can be made by simply multiplying the number of Mexican pesos by eight; therefore, one Mexican peso amounts to eight cents in U. S. currency and ten Mexican pesos equal eighty cents U. S. currency.

Hereinafter the peso and centavo (meaning cent) amounts refer to Mexican currency, and the U. S. dollar equivalent set forth in parenthesis behind the peso amount was computed at the 12.50 exchange rate.

2. COST OF BUS FARES IN AND OUT OF MEXICO

A. Travel from Laredo,
Texas, to Mexico, D. F.

T-1 advised that ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, Manager of the bus line, "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos, Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V.," (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) located at Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal

District of the Mexican Federal Capital) stated on April 15, 1964, that the bus line he manages is commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line. In September, 1963, this bus line charged 71.40 pesos (\$5.71 U.S.) for the trip from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F. SAUCEDO said this did not include a 3.00-peso (\$.24 U.S.) charge for travel from Laredo, Texas, across the Rio Grande River (commonly referred to in Mexico as the Rio Bravo del Norte) to Nuevo Laredo.

The total cost from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., via the Flecha Roja bus line in September, 1963, would have been 74.40 pesos (\$5.95 U.S.).

(LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reported as having traveled on a Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26 to 27, 1963.)

B. Travel from Mexico, D. F.,
to Laredo, Texas

T-1 advised that on April 1, 1964, TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, Manager of "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.) located at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5, Mexico, D. F., made available reservation and purchase order No. 14618 issued to "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (Transportation Autobuses of the North), commonly referred to as the Transportes del Norte bus line, located at Avenida Insurgentes No. 137 Sur, Mexico, D. F., in the name of Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963. This order No. 14618 reflects that H. O. LEE, who is considered identical with OSWALD, paid 93.75 pesos (\$7.50 U.S.) for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, on the Transportes del Norte bus line.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD is considered to have made both the above and the following travel under the name of H. O. LEE.

C. Travel from Laredo, Texas,
to Dallas, Texas

T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that

TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE also made available on April 1, 1964, Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 issued to Mr. H. O. LEE by the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahenses, S. A. de C. V.," for travel by Greyhound bus from Laredo to Dallas, Texas. This order reflected that it was issued on October 1, 1963, for the amount of 160.00 pesos (\$12.80 U.S.). SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE stated Mr. H. O. LEE paid 23.75 pesos (\$20.30 U.S.) in cash to the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahenses, S. A. de C. V.," for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Dallas, Texas.

3. COST OF LODGING AT HOTEL DEL COMERCIO, MEXICO, D. F.

T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised that GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and manager of the Hotel Del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., stated OSWALD registered at the Hotel Del Comercio on September 27, 1963, and was assigned Room No. 18 (with bath) on the third floor at a daily rate of 16.00 pesos (\$1.28 U.S.). OSWALD paid for his room on October 1, 1963, which, according to GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, was an indication that OSWALD was entitled to and probably slept at this hotel on the night of October 1-2, 1963, and departed therefrom during the morning of October 2, 1963.

OSWALD stayed at the hotel from September 27, 1963, to October 2, 1963, for five nights' lodging at 16.00 pesos (\$1.28 U.S.), which amounts to 80.00 pesos (\$6.40 U.S.).

On April 18, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA commented that the room prices at the Hotel Del Comercio had been raised due to the local publicity which this hotel had received since OSWALD stayed there and that the price for Room No. 18 is now 19.00 pesos (\$1.52 U.S.).

4. APPROXIMATION FOOD COSTS WHILE IN MEXICO

A. Food Costs While Traveling to Mexico, D. F.

T-1 advised that ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, Manager of

of the Flecha Roja bus line, stated on April 15, 1964, that meals are available for passengers at bus stops en route from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F. ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO advised that the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 2:00 PM on September 26, 1963, would have stopped at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at 6:00 PM on the same date for thirty minutes and passengers could have eaten at that time. This same bus, while en route to Mexico, D. F., would have stopped at Saltillo, State of Coahuila, Mexico, for thirty minutes at 8:00 PM on the same date when passengers could have eaten a second time. ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO added that there is only a ten-minute stop for this bus at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, from 3:20 AM to 3:30 AM and that passengers generally are sleeping at this time and do not normally eat again until after their arrival at Mexico, D. F., usually at 9:30 AM.

He stated that the price of meals available to passengers en route to Mexico, D. F., varies from 6.00 to 12.00 pesos (\$.64 to \$.96 U.S.) or more, depending on individual eating habits.

T-2 related that on April 21, 1964, ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, co-driver with bus driver ROBERTO MORALES on Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., advised as follows with regard to bus stops and meals eaten by passengers en route:

Bus No. 516 makes stops at Sabinas Hidalgo, State of Nuevo Leon; Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon; Saltillo, State of Coahuila; San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi; Matehuala, State of San Luis Potosi; and San Juan del Rio, State of Queretaro, before arrival at Mexico, D. F., and food is available for purchase by passengers at each of these stops. The stops are for five to ten-minute periods, except for the stops at Monterrey and Saltillo where the bus stops for thirty minutes. Passengers generally can obtain a meal at any of these stops for 10.00 pesos (\$.80 U.S.) depending on the individual. He advised that bus No. 516 skirts the main downtown area of San Luis Potosi even though it does stop there briefly.

B. Food Costs While in Mexico, D. F.

T-3 advised that, from information developed at the Hotel Del Comercio and neighboring restaurants, a breakfast generally costs 3.00 to 4.00 pesos (\$.24 to \$.32 U.S.), mid-afternoon meals, 5.00 to 6.00 pesos (\$.40 to \$.48 U.S.), and any light meal in the evening, 2.00 to 3.00 pesos (\$.15 to \$.24 U.S.). The price of a meal in the neighborhood of the Hotel Del Comercio would vary dependent on the person's eating habits.

T-3 related that in a more fashionable area located close to the travel agency "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahueses, S. A. de C. V.," at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5, Mexico, D. F., food at neighboring restaurants would cost 8.00 to 10.00 pesos (\$.64 to \$.80 U.S.) for breakfast, 10.00 to 15.00 pesos (\$.80 to \$1.20 U.S.) for lunch, and 15.00 to 20.00 pesos (\$1.20 to \$1.60 U.S.) for dinner.

T-3 advised that Mrs. DOLORES RAMIREZ VDA. (meaning widow) DE BARREIRO, owner and manager of the small restaurant, "Tenda La Esperanza," immediately adjacent to the Hotel Del Comercio, clearly recalled on March 4, 1964, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had appeared at this restaurant. OSWALD generally arrived at the restaurant after 2:00 in the afternoon when the noon rush was over and always ate sparingly.

She remembered that OSWALD ordered with care and apparent consideration for the cost, having soup, meat or eggs, and rice, but declining either a drink or coffee and dessert. OSWALD usually spent from 5.00 to 6.00 pesos (\$.40 to \$.48 U.S.) for each meal. OSWALD was alone always and never made any contacts or ate with anyone else.

C. Food Costs While Traveling to Laredo, Texas, from Mexico, D. F.

T-3 advised that RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, Manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, stated on April 17, 1964, that meals are available for passengers en route from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, at bus stops when there is time to eat and the meals generally cost

10.00 pesos (\$.80 U.S.).

MEDINA BELTRAN indicated there is a daily bus departure at 8:30 AM from the Transportes del Norte terminal in Mexico City en route to Laredo, Texas. A twenty-minute stop is scheduled at 2:00 PM on the same date at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where passengers can eat. Subsequently this bus stops for about five minutes at 7:55 PM at Saltillo, State of Coahuila, Mexico, and later stops for thirty minutes at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at 9:30 PM where passengers may have a meal. This bus arrives at Laredo, Texas, at about 2:00 AM the following morning where passengers may again have time to eat.

(Investigation discloses that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in all probability, utilized the afore-mentioned itinerary upon departure from Mexico City to the United States-Mexican border in October, 1963.)

5. BULLFIGHT ADMISSION PRICES

T-4, a confidential source abroad, advised that bullfight cartels have been held regularly at the Plaza Mexico and El Toreo arenas in Mexico, D. F., but during September and October, 1963, only the cartel of the "Novilladas" (literal meaning - batings of young bulls) was held at the Plaza Mexico, reportedly the largest bullfight arena in the world with a seating capacity of 50,000. The El Toreo arena, which is located just outside of Mexico, D. F., was closed during September and October, 1963. The Plaza Mexico is in the Federal District of Mexico and located at a center bounded by streets named Avila Camacho, Rodin, Balderras, and Carolina, near to the Ciudad de los Deportes (Sporting Events City) on Avenida Insurgentes Sur, in Mexico, D. F.

Source explained that the "Novilladas" season is that portion of the bullfight season in which apprentice bullfighters perform and that younger and smaller bulls are utilized; consequently, the admission prices are not as high as admission prices for cartels featuring professional bullfighters.

T-1 advised that on April 17, 1954, MARCELO L. RODRIGUEZ, Secretary at the Departamento de Turismo de Mexico (Tourist Bureau of Mexico), Paseo de la Reforma No. 89, Mexico, D. F., made available the following price list for admission to the Plaza Mexico bullfight arena during the "Novilladas" season:

Entrance Prices

<u>Barrera (Barricade):</u>	<u>Shade</u>	<u>Sun</u>
First Row	20.00 pesos (\$2.40 U.S.)	14.00 pesos (\$1.12 U.S.)
Second Row	29.00 pesos (\$2.32 U.S.)	13.00 pesos (\$1.04 U.S.)
Third Row	27.00 pesos (\$2.16 U.S.)	12.00 pesos (\$.96 U.S.)
Fourth Row	25.00 pesos (\$2.00 U.S.)	11.00 pesos (\$.88 U.S.)
Fifth Row	23.00 pesos (\$1.84 U.S.)	10.00 pesos (\$.80 U.S.)
Sixth Row	21.00 pesos (\$1.68 U.S.)	9.00 pesos (\$.72 U.S.)
Seventh Row	20.00 pesos (\$1.60 U.S.)	8.00 pesos (\$.64 U.S.)

Primer Tendido (First Rows or Tiers):

First to Third Rows	19.00 pesos (\$1.52 U.S.)	7.00 pesos (\$.56 U.S.)
Fourth to Sixth Rows	18.00 pesos (\$1.44 U.S.)	6.50 pesos (\$.52 U.S.)
Seventh to Ninth Rows	17.00 pesos (\$1.36 U.S.)	5.50 pesos (\$.44 U.S.)

- 7 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1166—Continued

Segundo Tendido
(Second Rows or Tiers):

	<u>Shade</u>	<u>Sun</u>
First to Fourth Rows	15.00 pesos (\$1.20 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)
Fifth to Seventh Rows	14.00 pesos (\$1.12 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)
Eighth to Ninth Rows	12.00 pesos (\$.96 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)
Tenth to Eleventh Rows	10.00 pesos (\$.80 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)
Twelfth to Thirteenth Rows	9.00 pesos (\$.72 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)
Fourteenth to Fifteenth Rows	8.00 pesos (\$.64 U.S.)	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)
Sixteenth to Seventeenth Rows	7.00 pesos (\$.56 U.S.)	4.50 pesos (\$.36 U.S.)
Eighteenth to Nineteenth Rows	6.00 pesos (\$.48 U.S.)	4.50 pesos (\$.36 U.S.)
Twentieth to Twenty-first Rows	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)	4.50 pesos (\$.36 U.S.)
Twenty-second to Twenty-third Rows	4.00 pesos (\$.32 U.S.)	3.50 pesos (\$.28 U.S.)
Balcones (Balconies)	19.00 pesos (\$1.52 U.S.)	6.00 pesos (\$.48 U.S.)
Lumbreras (Luminaries-skylights)	(None)	5.00 pesos (\$.40 U.S.)
Asiento de Palco (Box-Seats)	20.00 pesos (\$1.60 U.S.)	(None)
General (General Admission)	3.00 pesos (\$.24 U.S.)	2.00 pesos (\$.16 U.S.)

- 8 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1166—Continued

T-4 advised that the Plaza Mexico is an encircled arena and the price of tickets is divided primarily according to the shady and the sunny side of the arena, as listed above. T-4 noted that the prices on the sunny side of the arena always are more nominal. The choice seats are those which are in the Barrera close to the arena and, accordingly, the "Primer Tendido" is followed by the "Segundo Tendido" to the General admission section, which are the sections higher up and farther away from the arena, with the prices respectively cheaper as an individual sits further away from the arena.

It was the opinion of T-4 that American tourists in Mexico, D. F., generally pay the price of 15.00 pesos (\$1.20 U.S.) to attend a "Novillada" at the Plaza Mexico and OSWALD may have paid this price for admission to the "Novillada."

6. LIKELY MUSEUMS ATTENDED IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-1 advised that the March 14-20, 1964, issue of "Esta Semana-Que Ver, Que Hacer, Donde y Como" (meaning This Week-What to Do, What to See, Where and How) magazine printed in Mexico set out on pages eleven and twelve the names of the following Museums in Mexico, D. F.:

- (1) Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Located at Niños Heroes No. 19. This is a permanent exposition of Inter-American art and industries. Visiting hours are 10:00 AM to 2:00 PM, except Sundays. Free admission.
- (2) Juarez Museum-National Palace, located at the Zocalo Plaza (meaning Principal Square) in Mexico, D. F. This is an exposition of historical documents and articles connected with the life and death of Benito Juarez, revolutionist, former President of Mexico and restorer of independence to Mexico from the French imposed empire and includes the reconstruction of the Juarez bedroom, office, and receiving room. Visiting hours are

10:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Mondays through Saturdays, and 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM on Sundays. Free admission.

- (3) Museum of Natural History, located at Dr. Enrique Gonzalez Martinez No. 10. This museum includes the specimens and studies of all types of animals from the prediluvian era to present times. This museum advertises its special collection of "dressed fleas." Visiting hours are from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM daily. Free admission.
- (4) National Museum of Anthropology, located at Moneda No. 18. This museum includes interesting monoliths, manuscripts, and pre-Hispanic objects. Visiting hours are 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM, Mondays through Saturdays, and 10:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Sundays and holidays. Admission is 2.00 pesos (\$.16 U.S.).
- (5) National Historical Museum, located at the annex of the Castillo de Chapultepec (meaning the Chapultepec Castle). This museum maintains historical objects from the time of the Conquest of Mexico to the present time. Visiting hours are 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM, Mondays through Saturdays, and 10:00 AM to 1:30 PM, Sundays. Admission is 2.00 pesos (\$.16 U.S.), except for Fridays when admission is free.
- (6) Pre-Hispanic Zone of Old Aztec Temple, located at the corner of Seminario and Guatemala Streets, annexed to the Cathedral at the Zocalo. This includes the remains of old Aztec buildings and artifacts which were recovered when buildings were destroyed to build the present Cathedral. Admission is 1.00 peso (\$.08 U.S.).

T-1 advised that on April 17, 1964, MARCELO L. RODRIQUEZ of the Tourist Bureau of Mexico stated the above-quoted prices were the ones existent during September and October, 1963.

7. TRANSPORTATION COSTS WHILE IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-3 advised that, inasmuch as taxi cabs are numerous and their fares are nominal in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD might have engaged the services of a taxi cab for transportation to the following points with the designated taxi cab fares furnished by this confidential source abroad:

A. Transportation to the Point Designated in Mexico, D. F., from the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19

1. To United States Embassy, Lafragua No. 18, (Sanborn's Building) - 2.50 pesos (\$\$.20 U.S.)
2. To travel agency "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahenses, S. A. de C. V.," Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5 - 2.50 pesos (\$\$.20 U.S.)
3. To bus terminal of "Transportes del Norte, S. A. de C. V.," Avenida Insurgents Sur No. 137 - 2.60 pesos (\$\$.21 U.S.)
4. To "Consulado de Cuba" (Cuban Consulate), Zamora and F. Marquez streets - 3.30 pesos (\$\$.26 U.S.)
5. To "Embajada de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Soviet Consulate and Embassy), Calzada Tacubaya No. 204 - 3.60 pesos (\$\$.29 U.S.)

6. To Plaza Mexico (bullfight arena) located next to the Ciudad de los Deportes (Sporting Events City), Avenida Insurgentes Sur - 5.50 pesos (\$\$.44 U.S.)

B. Transportation from and to Points Designated

1. From office of "Agencias de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahenses, S. A. de C. V.," to bus terminal of "Transportes del Norte, S. A. de C. V." - 1.75 pesos (\$\$.14 U.S.)
2. The distance from the Hotel Del Comercio to the bus terminal "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V.," Calle Buenavista No. 7, is about one block, which OSWALD could have walked.
3. From the Hotel Del Comercio to the bus terminal "Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." is about four blocks, which OSWALD could have walked. 1.65 pesos (\$\$.13 U.S.)

8. COST FOR TELEPHONE CALLS IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-1 advised that the cost of a telephone call made at a public telephone in Mexico, D. F., is .20 centavos (\$.02 U.S.).

T-3 related that GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and Manager of the Hotel Del Comercio stated there are no telephones in the rooms at this hotel and OSWALD was not known to have used the hotel telephone maintained at the front desk.

The amount of money expended by OSWALD through the use of public telephones, which are available throughout most of Mexico, D. F., is dependent upon the number of calls he made, each of which would have cost him .20 centavos (\$.02 U.S.).

9. COST FOR SIX POST CARDS
PURCHASED IN MEXICO, D. F.

T-2 advised that colored post cards depicting scenes in Mexico, D. F., printed in Mexico by MARCOLOR and created by E. FISCHGRUND, which are similar to those post cards reportedly among OSWALD's possessions, can be purchased at F. W. Woolworth Company, S. A. de C. V., Paseo de la Reforma No. 99, and at Sanborn's Reforma (restaurant, department store, and tourist center), Paseo de la Reforma No. 45. Source advised that the price of these post cards at these two stores is 50 centavos (\$.04 U.S.) and the price for six post cards would be 3.00 pesos (\$.24 U.S.).

B. Financial Data

1. Expenditures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD
2. Results of Checks at Dallas - Fort Worth Area Banks for Safe-Deposit Box and Other Banking Connections by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or Any Member of His Immediate Family

452

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167

DL100-10461

1. Expenditures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

453

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

Date 4/13/641

CHESTER ALLEN RIGGS, JR., 250 Carroll, furnished the following information:

LEE OSWALD rented one side of a duplex at 2703 Mercedes Street, from about July, 1962 to October, 1962. RIGGS does not have old rental records to reflect exact date of occupancy. OSWALD paid \$59.50 a month for this duplex and always paid his rent in cash.

All the utilities at this address were in the name of RIGGS. OSWALD paid the water, gas and electric bills, in addition to his rental of \$59.50. The utility bills came to RIGGS and he, or one of his employees, would take them to OSWALD. Sometimes OSWALD would pay RIGGS, or one of his men, in cash for the utilities but, in most instances, OSWALD paid the utility bills direct to the companies in Fort Worth. RIGGS stated OSWALD did not have a telephone in this duplex.

The utilities averaged approximately \$12.00 a month for gas, water and electricity. RIGGS does not have any of the old records to reflect the exact figures on the utilities. He rented some similar-type apartments with utilities and he always charged an extra \$12.00 a month to cover these bills. He had kept a record of the utilities on similar-type duplexes and they would average about \$12.00 per month.

on 4/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent EARLE HALEY/esh Date dictated 4/13/64

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Date 4/9/641

Mrs. NANNIE M. TOBIAS, 602 Elsiebeth Street, Apartment 7, furnished the following information:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD was required to make utility payments for electricity only during the time he resided at 604 Elsiebeth Street, Apartment No. 2, Dallas, Texas, between November 3, 1962, and March 3, 1963. All other utility payments were included in the rental amount of \$68 per month.

Mrs. TOBIAS stated that electricity was furnished at this address by the Dallas Power and Light Company, Dallas, Texas.

on 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON/les,esh Date dictated 4/9/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/9/64

Mrs. PAT DOUGLAS, Personnel Section, Dallas Power and Light Company, 1506 Commerce Street, advised that the records of this company reflect that Account No. 700-1-2780-2 indicates that this account number was assigned to LEE H. OSWALD, 604 Elabeth Street, Apartment 2, Dallas, Texas. She furnished the following summary of transactions in this account:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Kilowatt- hours</u>	<u>Amount Billed</u>	<u>Amount Paid</u>	<u>Date Paid</u>
11/3/62	cut-in date			
12/18/62	182	\$ 7.13	\$ 7.13	1/4/63
1/18/63	84	3.64	3.64	2/5/63
2/19/63	88	3.76	3.76	3/1/63
3/20/63	54	2.60		
4/19/63	44	2.16		
4/23/63	16	.66 (final bill)		
TOTAL		\$19.95	\$14.53	

Mrs. DOUGLAS advised that the records of the Dallas Power and Light Company disclose that no deposit was ever placed with this firm by LEE H. OSWALD.

DL 100-10461
EJR:lss:esh

1

The following investigation has previously been reported as set forth on pages 106, 109, 110 and 112, in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. A summary of expenditures made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD for rent and utilities while residing at 214 West Neely Street, Dallas, Texas, as previously reported, is set forth as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Rent</u>	<u>Gas</u>	<u>Lights</u>	<u>Water</u>
3/2/63	\$60			
3/4/63				\$5 (deposit)
3/8/63		\$10 (deposit)		
4/1/63	\$60			
4/4/63				\$2.97
5/1/63			None	
TOTAL	\$120	\$10	None	\$7.97

on 4/9/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent E. J. ROBERTSON/les Date dictated 4/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/10/64

JOE R. MC REE, Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, 605 North Ervay, Dallas, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD paid a total of \$9.00 for room rent at the YMCA in Dallas for the period October 15, 1962, through October 19, 1962. OSWALD's room rent for this period was \$2.25 per day. MC REE advised OSWALD paid \$2.25 for a room he rented on October 3, 1963. He advised payment for all of the above was made in cash on a daily basis. MC REE said he had previously furnished information regarding OSWALD's room rental payments to an FBI Agent and had made Photostats of the receipts for October 15, 1962 - October 19, 1962, and sent them to the President's Commission staff in Dallas.

on 4/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIG, JR./lss/ds Date dictated 4/9/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 4/10/64

H. G. WRIGGE, Assistant Postmaster, General Post Office, 400 North Ervay, Telephone No. RI 9-3365, furnished the following information:

On October 9, 1962, LEE H. OSWALD rented Post Office Box 2915, General Post Office, 400 North Ervay, Dallas, Texas. On October 9, 1962, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of \$4.50. On December 24, 1962, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of \$4.50. On March 22, 1963, OSWALD paid three months' box rent of \$4.50.

On May 14, 1963, OSWALD gave up the Post Office Box and no refund was made, since the Post Office works on a quarterly basis and less than three months was left on the box rental.

on 4/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent R. BRIL QUIOLEY/lss/sah Date dictated 4/9/64

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Mr. D. S. WATERS, Store Controller, Montgomery Ward, West 7th Street Store, stated his company had cashed the following Leslie Welding Company payroll checks which were payable to LEE OSWALD:

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Date Cashed</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6189	July 21, 1962	\$ 46.82
6315	July 28, 1962	53.01
6557	August 11, 1962	50.79
6677	August 18, 1962,	46.24
6797	August 25, 1962	47.15
6952	September 1, 1962	47.96
7067	September 8, 1962	46.24
7192	September 15, 1962	46.24
7296	September 22, 1962	46.24
7419	September 29, 1962	35.68

Mr. WATERS stated he could identify these checks by his company's stamp on the reverse side of the checks. He stated there was no fee charged for cashing any of these checks. He stated that according to his records, LEE OSWALD did not cash any other checks in his store. He explained that when an individual cashes a number of checks the cashiers usually prepare a name card so they may refer to it. He stated he had made a search and found no such name card for LEE OSWALD which indicated to him that OSWALD had cashed only payroll checks at his store. He also stated it was his company policy for payroll checks to be cashed only at the cashier's office. He stated he had a frequent turnover in employees in the cashier's office and there was only one employee working there now who cashed some of the above checks. He identified this employee as RUTH THOMPSON. He stated from his records he would say that LEE OSWALD had not attempted to cash any other checks. He stated in his retail store there are more than 200 salesmen. He stated it would be virtually impossible to determine if OSWALD had or had not made any purchases from his store or how often he had visited this store. He stated OSWALD was residing in July, August, and September, 1962, at 2703 Mercedes Avenue, which is only a short distance from his store which, in his mind, explained why OSWALD had cashed the above payroll

Date 4/22/64

2
DL 100-10461

checks. He stated also that the Leslie Welding Company is located only a short distance from his store and because of this his company frequently cashes payroll checks of employees of the Leslie Welding Company. He stated he had no other information that might assist in tracing any of OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by SA B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/22/64

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471

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

Date 4/22/641

Mrs. RUTH THOMPSON, 233 Hallbrook Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, stated she had been employed for the past three or four years by Montgomery Ward at their 7th Street store as a cashier. She is employed in the cashier's office. She stated she and the other employees in the cashier's office are the ones who cash all payroll checks which are tendered to the store for cashing. She stated she recalled cashing some of the Leslie Welding Company payroll checks for LEE OSWALD. She explained that during the time she has worked in the store she has cashed several checks for only two individuals who used a passport for identification. She stated because of this she remembered LEE OSWALD cashing some of his payroll checks during the months of July, August, and September, 1962. She furnished these dates after refreshing her memory by examining the photostat copies of the Leslie Welding Company payroll checks during those three months which checks were issued to LEE OSWALD. She stated so far as she can remember these are the only checks she ever cashed for LEE OSWALD. She stated after the assassination of President KENNEDY she saw LEE OSWALD's picture on television and immediately recognized him as the individual who had used a passport to cash payroll checks issued to him by the Leslie Welding Company. She stated she has no other information concerning LEE OSWALD and this is the only transaction she had with him.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

Date 4/22/641

Mr. RAYMOND L. BOYD, Assistant Cashier, West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, stated after examining Leslie Welding Company payroll check No. 6422, dated August 4, 1962, in the amount of \$57.27, payable to LEE OSWALD, that this check was cashed at his bank. According to the stamp on the check, he stated it was cashed by his teller No. 5 on August 10, 1962. It bears the following endorsements on the reverse side of the check: "Lee H. Oswald, R. L. Oswald, 7313 Davenport." Mr. BOYD stated this indicated to him that ROBERT OSWALD had cashed this check for his brother, LEE OSWALD. Mr. BOYD stated ROBERT OSWALD had an account in his bank up until about March, 1963, at which time he closed the account. Mr. BOYD stated so far as he knows LEE OSWALD never did any banking with his bank. Mr. BOYD stated naturally there would be no charges for cashing this check as ROBERT L. OSWALD had an account at the bank. He stated he had no other information concerning LEE OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

Date 4/16/64

1

Mr. MAX FACTOR, 8602 Edgemore Road, Dallas, Texas, advised he is the owner and operator of the Murt Discount Liquor Store located at 415 South Ervey Street, Dallas, Texas. He examined photostats of the following checks all of which are Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payroll checks to OSWALD except check No. 4288170 which was OSWALD's 1962 Income Tax Refund check. All checks were cashed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Mr. FACTOR identified them as having been cashed at his store:

<u>1. Date</u>	<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1/23/63	4203	\$56.10
2/20/63	4781	70.69
3/6/63	5072	56.91
3/13/63	5217	67.59
3/20/63	5364	70.69
4/2/63	4 288 170	57.40
4/3/63	5663	74.38

Mr. FACTOR advised he identified these checks through the store stamp which is used by him for all checks cashed at his store.

He was shown the following additional Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, payroll checks of OSWALD which were cashed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised these checks were not cashed at his store. He said they appeared to have been cashed at the Mercantile National Bank.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2/27/63	4922	\$57.98
3/27/63	5511	74.38

Mr. FACTOR advised that from store records and his own recollection the following information was all he had concerning OSWALD's other possible transactions:

2. A fee of ten cents is normally charged by Mr. FACTOR

On 4/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167--Continued

2
DL 100-10461

for cashing checks to persons other than regular customers. He could not recall OSWALD as a customer and assumes he must have charged him a ten cent fee for each check.

3. LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at his store.

4. LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at his store.

5. LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not make any other purchases from his store, to the best of his knowledge.

6. LEE HARVEY OSWALD visited his store apparently only to cash the above checks.

7. Mr. FACTOR stated he had no other information which may be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167--Continued

Date 4/14/641

TROY ERWIN, Manager, A & P Store No. 72, 209 Williamsburg Center, viewed a copy of check No. G493187 drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts dated October 1, 1963, payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of \$33. ERWIN said that he, CARL SELF, who was the assistant manager at the time the check was cashed, and Mrs. GEORGIA TARRANTS, Cashier, can authorize a check to be cashed at A & P Store No. 72. ERWIN said SELF has since been transferred to A & P Store No. 122 located at 7979 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

ERWIN advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

1. He said the check was definitely cashed at Store No. 72 but since no initials are legible on the face of the check he could not tell who authorized that it be cashed. He said the check was cashed sometime after 3:00 p.m. on Thursday, October 31, 1963, through close of business on Friday, November 1, 1963.

2. ERWIN stated no fee was charged for cashing the check.

3. ERWIN stated to his knowledge OSWALD did not cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

4. ERWIN advised to his knowledge OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

5. ERWIN stated to his knowledge OSWALD did not make any purchases at A & P Store No. 72. He said that because this check was drawn by the State of Texas it would not have been necessary for OSWALD to make any purchases to get this check cashed.

6. ERWIN advised that OSWALD was possibly in the store on more than one occasion but stated he definitely was not a regular customer at A & P Store No. 72.

7. ERWIN stated he had no information regarding OSWALD which may be of value in tracing OSWALD's expenditures. He did state that Mrs. RUTH PAINE, a resident of Irving, Texas, is a regular customer of A & P Store No. 72 and shops in the store about three times a week.

On 4/13/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
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by EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

Date 4/14/641

Mrs. GEORGIA TARRANTS, Cashier, A & P Store No. 72, 209 Williamsburg Center, viewed check No. G493187 dated October 1, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of \$33. Mrs. TARRANTS also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. TARRANTS advised as follows concerning the above check:

1. Mrs. TARRANTS stated as best as she recalls, on Thursday night, October 31, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared at the cashier's cage and presented the above check to her and requested that it be cashed. She stated the check was endorsed on the back LEE H. OSWALD and since the check was payable to L. H. OSWALD she had him place that endorsement above the endorsement LEE H. OSWALD. She said since this was the first time she had seen OSWALD in the store she called the assistant manager, CARL SELF, to the cage and he authorized her to cash the check. Mrs. TARRANTS said this was the only occasion she recalls ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

2. Mrs. TARRANTS said no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

3. Mrs. TARRANTS said to her knowledge OSWALD cashed no other checks at that store.

4. Mrs. TARRANTS stated to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.

5. Mrs. TARRANTS said she has no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD making any purchases at A & P Store No. 72. She said they cash a number of unemployment checks at their store and no purchase is required.

6. Mrs. TARRANTS advised she does not know if OSWALD ever visited A & P Store No. 72 on any prior occasion.

7. Mrs. TARRANTS said she had no information that would be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

Date 4/14/641

CARL SELF, Assistant Manager, A & P Store No. 122, 7979 Belt Line Road, advised he had formerly been the assistant manager at A & P Store No. 72 located at 209 Williamsburg Center, Irving, Texas, during the period September, 1961, to April 11, 1964. SELF viewed check No. G493187 dated October 1, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts payable to L. H. OSWALD in the amount of \$33. SELF also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

1. SELF stated the above-described check was definitely cashed at A & P Store No. 72. He said he does not recall that he authorized that this check be cashed and said he does not know why there are no initials of a store official appearing on the face of the check.
2. SELF stated no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.
3. SELF stated he has no knowledge that LEE HARVEY OSWALD cashed any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.
4. SELF stated to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 72.
5. SELF advised he does not know if OSWALD ever made any purchases at A & P Store No. 72.
6. SELF stated he does not know if LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever visited A & P Store No. 72 but stated OSWALD definitely was not a regular customer at that store.
7. SELF said he had no information that would be of value in tracing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures or source of income.

On 4/13/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

Date 4/14/641

GILES DE GENHART, Manager, A & P Store No. 8, 107 E. Jefferson Street, advised he has been manager of that store for the past 18 years. DE GENHART viewed a copy of check No. G532220 dated October 8, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts in the amount of \$6 payable to L. H. OSWALD. DE GENHART also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DE GENHART advised as follows regarding the above-described check:

1. DE GENHART stated the above-described check was definitely cashed at A & P Store No. 8 on October 13, 1963, and, according to the time stamp on the back, the check would have been cashed between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. DE GENHART stated he was not working at A & P Store No. 8 on October 13, 1963, and was not in the store on that date.
2. DE GENHART stated no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.
3. DE GENHART advised to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.
4. DE GENHART stated to his knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.
5. DE GENHART advised that to his knowledge OSWALD did not make any purchases at A & P Store No. 8. He said that because the above-described check was drawn on the State of Texas it would have been cashed without OSWALD making any purchases.
6. DE GENHART said he believes OSWALD has been in A & P Store No. 8 although he could not definitely state any particular date or time. He stated however that OSWALD definitely was not a regular customer.
7. DE GENHART advised he had no information which would assist in tracing OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by SAs A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:vm Date dictated 4/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

Date 4/14/64

1

Mrs. IMogene BORMAN, Cashier, A & P Store No. 8, 107 E. Jefferson Street, advised she has been continuously employed at this store for the past 18 years. Mrs. BORMAN viewed a copy of check No. G532220 dated October 8, 1963, drawn on the State of Texas by the State Comptroller of Public Accounts in the amount of \$6 payable to L. H. OSWALD. Mrs. BORMAN also viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. BORMAN advised as follows concerning the above-described check:

1. Mrs. BORMAN stated the above check was definitely cashed at A & P Store No. 8 on October 15, 1963, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. She said since no store official's initials appear on the face of the check, she authorized that it be cashed and did cash it. She said she cannot recall the exact instance since she daily cashes hundreds of checks.

2. Mrs. BORMAN said no fee was charged for cashing the above-described check.

3. Mrs. BORMAN stated to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.

4. Mrs. BORMAN advised to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD never attempted to cash any other checks at A & P Store No. 8.

5. Mrs. BORMAN said she did not know if LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever made any purchases in A & P Store No. 8.

6. Mrs. BORMAN advised she believes she has seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in A & P Store No. 8 on occasions but could not recall on what dates. She did state LEE HARVEY OSWALD was definitely not a regular customer.

7. Mrs. BORMAN stated she had no information that would be of value in determining LEE HARVEY OSWALD's expenditures.

On 4/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

1

Date 4/16/64

Mr. CHARLES NOWLIN, Vice President, Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, examined photographic copies of the following checks, all issued by Juggars-Chilmer-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD and identified each as being cashed at the Mercantile National Bank:

1. Date	Check No.	Amount
10/17/62	2101	\$41.21
10/24/62	2255'	49.61
10/31/62	2408	49.41
11/7/62	2560	62.11
11/14/62	2714	67.47
11/21/62	2864	69.53
11/28/62	3016	67.19
12/5/62	3169	71.58
12/12/62	3322	65.33
12/19/62	3472	56.94
12/26/62	3620	49.28
1/2/63	3767	67.10
1/9/63	3912	54.78
1/16/63	4058	69.14
1/30/63	4348	72.34
2/6/63	4492	59.14
2/13/63	4639	54.78
2/27/63	4922	57.98
3/27/63	5511	74.38
4/10/63	5811	34.48

Mr. NOWLIN advised that with regard to checks numbered 4922 and 5511 he is able to determine from the teller's stamp on the face of each check that both were cashed at the Mercantile National Bank rather than Mart Liquor Store in Dallas, Texas, and that Check No. 5663, dated April 3, 1963, in the amount of \$74.38, was not cashed at this bank as no teller's stamp appears there.

Mr. NOWLIN examined photographic copies of the following checks, all drawn on the ~~Elmhurst~~ National Bank, Elmhurst, Illinois, by the Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 West Melrose Street,

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent A. RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE Date dictated 4/13/64
MC MENAMIN/lem/esh

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

DL 100-10461

2

Franklin Park, Illinois, and payable to LEE OSWALD. Mr. NOWLIN identified each as having been cashed at the Mercantile National Bank:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
10/6/62	7511	\$45.81
10/13/62	7619	9.67

Mr. NOWLIN advised that, from a review of bank records and contact with other bank employees, the following information concerning OSWALD's other possible transactions at the bank was obtained:

2. No fee was charged for cashing these checks.
3. LEE OSWALD did not cash any other checks at the bank.
4. LEE OSWALD did not attempt to cash any other checks at the bank, to his knowledge.
5. OSWALD did not make any purchases of any other bank services at any time, to his knowledge.
6. His visits to the bank appear to have been only to cash the above checks.
7. Mr. NOWLIN stated that he had no information from bank records or otherwise which would assist in tracing any other expenditures by OSWALD.

Date 4/14/641

Mrs. MARY HARPER, 4620 Dove Creek Way, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as Teller No. 2 by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks cashed by her. Each of these checks was drawn on the Mercantile National Bank by Jeggars-Chilcote-Stovall, Inc. payable to LEE H. OSWALD.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
10/24/62	2225	\$49.61
1/2/63	3787	57.10
1/30/63	4346	70.34
12/12/62	3323	65.33
12/19/62	3472	56.94
11/14/62	2714	67.47

Mrs. HARPER advised to her knowledge no other checks were cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor did he attempt to cash any other checks.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC NEAMIN/LS Date dictated 4/13/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/641

DOROTHY JEAN O'CONNOR, 655 Peavy Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is employed as a teller for the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. payable to LEE H. OSWALD as being cashed by her. She stated the following checks all contained her stamp as Teller No. 1.

Date	Check No.	Amount
10/17/62	2101	\$41.21
10/31/62	2408	49.41
11/7/62	2560	62.11
11/21/62	2864	69.53
11/28/62	3016	67.19
12/5/62	3169	71.58
12/26/62	3620	49.28
1/9/63	3912	54.78
1/16/63	4058	69.14

Miss O'CONNOR advised she cannot recall any other checks cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any attempts on his part to cash any other checks. She stated she has no clear recollection of her transactions with OSWALD and was unable to state whether or not he transacted any other business with this bank.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/les Date dictated 4/13/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/641

Miss WANDA LEDWELL, 1212 Mountain Lake Road, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as Teller No. 7 at the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified following check as being cashed by her at this bank. She stated she is able to identify this transaction by a stamp on the face of the check bearing her number as No. 7.

Check No. 4492 dated February 6, 1963, drawn on the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., payable to LER H. OSWALD in the amount of \$59.14.

Miss LEDWELL advised to her knowledge, OSWALD had no other transactions at her window.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

1Date 4/14/64

Mrs. RUTH REAGAN DURDEN, 5947 Luther Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised she is employed as a teller by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. DURDEN identified Check No. 5811 drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD on April 10, 1963, in the amount of \$34.48 as being cashed by her at her window. She stated she was able to identify this check by her stamp on the face of the check identifying her as Teller No. 5.

Date 4/14/641

WILLIAM LEE HOLMES, 7139 Holly Hills Drive, Dallas, advised he is employed as a teller by the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified Check No. 4639 drawn on this bank by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, payable to LEE H. OSWALD in the amount of \$54.78 as being cashed at his window. He stated he was able to identify this check by his stamp on the face of the check bearing his stamp as Teller No. 9.

Mr. HOLMES advised he cannot recall cashing any other checks for LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any attempts on OSWALD's part to cash other checks at this bank. He advised he has no independent recollection of cashing this check for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to his knowledge OSWALD had no other financial transactions with this banking institution.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/lea Date dictated 4/13/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/641

Miss NELSEN E. HARE, 7405 Irwood Road, Dallas, advised she is Teller No. 12 at the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, and identified the following checks by her stamp bearing this number as being cashed by her. All checks are drawn on the Mercantile National Bank by Jeggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, and payable to LEE H. OSWALD.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Check No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
3/27/63	5511	\$74.38
2/27/63	4922	57.98

Miss HARE advised to her knowledge no other checks were cashed by her for LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor did he attempt to cash any other checks.

on 4/10/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/641

Mr. E. L. CARTER, Jr., Credit Manager, Montgomery Ward, Fort Worth, Texas, residence 1912 Martol, stated his records reflect LEE OSWALD purchased a television set from his company on September 22, 1962. At the time of the purchase, he listed his address as 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas. Sometime later, he changed his address to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. At the time of the purchase, he bought it on credit, and as he had no previous credit record with Montgomery Ward, and was unable to furnish any credit references, a co-signer on his credit purchase was required. His brother, ROBERT L. OSWALD, signed the note guaranteeing payment. ROBERT OSWALD listed his residence as 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas.

On his application, LEE OSWALD listed his age as 22, married, wife's name, MARINA, one dependent. He stated he had been employed for four months as a welder at the Leslie Welding Company on White Settlement Road in Fort Worth where he made \$250 per month. Prior to his employment with Leslie Welding Company, he stated he had been in the U. S. Marine Corps for four years and was assigned to the base at El Toro, California.

Mr. CARTER stated this television set was purchased by LEE OSWALD as reflected on their sales ticket No. 528-98. This ticket reflected that LEE OSWALD, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, on September 22, 1962, purchased one television set for \$127.40 including tax. No down payment was made on this set and no payment was ever made on it. On October 10, 1962, the set was picked up at the above residence of LEE OSWALD at his request. OSWALD stated the set was unsatisfactory and requested that the set be picked up and the sale be cancelled. Mr. CARTER stated this was done and this is the only transaction that was handled with LEE OSWALD by his company.

On 4/13/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by SA E. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/13/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date April 15, 1964

C. JACK PRICE, Administrator, Dallas County Hospital District, Parkland Memorial Hospital, 5201 Harry Hines Boulevard, made available a Xerox copy of all the hospital records pertaining to MARINA OSWALD, her baby, AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, the statement of charges for birth and the charity write-off listing for these charges. The above comprises the complete record in this matter as of April 13, 1964.

Concerning MARINA OSWALD, her file, Case No. 22341, contains the following forms set out in the order as they appear in this file maintained by Parkland Memorial Hospital:

"Social History", dated September 30, 1963, which contains an affidavit signed "Mrs. M. Oswald", stating that she had no assets, no savings and that her husband, LEE H. OSWALD, was unemployed. This form indicates MARINA OSWALD was interviewed by Interviewer WELLS.

PRICE advised that the above named WELLS is DOROTHY WELLS, Interviewer, Out-Patient Clinic, Parkland Memorial Hospital. She resides at 2408 East Newton Circle, Dallas, Texas. PRICE stated this is the first contact that MARINA OSWALD had with the Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Next appearing in the file are four sheets showing results of laboratory examination, namely "Miscellaneous Request" for blood type, "Hematology" report, "Serology" report and "Hematology" report, all dated October 1, 1963.

A "Surgical Pathological Report" dated October 11, 1963, with Dr. OLIN shown as taking a cervical smear and ALICE SMITH, M.D., making the pathological diagnosis as negative for malignant cells, next appears in this file.

PRICE stated that Dr. OLIN is LESTER G. OLIN, M.D., 2235 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He is an obstetric and gynecology resident at Parkland Memorial Hospital. ALICE SMITH, M.D., according to PRICE, resides at 3326 Blackburn Street, Dallas, Texas. PRICE stated that SMITH is on the staff of the Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas.

2

DL 100-10461

Following the above is the "Diagnosis and Summary Record" which discloses that MARINA OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, and discharged on October 22, 1963. The back of this form discloses that MARINA OSWALD had a spontaneous undraped controlled delivery of one viable living white female, born at 2241 hours, on October 20, 1963. The bottom of this sheet is signed by J. F. HERD, Assistant Resident M.D. and by K. BROPHY, Attending Staff MD.

PRICE identified HERD as JAMES F. HERD, M.D., 1114 North Winnetka, Dallas, Texas, and BROPHY as EDMUND BROPHY, M.D., 10103 Crestover, Dallas, Texas.

A "Report of Emergency Room Admission" next appears in this file and discloses that MARINA OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, at 8:56 PM, by COWAN. Attached to this form is a note that MARINA OSWALD prefers not to have much anesthesia and that news or questions should be given to RUTH PAINE, telephone number BL 3-1628.

PRICE identified COWAN as JAMES WYATT COWAN, a fourth year medical student at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas. PRICE said COWAN resides at 1011 Belew Street, Irving, Texas.

PRICE said that MARINA OSWALD made no application for admission to the hospital other than that made at her first appearance at the hospital on September 30, 1963, as contained in her "Social History".

The "Admitting Summary" is the next form appearing in this file and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was staying with friends at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. It also indicates that her husband, LEE H. OSWALD, was employed by the Texas School Book Depository, at \$50.00 per week.

Next appearing in the file is the "Admission Note and Labor Record" signed by RUPERT LUNDGREN.

PRICE identified LUNDGREN as RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., a fourth year medical student at the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School. He said LUNDGREN resides at 3515 Travis Street, Apartment 109, Dallas, Texas.

The "Pregnancy Record" next appears in the file, and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was first examined on October 11, 1963, at the Parkland Memorial Hospital. This record is unsigned.

491

on 4/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and
EUGENE F. PETRAKIS/nc Date dictated 4/15/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

3

DL 100-10461

A form containing "Pregnancy Progress Notes" is next in the file and indicates that MARINA OSWALD was seen by OLEN (LESTER G. OLIN, M.D.) on October 11 and 16, 1963.

The "Staff Progress Notes" are next in the file and indicate that MARINA OSWALD delivered a daughter on October 20, 1963. This form is first signed by R. W. LUNDGREN, next by MIDGETT, and next by J. F. HERD.

PRICE identified LUNDGREN as RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., previously mentioned; MIDGETT as W. M. MIDGETT, a resident physician, who resides at 1112 Mohawk, Irving, Texas, and HERD, as JAMES F. HERD, M.D., another resident physician.

PRICE advised it would appear from the record that the baby was delivered by RUPERT WALTER LUNDGREN, JR., under the supervision of Dr. MIDGETT and Dr. HERD.

The "Master Laboratory Sheet", dated October 20, 1963, is next in the file.

Following the above is the "Physician's Order Sheet", dated October 20, 1963, signed by R. W. LUNDGREN and approved by Dr. MIDGETT.

The "Graphic Chart", showing the pulse and temperature record of MARINA OSWALD for the days of October 20, 21, 1963 and to 8:00 AM, on October 22, 1963, is next in file.

The next form appearing in the file is the "Nurses Notes" covering MARINA OSWALD's hospitalization from October 20 through 22, 1963.

The last form appearing in this file is entitled "Report of Emergency Room Admission", which form, according to PRICE, was used for MARINA OSWALD's six weeks post partum check-up. The form is dated December 11, 1963, and signed C. WHITE.

PRICE identified WHITE as CECIL WHITE, M.D., an obstetrician and gynecologist resident at Parkland Memorial Hospital, who resides at 3126 Parker Street, Irving, Texas.

Concerning AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, her file, Case No. 22347, contains the following forms set out in the order as they appear in her file, maintained by the Parkland Memorial Hospital.

492

DL 100-10461

First appearing in this file is an "Admitting Summary" which indicates that AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD was admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital on October 20, 1963, at 11:30 PM, and discharged October 22, 1963.

Next appearing is a copy of the above form furnished the Business Office at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

A "Newborn Chart" next appears in this file and contains the "Delivery Room Record", and "Physical Examination", and "Staff Progress Notes" and the "Physicians Orders" for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD.

The "Delivery Room Record" is signed by LUNDGREN, previously mentioned; the "Physical Examination" is signed by N. R. MORROW, M.D.

PRICE identified MORROW as NEIL R. MORROW, M.D., a pediatrician who resides at 10714 Coogan Street, Dallas, Texas.

The "Certificate of Birth" for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD next appears in the file and is signed by MIDGETT, previously mentioned. Attached to the "Certificate of Birth" is a "Newborn Identification" card which bears the right index fingerprint of MARINA OSWALD and the left and right footprints of the infant OSWALD.

"Nurses Progress Notes" next appear in the file covering baby OSWALD's hospitalization from October 20 to 22, 1963, and indicates that the baby appears normal.

Next appearing in the file is a form captioned "Staff Progress Notes", dated December 11, 1963, and signed by C. WHITE, previously identified. This form reflects notes made by Dr. WHITE at the time of MARINA OSWALD's post partum examination. It indicates a normal post partum examination.

The next form appearing in this file is a "Baby Identification" form in which M. OSWALD identifies the baby being released to her as her child.

The last form appearing in this file is a "Report of Emergency Room Admission", dated December 11, 1963. This form discloses that RACHEL OSWALD was brought in by Secret Service for her six weeks check, while her mother is in for the six week post partum check. This form was signed by J. C. KIDD, M.D.

493

DL 100-10461

PRICE identified KIDD as JACK C. KIDD, M.D., who specializes in pediatrics and who resides at 4609 Southern, Dallas, Texas.

PRICE also furnished a copy of the following documents:

One page of the charity write-off listing for December 31, 1963, which shows the account of MARINA and baby OSWALD in the amount of \$74.50, and \$25.00 respectively. PRICE added that no charges were made to MARINA OSWALD for the care and treatment she received at the clinic of Parkland Memorial Hospital, and the above was a complete write-off of her hospital bill.

PRICE also furnished a copy of charges for MARINA and AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD, showing their hospital bill to be \$74.50 and \$25.00 respectively.

494

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

Date 4/17/64

Mrs. JEAN GRAVES, Bookkeeper, Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 200-E North Vacek Street, stated it is her company's policy to hold back the first week's pay and after working one week each employee is paid on Friday. The check is dated Friday. She stated if a special request from an employee is made, the check would be made out on Thursday. She stated all of her company payroll checks for the Fort Worth shop are made up in their headquarters office at Chicago, Illinois, and are drawn on the Elmhurst National Bank at Elmhurst, Illinois. The cancelled checks are returned to her headquarters in Chicago where they are retained. She stated the headquarters of her company is listed as Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, 11241 West Melrose, Franklin Park, Illinois.

495

On 4/15/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by SA B. TOM CARTER:vm Date dictated 4/16/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/14/641

DL 100-10461

Mr. ROBERT L. STOVALL, President, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, Inc., 522 Broxder Street, advised that company policy provides for all payroll checks to be prepared and dated on Wednesday of each week and issued to all employees on each Friday. He stated that no checks are issued before Friday and that at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed by this company, this same policy was in effect.

2. Results of Checks at Dallas - Fort Worth Area Banks for Safe-Deposit Box and Other Banking Connections by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or Any Member of His Immediate Family

496

on 4/13/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent SA RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE MC MENAMIN/lee Date dictated 4/13/64

497

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER on the dates indicated.

This list of names (LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEK J. HIDEELL, ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALIKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARQUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, JOHN EDWARD PIC) was checked against the records of the various institutions which included checking accounts, savings accounts, safety deposit rentals, commercial loans, and note cases, with negative results, on the dates indicated.

April 13, 1964
Mrs. MADELINE SMOR, Secretary
Citizens State Bank
200 Main Street
Richardson, Texas

April 13, 1964
ROBERT A. SNOW, Bookkeeper
First Bank and Trust Company
First Bank and Trust Building
Richardson, Texas

April 13, 1964
CARL HENDREX, Cashier, and
DELBERT S. TODD, Vice-President
First National Bank of Garland
700 West Avenue A
Garland, Texas

April 13, 1964
JOE STOVALL, Vice-President
Garland Bank and Trust Company
Garland Shopping Village
P. O. Box 1500
Garland, Texas

April 13, 1964
Mrs. WANDA BEASLEY, Assistant Vice-President
First National Bank of Mesquite
Mesquite, Texas

496

April 13, 1964
Mrs. INEZ CARTER, Accountant
Mesquite Savings and Loan
410 West Main
Mesquite, Texas

April 13, 1964
H. H. JAMES, Clerk
Mesquite State Bank
917 Military Parkway
P. O. Box 438
Mesquite, Texas

April 14, 1964
H. HANCOCK, JR., President
First National Bank of Carrollton
Carrollton, Texas

April 14, 1964
KENNETH J. HUGHES, Cashier and Assistant Vice-President
Dallas County State Bank
P. O. Box 38
Carrollton, Texas

April 14, 1964
RICHARD W. THOMAS, Cashier, and
JOHN COOK, Assistant Cashier
Central Bank and Trust
12875 Dennis Road
Farmers Branch, Texas

April 14, 1964
GENE GLAZIER, Vice-President
Irving Bank and Trust
formerly Irving State Bank
110 North Main
Irving, Texas

April 14, 1964
KENNETH MC ADAMS, Assistant Cashier
First National Bank of Irving
Fifth Street at Nursery Road
Irving, Texas

499

DL 100-10461

REC:les

3

April 14, 1964
GARLAND LANINGHAM, Vice-President and Cashier
Southwest Bank and Trust
West Irving Boulevard at Greuswyler
Irving, Texas

April 14, 1964
WYLIE STUFFLEBEME, Director
Citizens Savings and Loan
Grand Prairie, Texas

April 14, 1964
W. NORMAN GILBERT, Vice-President
Grand Prairie State Bank
200 West Main
Grand Prairie, Texas

April 15, 1964
HERBERT FAIR, President
First National Bank of Duncenville
Duncenville, Texas

April 15, 1964
Mrs. MARY KIRBY, Secretary
Seagoville State Bank
P. O. Box F
Seagoville, Texas

Each of the above persons advised, after observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, that they had never seen a person resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963, when he was arrested at Dallas, Texas.

DL 100-10461/esh

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On April 14, 1964, Mr. WYLIE STUFFLEBEME, Executive Vice President, First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, searched the records of the bank concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEX J. HIDEELL, ALEX JAMES HIDEELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALIESEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, JOHN EDWARD PIC.

Mr. STUFFLEBEME advised SA ARTHUR E. CARTER the only accounts identifiable with the above names were the following: Account No. 15 081 listed as "The OSWALD Trust Fund" by JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA H. OSWALD; Account No. 69 186 listed as Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Post Office Box 1407, Grand Prairie, Texas.

The above check of records covered checking, savings and loan accounts and safe deposit box rentals.

Date 4/16/641

The records of the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, indicate that on December 5, 1963, JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA N. OSWALD opened an account. "The OSWALD Trust Fund," No. 15 081, by executing an authorized signature form in the name of "The OSWALD Trust Fund." On December 6, 1963, \$7,450.53 was deposited and deposits continued in this account through February 12, 1964, when they totaled \$34,649.92.

Charges were made against this account in the following amounts on the dates indicated:

\$5.00	December 13, 1963
\$1.02	December 23, 1963
\$2.15	December 23, 1963
\$25.000	January 7, 1964
\$75.00	January 9, 1964
50 cents	February 3, 1964
\$2.00	February 7, 1964

No explanation appears for the above withdrawals.

Another account, No. 69 186, was opened in the name of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Post Office Box 1407, Grand Prairie, Texas, on February 14, 1964, with a deposit in the amount of \$805.44. This account was closed out on March 25, 1964.

The above records may be obtained by issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to Mr. WYLLIE STUFFLEBEME, Executive Vice President, First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas.

DL 100-10461

RJF:les

1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents J. HALE MC MENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Records of the banks set forth below were reviewed by listed bank employees in order to determine whether the facilities of these banks have ever been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD under his true name or the following names he has been known to use in the past.

A. HIDEEL
A. J. HIDEEL
ALEK J. HIDEEL
ALEK JAMES HIDEEL
H. O. LEE
ALIKSEI OSWALD
L. H. OSWALD
HARVEY OSWALD LEE
O. H. LEE
LEE OSWALD
LEE H. OSWALD
LESLIE OSWALD

In addition to the above names, the names MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC were also checked against the bank records.

These bank employees have advised that there is no record that any persons using the above names have used any facilities of these banks at any time. This includes checking, savings and loan accounts and safe deposit box rentals.

502

on 4/14/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/eah Date dictated 4/16/64

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503

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

DL 100-10461

RJFiles

2

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>Bank Employees Furnishing Information</u>	<u>Date</u>
Wynnewood State Bank 501 Wynnewood Village	LINDA MC COWN, Secretary to MAURICE A. THARP, Vice-President, and MODINE THOMAS, Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
Northwest National Bank of Dallas, 201 Walnut Hill Village	JAN MC CONNELL, Secretary to the cashier; Mrs. EVELYN BEALL, Cashier and Safe Deposit Supervisor; and HERBERT L. ADAMS, Vice- President	4/13/64
American Bank and Trust Company, 415 South Zanga Boulevard	CARL COREY, Head Teller, and Mrs. RUTH SALKELD, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64
Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 100 Exchange Park North	BOBBY WILLIAMS, Cashier, and Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64
East Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 2325 Quas Thomasson Road	Mrs. DOROTHY HAND, New Accounts and Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
South Oak Cliff State Bank, 1415 East Illinois	Mrs. BETTY HALL, Secretary to Vice-President; PEARL SMITH, Safe Deposit Department; and EUGENIA THORNTON, Receptionist	4/14/64
Bank of Dallas, 3708 Lemmon Avenue	Mrs. CAROLYN MOREMAN, Assistant Cashier, and Miss NANCY HULLENDER, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64

504

DL 100-10461

RJFiles

3

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>Bank Employees Furnishing Information</u>	<u>Date</u>
Case Linda National Bank, 234 Case Linda Plaza	Mrs. ELAINE MAC PHEE, New Accounts and Safe Deposit Department	4/15/64
Grand Avenue State Bank, 5430 East Grand Avenue	TOMMY JONES, Cashier, and IMOGENE PORTER, Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company, 250 West Jefferson	EARL L. COPELAND, Vice- President, and MARGIE MINCHEW, Safe Deposit Department	4/14/64
Preston State Bank, 8111 Preston Road	RALPH B. GUNNELS, Assistant Cashier; Mrs. MADGE BURKHEAD, Safe Deposit Department; and Mrs. JOYCE ROSSI, Safe Deposit Department	4/13/64
Hillcrest State Bank of University Park, 6517 Hillcrest	D. R. PORTER, Executive Vice-President; Mrs. IRENE RYAN, Safe Deposit Department; Mrs. LUCY HUCKABEE, Safe Deposit Department; and Mrs. JOY LETTIERI, Safe Deposit Department	4/15/64
Mercantile National Bank, at Dallas, Mercantile Bank Building, 1800 block Commerce	Mr. H. C. FLEMING, Assistant Vice-President, Safe Deposit Department; Mrs. ANNA DUVAL, Safe Deposit Department; and Miss CAROL BURKHART, Safe Deposit Department	4/15/64

505

The following were contacted by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER:

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>Bank Employees Furnishing Information</u>	<u>Date</u>
Republic National Bank, Pacific and Ervay	W. K. THURMAN, Assistant Auditor	4/15/64
Grove State Bank, 1520 South Buckner	JOE LOWE, Vice-President	4/15/64
Buckner State Bank, 3637 North Buckner	EDWARD L. VINT, President (Bank has no Safe Deposit Boxes for public rental)	4/15/64
Industrial National Bank of Dallas, also known as Industrial Bank and Trust Company, 1825 North Industrial Boulevard	BILLY WALLACE, Cashier	4/15/64
National Bank of Commerce, 914 Elm Street	LELAND E. STENTON, Auditor	4/15/64
First National Bank in Dallas, 1401 Main Street	ROY B. LAMBERT, Auditor, and JACK W. JOINSON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
First Citizens Bank, 926 Lockwood Village	JAMES WEST, Cashier, and BETTY RUTLEDGE, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Fair Park National Bank, 854 Exposition	PAUL JESTER, JR., Cashier, and JERRY PASCHAL, Safe Deposit Vault Custodian	4/15/64

506

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

<u>Name of Bank</u>	<u>Bank Employees Furnishing Information</u>	<u>Date</u>
Bank of Services and Trust, 1115 Commerce Street	J. B. LINDQUIST, Cashier (Bank has no safe deposit boxes)	4/15/64
Lakewood State Bank, 6344 Gaston	WENDELL FRANKS, Assistant Cashier, and Mrs. MARTHA CORNELIUS, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Greenville Avenue State Bank, 1827 Greenville	JACK MAYS, Vice-President	4/15/64
Merchants State Bank, 5217 Ross	W. F. SCHUMACHER, President, and Mrs. MONTY BARNES, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Texas Bank and Trust Company, corner Main and Lamar Streets	BILL LYDAY, Vice- President, and MARY DILLON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Empire State Bank, 1808 Main Street	GASTON WOOD, Vice-President	4/15/64

All of the above bank employees observed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and each has advised that OSWALD has never leased a safe deposit box at any of these banks under the above names or any other names.

On April 14, 1964, Mr. MARLIN MYERS, Vice-President and Cashier of the North Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, advised Special Agent RAYMOND J. FOX that records of this bank fail to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, under his true name or other names listed above, has used the banking facilities of this bank at any time in the past. Mr. MYERS stated that in addition there is no record that MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, or JOHN EDWARD PIC have ever used the facilities of this bank. Mr. MYERS said that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD does have a regular checking account at this bank at the present time.

507

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

Date 4/16/641

DL 100-10461
 RJF:les
 6

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were observed by Mr. MYERS and Mrs. DOROTHY OSBORN, Safe Deposit Department, and both advised that OSWALD has never leased a safe deposit box at this bank under his true name, aliases, or any other name.

Records of the North Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, disclosed that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD opened a regular checking account at this bank on February 18, 1964, under the name Mrs. MARINA OSWALD with an initial deposit of \$390.95. Mrs. OSWALD is listed as the only person entitled to make withdrawals from this account. The records show that Mrs. OSWALD does not have a safe deposit box or utilize any of the other facilities of this bank at this time.

The above information can be obtained only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which should be directed to Mr. MARLIN MYERS, Vice-President and Cashier of the North Dallas Bank and Trust Company.

508

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

509

on 4/14/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agent RAYMOND J. FOX/les Date dictated 4/15/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

Date 4/20/64

DL 100-10461

EFP:esh

1

The following investigation was conducted by SA's
EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER on April 20, 1964:

Mr. TOM J. HARDIN, Vice President and Cashier, Park Cities Bank & Trust Company, corner Mockingbird Lane and Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, searched the bank records for checking accounts, savings accounts, loan records and safe-deposit box records concerning the following names: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEK J. HIDEELL, ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALEKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, JOHN EDWARD PIC.

Mr. HARDIN advised he could locate no record under any of the above names.

LUCILLE NASH, Vault Custodian, observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised she is positive OSWALD did not, at any time, maintain a safe-deposit box at Park Cities Bank & Trust Company under his true name or any other name.

Records of the First National Bank revealed that ROBERT L. OSWALD had a savings account at the First National Bank which was opened on August 26, 1955, with an initial deposit of \$241.88. This account had a high balance of \$271.18 on September 19, 1955, and was closed on July 9, 1956, when the balance of \$37.86 was withdrawn. This was under Account Number A52233.

The records indicate by a signature card that ROBERT E. OSWALD and LEE H. OSWALD had previously had savings accounts at the First National Bank in 1951 which had been closed in 1952.

There was no record of any other account nor a safe deposit box in the names of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEK J. HIDEELL, ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALEKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC.

The above information is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which subpoena should be directed to Mr. LLOYD FAULK, Auditor, First National Bank.

511

on 4/15/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/ds Date dictated 4/16/64

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510

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

1

Records of the West Side State Bank reveal the following information:

A savings account in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, mailing address, U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California, was opened December 8, 1958, with a cash deposit of \$200. On June 3, 1959, interest of \$3.00 was credited to the account. The account was closed September 14, 1959, when the total amount on deposit of \$203.00 was withdrawn. (This has previously been reported).

ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4936 Collingwood, Fort Worth, Texas, opened a savings account on July 13, 1956, with a deposit of \$220.00. This account was closed December 3, 1956, when balance of \$20.00 withdrawn.

On December 3, 1956, an account was opened in the name of Mr. or Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4910 East Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas, with a deposit of \$376.13. At the time the account was opened, ROBERT L. OSWALD indicated employment at "Convair." ROBERT L. OSWALD account closed March 13, 1963, when balance of 67¢ withdrawn. On March 4, 1963, check in the amount of \$997.92, payable to "Cash," was drawn on OSWALD's account and cashed at the teller's window at the West Side State Bank. This check did not bear an endorsement.

The records indicate that the ROBERT L. OSWALD account was assigned No. 659128 and the address was changed to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, but no date was indicated in available records.

Individual ledger sheets indicate deposits made to ROBERT L. OSWALD account during the period January, 1960 through February, 1963, were semi-monthly paychecks of ROBERT L. OSWALD.

According to the record, checking account No. 659235

512

on 4/15/64 at Fort worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/eah Date dictated 4/15/64

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DL 100-10461

2

was opened at the West Side State Bank, January 21, 1963, with a deposit of \$217.66 by MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue. This is an active current account with a current balance of \$2,707.61.

Individual ledger sheets on MARGUERITE C. OSWALD account reveal, for the period January, 1963 through November, 1963, the balance fluctuated between \$200.00 and \$400.00.

On December 5, 1963, a deposit of \$1,000.00 was made to the account of MARGUERITE C. OSWALD. Between December 5, 1963, and April 15, 1964, the balance ran in the low four figures. The current address for MARGUERITE C. OSWALD is listed as 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records reveal MARGUERITE C. OSWALD opened a savings account on July 31, 1962, with a \$100.00 deposit and the current balance is \$3,600.12. Current address listed on savings account is 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records also reveal that MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, rented safe-deposit box No. 1607 at the West Side State Bank on December 26, 1963.

The above information contained in the records of the West Side State Bank is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The proper person to whom the subpoena duces tecum should be issued in the event the records are to be used in any court proceedings is KLEBER V. JENNINGS, Cashier and Vice President.

513

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The following individuals at the banks listed below were contacted by SA ARNOLD J. BROWN on the dates indicated to determine if such banks had any type of account, including a safe deposit box, under any of the following names:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL, ALEK J. HIDEELL, ALEK JAMES HIDEELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALEKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC.

All of such individuals contacted at the respective banks advised there was no record for any of the above-listed individuals with the exception of the Fort Worth National Bank where ROBERT L. OSWALD had a personal loan in 1958:

R. W. HIPPLE, Vice President and Cashier,
Arlington State Bank, Arlington, Texas,
April 16, 1964
ARVELL W. BOYD, Vice President, Azle State
Bank, Azle, Texas, April 16, 1964
BOB STONE, Vice President, Arlington National
Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964
BILL SHAW, Vice President and Cashier, Bank
of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
C. C. WOMACK, Vice President, City National Bank,
Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
T. P. BOWEN, Vice President, Continental National
Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
R. N. BRANSON, Vice President, Farmers and
Merchants State Bank, Burleson, Texas,
April 16, 1964
VIRGIL RANDELL, Cashier, First National Bank,
Grapevine, Texas, April 16, 1964
FRED LUTTRELL, Vice President, First National
Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964

DL 100-10461

SAM BOWMAN, Vice President, First National
Bank, Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964
BLEASE TIBBETS, President, First State Bank,
Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964
O. L. WITT, Assistant Cashier, Fort Worth
National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14,
1964
JOHN FAWCETT, Vice President, Gateway National
Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
Mrs. JOSEPHINE HUTTON, Assistant Cashier,
Haltom City State Bank, Haltom City, Texas
April 16, 1964
RONALD BARON, Assistant Cashier, First
National Bank, Hurst, Texas, April 16, 1964
B. J. READY, President, Mansfield State Bank,
Mansfield, Texas, April 16, 1964
G. W. WILEMON, Vice President, North Fort Worth
State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
CHARLES C. BRINKLEY, President, Northeast
National Bank, Richland Hills, Texas,
April 16, 1964
GARLAND TINER, Cashier, Ridglea State Bank,
Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
PASCHAL WHITE, Cashier, Riverside State Bank,
Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
ELWOOD MC KINNEY, President, Security State
Bank, River Oaks, Texas, April 15, 1964
WILLIAM A. MOORE, Assistant Vice President,
Seminary State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas,
April 16, 1964
G. R. HAMES, Vice President and Cashier, South
Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas,
April 15, 1964
BOBBY J. COOPER, Vice President, State Bank of
East Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16,
1964
J. H. BRANHAM, Vice President, Tarrant State
Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964

3

DL 100-10461

BILL D. WILSON, Vice President, Union Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
 CHARLES R. JOHNSON, Bookkeeping Department, University State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
 CURTIS E. FRANCIS, Vice President, Everman National Bank, Everman, Texas, April 16, 1964
 N. H. FLEMING, Executive Vice President, Southwest National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964

516

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The following individuals who have custody or were in charge of safe deposit boxes at their respective banks were contacted by SA ARNOLD J. BROWN on the dates indicated and a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited for possible identification. All of these individuals stated they had no recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD renting a safe deposit box in the name of OSWALD or any other name:

OUIDA BOST, Arlington State Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964
 FLOY M. WELCH, Azle State Bank, Azle, Texas, April 16, 1964
 SHIRLEY BRATCHER, FRANCES NAFZIGER and DORIS MANOR, Arlington National Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964
 REDA WALKER and NELL MC MANN, Bank of Commerce, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
 Mrs. W. W. (ALICE) MACK, City National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
 Mrs. ODIS COLEMAN, Continental National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
 GEORGE BRANSON, Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Burleson, Texas, April 16, 1964
 VIRGIL RANSDELL, First National Bank, Grapevine, Texas, April 16, 1964
 JERRIE FERGUSON, First National Bank, Arlington, Texas, April 16, 1964
 JUDY RUNYON, First National Bank, Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964
 MARY BODIFORD, First State Bank, Euless, Texas, April 16, 1964
 JEAN FLAHERTY, Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
 ELIZABETH CARPENTER, Gateway National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964

517

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

2

DL 100-10461

MILDRED SNODGRASS and COLLIE FREEMAN, Haltom City State Bank, Haltom, Texas, April 16, 1964
 JUANIITA GERLACH, First National Bank, Hurst, Texas, April 16, 1964
 MARGUERITE MALONE, Mansfield State Bank, Mansfield, Texas, April 16, 1964
 RUBY BOX, North Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
 MARJORIE KING, Northeast National Bank, Richland Hills, Texas, April 16, 1964
 ANITA SEARS, Ridglea State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
 NELLIE ALLEN, Riverside State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
 ERLINE COURREGES, Security State Bank, River Oaks, Texas, April 15, 1964
 CECILE BLOODWORTH, Seminary State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
 NADINE HENRY, South Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
 JESSIE JOHNSTON, State Bank of East Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
 JUNE GRIGSBY and FREIDA SMITH, Tarrant State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
 LOLA HILL, Union Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964
 VERA PORTERFIELD, University State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
 IRENE STIMSON, Everman National Bank, Everman, Texas, April 16, 1964
 OZELLA JOHNSON and BESSIE BANKS, Southwest National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 16, 1964
 BETTY FLEMING, West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 15, 1964
 RUTH RUNYON, First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, April 14, 1964

518

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167—Continued

Date 5/1/641

Records of the First National Bank in Grand Prairie reveal that on January 7, 1964, a charge of \$25,000.00 was made to the account styled, "The OSWALD Trust Fund," opened December 5, 1963, by JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA M. OSWALD, Account No. 15 081.

This \$25,000.00 was used to purchase Cashier's Check No. 47773, in the amount of \$25,000.00, on January 7, 1964, at the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Payee "The OSWALD Trust," signed by N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier.

Cashier's Check No. 47773 was marked "Void" and was replaced by Cashier's Check No. 47806, dated January 14, 1964, amount \$25,000.00, Payee's First National Bank of Fort Worth, signed N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier, on the First National Bank in Grand Prairie.

Cashier's Check No. 47806 was endorsed, "Credit To The Account Of The Within Named Payee In Accordance With Payee's Instructions. Absence Of Endorsement Guaranteed. First National Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, Trust No. 42-1295."

It is noted in the upper left-hand corner of the face of Cashier's Check No. 47806 are the words, "The OSWALD Trust," which has been scratched through.

The above information contained in the records of the First National Bank in Grand Prairie is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The proper person to subpoena is N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier, in the event the records are to be used in any court proceedings.

519

on 5/1/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/szh Date dictated 5/1/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

Date 5/1/641

Records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth reveal that on January 20, 1964, Trust Account No. 42-1295 was opened at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, in the name of JAMES H. MARTIN and JOHN M. THORNE, as Co-Trustees for MARINA OSWALD and children.

The Trust Account was opened with an initial deposit of \$25,000.00 with the deposit being Cashier's Check No. 47806, in the amount of \$25,000.00, dated January 14, 1964, Payee First National Bank of Fort Worth, and drawn on the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Texas.

According to the records, there was one additional deposit of \$1,940.00, on March 25, 1964, being a Cashier's Check, but the records do not reveal any additional information regarding this Cashier's Check. However, the records reveal the deposit of \$1,940.00 was forwarded by WILLIAM F. GOODLING, Principal, West York Area, Joint School System, 1800 Bannister Street, York, Pennsylvania.

The trust is handled by First National Bank's Trust Committee and all but approximately \$100.00 of the \$25,000.00 has been invested in various stocks and bonds at the discretion of the Bank's Trust Committee.

The cash balance in the trust is approximately \$2,040.00.

The records contain a complete list of all the stocks and bonds in which the funds have been invested, and there have been no other withdrawals from this trust fund.

The above information contained in the records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth is confidential and should not be disclosed, except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The proper person to subpoena is PRESTON UTTERBACK, Trust Officer, First National Bank of Fort Worth, in the event this information is to be used in any court proceedings.

520

on 5/1/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent ARNOLD J. BROWN/szh Date dictated 5/1/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1167-Continued

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Double Sealed Envelopes

Air Mail

TO : Director, Intelligence Division
National Office
Attention: Mr. Joseph R. Harmon

DATE: March 6, 1964

FROM : Chief, Intelligence Division
Dallas District Office 1

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald

The following-described enclosures and information were requested by you or Mr. Barsen by telephone on March 4, 1964:

<u>Bus Fare</u>	<u>One Way</u>	<u>Round Trip</u>
Dallas to New Orleans	\$13.85	\$24.95
Dallas to San Antonio	8.20	14.80
Dallas to Fort Worth	1.15	2.10
Dallas to Irving	.45	.85

City of Dallas bus fare 23c
Added for each zone 5c

The basic bus fare from downtown covers a radius of three miles. I live $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our office, and my bus fare each way is 28c.

There is a shoppers' bus serving a limited downtown area for 5c in winter and 6c when buses are air conditioned in summer.

Enclosed is one folder, compliments of Humble Oil & Refining Company, containing city maps of Dallas and Fort Worth.

Also enclosed are photocopies described as follows:

1. Lee H. Oswald's application for employment with Padgett Printing Corporation, Dallas, dated October 4, 1963.
2. Oswald's employment record obtained from the Fort Worth office of Leslie Welding Co., Inc.
3. Oswald's employment record obtained from the Chicago office of Leslie Welding Co., Inc., consisting of:
 - a. A card showing the period of employment as July 16, 1962, to October 9, 1962.
 - b. Form W-4.



Director, Intelligence Division
Attention: Mr. Joseph R. Harmon

c. Payroll Information Record.

d. 13 payroll checks issued to Oswald.

Oswald's payroll records obtained from Jeggors-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas. This file is stapled together and includes 26 checks, front and back. The reverse sides of the checks are in the same order as the fronts of the checks.

I recommend that this report and the attachments be made available to Mr. Barsen, associated with the Warren Commission.

James M. Cooner
James M. Cooner

cc: ARC-Intelligence
Southwest Region

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1168—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 1169
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20210

In reply please
refer to No. 800

April 29, 1964

Mr. Philip Barson
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Barson:

In response to your request in our telephone conversation of April 24, I have examined data on the expenditures of young couples with annual incomes after taxes of \$2,000 to \$3,000, as reported in our Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1960 in Dallas. This is the income class in which a person with income of \$3,600 for a 16-month period would have been classified. Although the samples for subclasses of families in this income group, i.e., young families, renting families, etc., are small, the average annual expenditures for food were about \$700 to \$750. This would amount to about \$950 to \$1,000 for a 16-month period.

This estimate for a low-income young couple in Dallas is generally consistent with the average food expenditures reported by all families in this income class in the Southern Region in the 1960-61 survey. It is also consistent with the cost of food budgets at low- and moderate-cost levels, as estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in January 1963 for the Southern Region. The low-cost food budget for a couple, aged 20-34 years was estimated at \$12.20 per week, or \$642 for a 16-month period, an infant under 1 year would have added \$2.80 per week, or \$143 for a 16-month period. At the moderate-cost level, the weekly cost for the couple was \$16.70, or \$1,152 for a 16-month period, with an additional \$3.50 per week, or \$242 for 16 months, for an infant.

The 1960 expenditure survey in Dallas and the Bureau's standard budget studies in Houston indicate that a couple would spend

Mr. Philip Barson

- 2 -

April 29, 1964

approximately \$100 to \$150 during a 16-month period for personal care goods and services, e.g., haircuts, cosmetics, etc. Transportation expenditures for families who did not own automobiles amounted to about \$200 at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold E. Chase

Arnold E. Chase
Assistant Commissioner
Prices and Living Conditions

270

TIME
INCORPORATED
NEW YORK • CHICAGO

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE DIVISION
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
540 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611

July 7, 1964

Miss Martha B. Bucknell
Bender Bldg., 12th Floor
1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington 36, D. C.

Dear Martha:

As I promised over the phone, I am enclosing two copies of TIME labels as they would have appeared on Lee Oswald's magazines.

The last order we received on this subscription was for 39 weeks and turned out to be a renewal, setting the new expire at December, 1963. Payment on this order in the amount of \$3.82 was received March 1, 1963. Active service on this subscription was discontinued with the first issue of January, 1964.

You originally expressed a desire for a copy of the order for the above subscription but this, of course, is not possible because we only keep orders for a short while. However, this being a charge subscription it might be possible to get a stat of Oswald's check that we received in payment. I am having this checked through the bank in Cleveland and if we turn up with anything I will get in touch with you.

If there is anything else we can do, let us know.

Sincerely yours,


F. S. Waterman

FSW:ms
cc: C. A. Adams
I. Slagter

Enc.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1170

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 10020
JUDSON 8-1121

July 13, 1964

Mr. Richard Mosk
Warren Commission
200 Maryland Avenue N.E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mosk:

I understand from Miss Bucknell in TIME's Washington office that you requested a listing of the subscription rates which were offered on TIME in July, 1962.

The rates offered most extensively on our various new and renewal promotion efforts were:

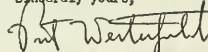
1 year	\$ 7.50
2 years	12.00
3 years	16.00
5 years	22.00
27 weeks	1.97
39 weeks	3.87
44 weeks	3.22
78 weeks	7.87

In addition, in July we mailed a small rate test to former subscribers offering them:

21 weeks	1.87
31 weeks	2.67
7 months	2.67
8 months	2.87
35 weeks	2.87
43 weeks	3.87

If I can be of further assistance to you, please don't hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,


Putney Westerfield
Circulation Director

PW:M

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1171

The Worker

CABLE ADDRESS DAIWORK NEW YORK • ORegon 9-9450
23 WEST 26 ST. • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

July 21, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

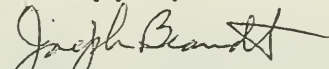
Your letter addressed to Mr. Louis Weinstock has been turned over to me. Mr. Weinstock is no longer General Manager of the "Worker," having retired on account of illness.

In reply to your request for information concerning any subscription by Lee Harvey Oswald to our paper, we hereby enclose the subscription blank which we received from Lee H. Oswald on August the 6th, 1962. That is the beginning date of his subscription to the "worker" and to the "Midweek Worker." We are also enclosing a duplicate copy of the original receipt which was for the amount of \$2.00. These are the only records we have pertaining to his subscription.

In addition we are also enclosing a blank "subscription order" which indicates the subscription rates for the year 1963 for the "Worker" and the "Midweek Worker."

I trust this meets the request in your letter of July 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph Brandt
General Manager

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1172

ANALYSIS COPY - NUMERICAL FILE

PAYMENT RECEIVED BY
THE WORKER

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY — PROGRESS — PEACE AND PROSPERITY

PHONE: ORegon 9-9450
FROM: L.O.

23 WEST 26 ST.
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

H. W. L. J.

	ACCOUNT	GROSS AMT.	DEDUCTIONS	NET AMOUNT
D A I L Y	SUBSCRIPTIONS	1-		
	CASH SALES BUNDLES			
	ACCTS. REC'Y BUNDLES			
	CASH SALES ADVERTISING			
	"WHAT'S ON" NOTICES			
S U N D A Y	SUBSCRIPTIONS	1-		
	CASH SALES BUNDLES			
	ACCTS. REC'Y. ADVT.			
	CASH SALES ADVERTISING			
	"WHAT'S ON" NOTICES			
M I S C	DONATIONS		3	
	TOTALS			

PAYMENT RECEIVED BY [Signature] DATE RECEIVED 11-6-67 RECEIPT NO. 58709

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1172—Continued

PEACE - JOBS - CIVIL RIGHTS
SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

Midweek Worker

23 West 26th St., New York 10, N. Y.

3 months - - - \$1.00 AUG 6 1968
1 Year - - - \$7.00 11/6/67 6 months - - - \$4.00 58709

Combination
THE WORKER and MIDWEEK WORKER

1 Year - - - \$7.00 11/6/67 6 months - - - \$4.00 58709 3 months - - - \$2.00 11/6/67

Enclosed is \$2.00 subscription for THE WORKER.

Name LEE A. B. SWAN
Address 2703 MERCEDE ST
City FORT WORTH Zone 5T State TEXAS

Secured by County

Subscriber's Receipt
RECEIVED, \$ Signed

PEACE - JOBS - CIVIL RIGHTS
SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

The Worker and Midweek Worker

23 West 26th St., New York 10, N. Y.

The Worker 1 yr. \$5.00 6 Mo. \$3.00 3 Mo. \$1.50
Midweek Worker 1 yr. \$3.00 6 Mo. \$1.75 3 Mo. \$1.00

Combination
THE WORKER and MIDWEEK WORKER

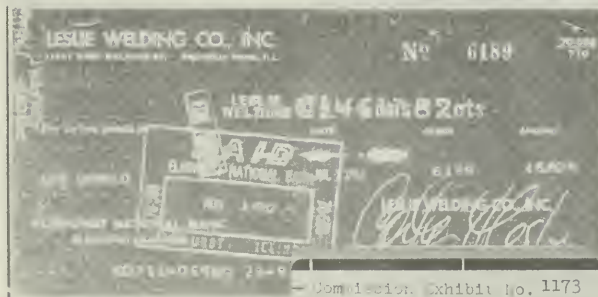
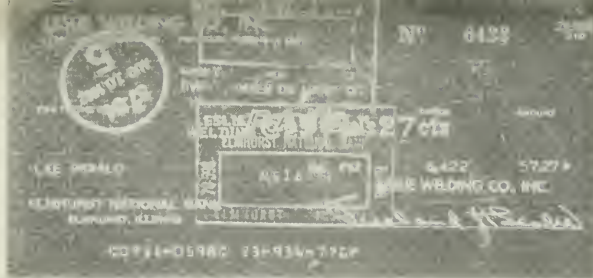
1 Year - - - \$7.00 6 Mo. - - - \$4.00 3 Mo. - - - \$2.00

Name
Address
City Zone State

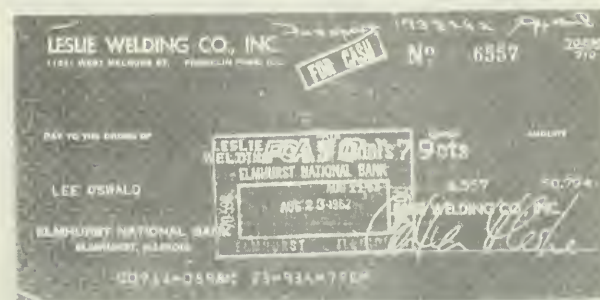
Secured by County

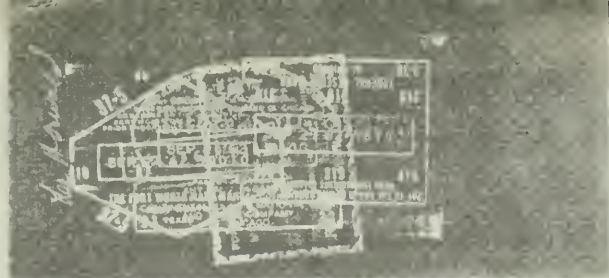
Subscriber's Receipt
RECEIVED, \$ Signed

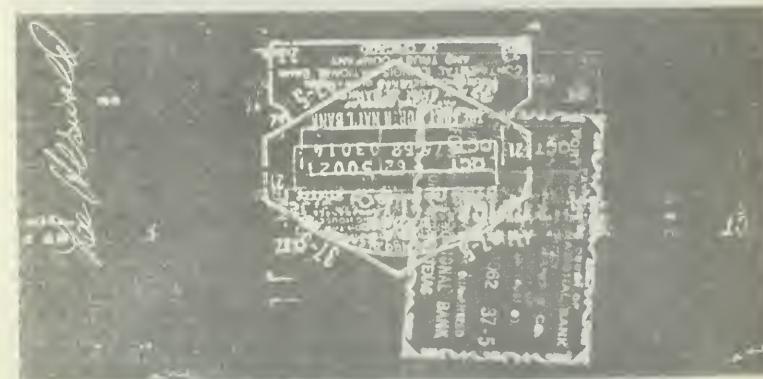
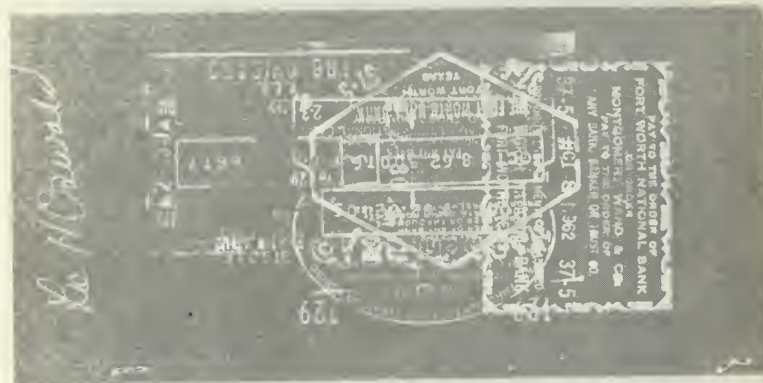
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1172—Continued

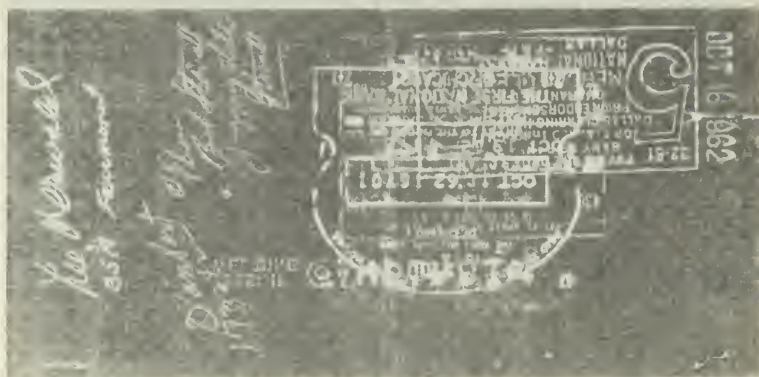


Commission Exhibit No. 1173









JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

Nº 2101

TO THE ORDER OF

LEE OSWALD

PAY

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE OCT 13 62

CHECK NO 2101

AMOUNT 41.21

32-61

1110 006 11 5 84 80 81

St Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

Nº 2255

TO THE ORDER OF

LEE H OSWALD

PAY

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE OCT 24 62

CHECK NO 2255

AMOUNT 49.61

32-61

1110 006 11 5 84 80 81

St Malone

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1174



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1174—Continued

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

No 2408

TO THE ORDER OF
LEE H OSWALD

PAY
JAGGARS-CHILES-
STOVALL, INC.

DATE NOV 3 1962
CHECK NO 2408
AMOUNT 49.41

PAID
NOV 2 1962

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

584 80 8

St Malone

Lee H Oswald

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

No 2560

TO THE ORDER OF
LEE H OSWALD

PAY
JAGGARS-CHILES-
STOVALL, INC.

DATE NOV 7 1962
CHECK NO 2560
AMOUNT 62.11

PAID
NOV 9 1962

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

584 80 8

St Malone

Lee H Oswald

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

No 2714

TO THE ORDER OF
LEE H OSWALD

PAY
JAGGARS-CHILES-
STOVALL, INC.

DATE NOV 10 1962
CHECK NO 2714
AMOUNT 67.47

PAID
NOV 13 1962

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

584 80 8

St Malone

Lee H Oswald

32-61
1110

AT DALLAS, TEXAS 32-61

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC. 32-61
DALLAS, TEXAS 1110
Complete Typographic Service No. 2864

TO THE ORDER OF LEE H OSWALD

DATE NOV 21 1963 CHECK NO. 2864 AMOUNT 69.53

PAY TO THE ORDER OF JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC. 69.53

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61 6-84 80 8

L. H. Malone

L. H. Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC. 32-61
DALLAS, TEXAS 1110
Complete Typographic Service No. 3016

TO THE ORDER OF LEE H OSWALD

DATE NOV 21 1963 CHECK NO. 3016 AMOUNT 67.19

PAY TO THE ORDER OF JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC. 67.19

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61 6-84 80 8

L. H. Malone

L. H. Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC. 32-61
DALLAS, TEXAS 1110
Complete Typographic Service No. 3169

TO THE ORDER OF LEE H OSWALD

DATE NOV 21 1963 CHECK NO. 3169 AMOUNT 71.58

PAY TO THE ORDER OF JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC. 71.58

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61 6-84 80 8

L. H. Malone

L. H. Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service
N^o 3322

TO THE ORDER OF
N.P. OSWALD
14 1962
DATE
CHECK NO.
AMOUNT
6533 4534

PAY
JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DEC 14 1962
\$565.33

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS
32-61
32
A. L. Malone

⑆⑆⑆10⑉006⑆⑆⑆ ⑆⑆84 80 8⑈

W. H. Oswald
for Oswald

W. H. Oswald
for Oswald

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service
N^o 3472

TO THE ORDER OF
LFF H OSWALD
DATE
CHECK NO.
AMOUNT
5694 4694

PAY
JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
\$568.94

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS
32-61
32
A. L. Malone

⑆⑆⑆10⑉006⑆⑆⑆ ⑆⑆84 80 8⑈

W. H. Oswald

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service
N^o 3620

TO THE ORDER OF
LFF H OSWALD
DATE
CHECK NO.
AMOUNT
4978 4978

PAY
JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
\$498.28

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS
32-61
32
A. L. Malone

⑆⑆⑆10⑉006⑆⑆⑆ ⑆⑆84 80 8⑈

W. H. Oswald

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

N^o 4203

TO THE ORDER OF
LEE H OSWALD

PAY
JAGGARS-CHILES-STOVALL, INC.

DATE JAN 27 1963

CHECK NO. 4203

AMOUNT 56.10

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

56.10

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MALONE

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

N^o 4348

TO THE ORDER OF
LEE H OSWALD

PAY
JAGGARS-CHILES-STOVALL, INC.

DATE JAN 30 1963

CHECK NO. 4348

AMOUNT 72.34

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

72.34

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MALONE

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

N^o 4492

TO THE ORDER OF
LEE H OSWALD

PAY
JAGGARS-CHILES-STOVALL, INC.

DATE FEB 8 1963

CHECK NO. 4492

AMOUNT 59.14

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

59.14

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MALONE

Lee H Oswald

PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Mercantile National Bank at Dallas
M-3703 DALLAS, TEXAS M-3703
FOR DEPOSIT ONLY
MART LIQUOR STORE

00000-

A.M.

PAY ANY BANK
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
DALLAS, TEXAS 32-61

JAN 25 1963

Lee H Oswald

Lee H Oswald

32-61
1110

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

No. 4639

DATE FEB 13 63 CHECK NO. 4 AMOUNT 54.78

LEE H OSWALD

PAY JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

1110 0061 54.78 8

Lee H. Oswald

32-61
1110

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

No. 4781

DATE FEB 20 63 CHECK NO. 4 AMOUNT 70.69

LEE H OSWALD

PAY JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

1110 0061 70.69 8

Lee H. Oswald

32-61
1110

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

No. 4922

DATE FEB 17 63 CHECK NO. 4 AMOUNT 57.98

LEE H OSWALD

PAY JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

1110 0061 57.98 8

Lee H. Oswald

32-61
1110

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

No. 4781

DATE FEB 20 63 CHECK NO. 4 AMOUNT 70.69

LEE H OSWALD

PAY JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

1110 0061 70.69 8

Lee H. Oswald

32-61
1110

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

No. 4922

DATE FEB 17 63 CHECK NO. 4 AMOUNT 57.98

LEE H OSWALD

PAY JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61
1110

1110 0061 57.98 8

Lee H. Oswald

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

TO THE ORDER OF DATE CHECK NO. AMOUNT

LEE H OSWALD **PAID** MAR 6 1963 5,072 56.91 56.91

PAY JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
MAR 8 1963

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS, TEXAS
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61 1110
1110-00611 8-84 80 8

L. Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

TO THE ORDER OF DATE CHECK NO. AMOUNT

LEE H OSWALD **PAID** MAR 13 1963 5,217 67.39 67.39

PAY **ENCLOSURE** JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS, TEXAS
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61 1110
1110-00611 8-84 80 8

L. Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

TO THE ORDER OF DATE CHECK NO. AMOUNT

LEE H OSWALD **PAID** MAR 22 1963 5,361 70.69 70.69

PAY **ENCLOSURE** JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK AT DALLAS, TEXAS
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK DALLAS, TEXAS

32-61 1110
1110-00611 8-84 80 8

L. Malone

Lee H. Oswald

MART LIQUOR STORE
401 SO ERVAY
DALLAS TEX
M-3703 DALLAS
FOR DELIVERY ONLY
MART LIQUOR STORE

680011

MAR 8 1963
AT DALLAS, TEXAS 32-61
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
PAY ANY BANK
PEG

Mar 24 1963

MART LIQUOR STORE
401 SO ERVAY
DALLAS TEX

32-61 1110
1110-00611 8-84 80 8

L. Malone

Lee H. Oswald

MART LIQUOR STORE
401 SO ERVAY
DALLAS TEX

MAR 22 1963
AT DALLAS, TEXAS 32-61
MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
PAY ANY BANK
PEG

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

Nº 5511

TO THE ORDER OF DATE CHECK NO. AMOUNT

LEE H OSWALD

MAR 27 63 5511 74.38 74.38

PAY

ENCLOSURE 74.38 38CT

MAR 27 1963

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

132-61
DALLAS TEXAS 32-61

6-84 80 8

Al Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

Nº 5663

TO THE ORDER OF DATE CHECK NO. AMOUNT

LEE H OSWALD

APR 5 63 5663 74.38 74.38

PAY

ENCLOSURE 74.38 38CT

APR 5 1963

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

22-61
DALLAS TEXAS 32-61

6-84 80 8

Al Malone

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.
DALLAS, TEXAS
Complete Typographic Service

32-61
1110

Nº 5811

TO THE ORDER OF DATE CHECK NO. AMOUNT

LEE H OSWALD

APR 10 63 5811 34.48 34.48

PAY

ENCLOSURE 34.48 48CT

APR 12 1963

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
AT DALLAS
DALLAS, TEXAS

JAGGARS • CHILES • STOVALL, INC.

22-61
DALLAS TEXAS 32-61

6-84 80 8

Al Malone

Lee H. Oswald

MART LIQUOR STORE
401 SO ERMAY
DALLAS TEX

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK
DALLAS, TEXAS 32-61
REG
FOR ANY BANK

Lee H. Oswald

PAID TO ORDER OF BANK

Lee H. Oswald



WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.

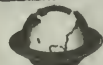
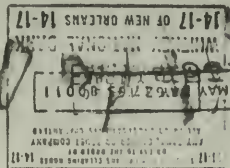
No 1079

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
MAY 24 63	1079	LEE H OSWALD	\$ 53.72

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

001079 :0650=0002: 0077=00=235*

13-205045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT



WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.

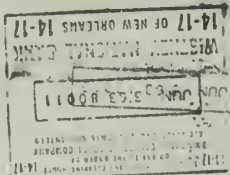
No 1274

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
MAY 31 63	1274	LEE H OSWALD	\$ 53.72

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

001274 :0650=0002: 0077=00=235*

13-205045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT



WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A.

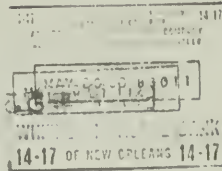
No 882

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
MAY 17 63	882	LEE H OSWALD	\$ 53.72

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

000882 :0650=0002: 0077=00=235*

13-205045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT



WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-2
No 1941

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUN 21 63	1941	LEE OSWALD	53.72

PAID EXACTLY \$53.72
R 6260

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

14-2

EXAMINED BY *H. H. H. H.*

001941 0650=0002 0077=00=235

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-2
No 1684

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUN 14 63	1684	LEE H OSWALD	52.97

PAID EXACTLY \$52.97
R 6260

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

14-2

EXAMINED BY *H. H. H. H.*

001684 0650=0002 0077=00=235

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-2
No 1486

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUN 7 63	1486	LEE H OSWALD	55.59

PAID EXACTLY \$55.59
R 6260

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

14-2

EXAMINED BY *H. H. H. H.*

001486 0650=0002 0077=00=235

13-205-045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT

14-17
14-17 TO DEPOSIT WITH ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE
DO NOT PAY TO THE ORDER OF
ANY BANK, EXCEPT THE TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

JUN 24 63 8 00 PM '63

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17

Lee H Oswald

POYDRAS BRANCH
06-218-091
FOR DEPOSIT
FOUNTAIN & COFFEE CO. INC.

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17

NON-NEGOTIABLE
14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17

Lee H Oswald

13-205-045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT

WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17

NON-NEGOTIABLE
14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17

Lee H Oswald

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-3
No 2368

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUL 12 63	2368	563 Wm B. Reily & Co	\$ 52.97

PAID EXACTLY \$52.97
EXAMINED BY #12
Wm B. Reily & Company, Inc.
PAYROLL ACCOUNT
BY *[Signature]*

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

⑆002368⑆ ⑆0650-0002⑆ 0077-00-235⑆

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-3
No 2185

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUL 5 63	2185	53.72 Wm B. Reily & Co	\$ 53.72

PAID EXACTLY \$53.72
EXAMINED BY #12
Wm B. Reily & Company, Inc.
PAYROLL ACCOUNT
BY *[Signature]*

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

⑆002185⑆ ⑆0650-0002⑆ 0077-00-235⑆

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-3
No 1995

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUL 28 63	1995	53.72 Wm B. Reily & Co	\$ 53.72

PAID EXACTLY \$53.72
EXAMINED BY #12
Wm B. Reily & Company, Inc.
PAYROLL ACCOUNT
BY *[Signature]*

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

⑆001995⑆ ⑆0650-0002⑆ 0077-00-235⑆

Fuller

13-205-045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT

14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
1100B159C1-14-17

14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
1100B159C1-14-17

Fuller

13-205-045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT

14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
1100B159C1-14-17

14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
1100B159C1-14-17

Fuller

13-205-045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT

14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
1100B159C1-14-17

14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17
WHITNEY NATIONAL BANK
1100B159C1-14-17

 **WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.**
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-2
850

Nº 2621

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUL 26 1968	2621	433-54-3938 Lee H. Oswald	\$ 10.84

Sum 9-20

14-2

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

⑆002621⑆ ⑆0650-0002⑆ 00??-00-235⑆

Lee H. Oswald
433-54-3938
1086234

THROUGH NEW BANKING SYSTEMS
OR PAY TO ORDER OF OR ANY
BANKS AND TRUST CO. OF
ALL CITIES AND COUNTRIES
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE NATIONAL BANK
OF COMMERCE
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

 **WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.**
NEW ORLEANS, U.S.A. 14-2
850

Nº 2549

DATE	CHECK NUMBER	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	PAY THIS AMOUNT
JUL 19 68	2549	433-54-3938 Lee H. Oswald	\$ 53.72

Sum 9-20

14-2

HEAD OFFICE
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

EXAMINED BY #12

⑆002549⑆ ⑆0650-0002⑆ 00??-00-235⑆

Lee H. Oswald

13-205-045
FOR DEPOSIT
MARTIN'S RESTAURANT

14-17 OF NEW ORLEANS 14-17
WHITE NATIONAL BANK
JUL 26 1968
RECEIVED DEPOSIT JUL 26 1968
ANYTIME LOCAL TO COUNTRY AND
ALL OTHERS BY COUNTRY
11-91 NEW ORLEANS 14-17

RECEIPT FOR CASH
(REMITTER'S COPY)

RECEIVED FROM (NAME AND ADDRESS)

NUMBER

305683

DATE

July 25, 1962

LOCATION

New Orleans, La

DOLLARS (3.00)

FOR *News 51 card*

0.0000

REMITTER'S NAME

Reb Woodall

TITLE

Black

FOR NUMBER

Nch 63-246-1

A receipt on this form must be given to a person remitting by cash. Describe purpose of remittance.

4221-1-59

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1176

**Pamphlet Case
Sentence Given**

Lee Oswald, 31, 607 Magazine, Monday was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or serve 10 days in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene.

Oswald was arrested by First District police at 4:13 p. m. Friday in the 700 block of Canal while he was reportedly distributing pamphlets asking for a 'Fair Play for Cuba'.

Police were called to the scene when three Cubans reportedly sought to stop Oswald. Municipal charges against the Cubans for disturbing the peace were dropped by the court.

SECOND MUNICIPAL COURT

A No 21902 City of New Orleans *4/10* 18

Received from *Lee H. Oswald*

the sum of *10 dollars or 10 days*

being the fine imposed by the Court, as shown by the Docket under

date of *4/10* 18 for *peace*

Ch. 100

Edwin A. Balyun Judge

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1177

Lee Harvey Oswald

1026 N Beckley

Im. Murd.

Capt Jwtraz - WE Potter

Always show your P.O. Box Number in your return of us

REG. REGULATIONS ON REVERSE ORIGINAL 270

RECEIVED FROM: Name of person *Lee H. Oswald* NEXT FOR (Box No.) *6275*

FOR POSTAGE DURING (Date) *NOV 31 1962* AMOUNT RECEIVED *\$ 3.00* DATING STAMP

PAYMENT SECURED BY (United States of Postmaster's Designation) *USPO*

POSTMASTER

P.O. BOX 1538 JAN 1962 BOX RENT RECEIPT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1178

Extract of information in the Social Security Administration file concerning Earl Ruby, Account No. 326-05-2183

On December 1, 1936, Earl Rubenstein applied for a social security account number, alleging the following

Address: 624 S. Independence Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Employer: Richards and Hassen, 506 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Date of birth: April 25, 1915, in Chicago, Illinois

Parents' names: Joseph Rubenstein and Fannie Rutland

On December 29, 1941, he changed his name in our records to Earl Ruby, Jr., giving his address as 3650 West Lexington St., Chicago, Illinois. He showed his date of birth as April 16, 1915 and his mother's maiden name as Fannie Turek. He indicated the change of last name was for business reasons.

Mr. Ruby's earnings record shows the following:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter(s)</u>	<u>Employer</u>
1937	1st	No earnings reported.
	2nd	Richards & Hassen 506 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Illinois
	3rd	No earnings reported.
	4th	No earnings reported.
1938	1st	Richards & Hassen 506 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Illinois
	2nd	Richards & Hassen 506 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Illinois
	3rd	No earnings reported.
	4th	No earnings reported.
	1st	No earnings reported.
	2nd	No earnings reported.
	3rd	No earnings reported.
	4th	No earnings reported.
	1st	No earnings reported.
	2nd	No earnings reported.
	3rd	Marine Terminals Corp. 24 California St. San Francisco, Calif.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quarter(s)</u>	<u>Employer</u>
1943	3rd (cont.)	Consolidated Steamship Co's 112 Market St. San Francisco, Calif.
	4th	No earnings reported.
1950	1st	No earnings reported.
	2nd	No earnings reported.
	3rd	Holt & Millman Etal World Wide Music Co. 1142 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago 5, Illinois
	4th	Holt & Millman Etal World Wide Music Co. 1142 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago 5, Illinois
1951	1st	Holt & Millman Etal World Wide Music Co. 1142 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago 5, Illinois
	2nd	Holt & Millman Etal World Wide Music Co. 1142 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago 5, Illinois
	3rd	Holt & Millman Etal World Wide Music Co. 1142 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago 5, Illinois
	4th	No earnings reported.

No earnings were reported to Mr. Ruby's account from the third quarter of 1943 through the second quarter of 1950. For each of the years 1951 through 1959 Mr. Ruby reported self-employment income in the business of "Manufacturer of Novelties and Premiums" showing his business address as: 1936 Albion Street, Chicago 26, Illinois (1951-1954), 371 Briar Lane, Highland Park,

Illinois (1955), and 710 North Sangamon St., Chicago, Illinois (1956-1959). Mr. Ruby also reported self-employment income for the year 1962 in the business of "Dry Cleaning Plant" showing his business address as: 18135 Livermois, Detroit 21, Michigan.

Mr. Ruby is shown in our files as the owner, and at different times a part owner, of Earl Products Company. Information about this business is as follows:

August 2, 1943--The application for an employer identification number was signed by Earl Rubenstein as owner showing August 2, 1943, as the first date the company had one or more employees. The address of the company was shown as 3650 West Lexington Street, Chicago, Illinois. The nature of business was described as "Mail order Distributors of Cedar Chests."

April 23, 1945--The application for an employer identification number showing Jack, Sam and Earl Rubenstein as co-owners of the company was signed by Earl Rubenstein as a partner. The address of the company was shown as 1144 S. St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Illinois. The nature of business was described as "Packer and Distributor of Candy."

May 23, 1947--The application for an employer identification number showing Sam and Earl Rubenstein as co-owners of the company was signed by Earl Rubenstein as a partner.

The address of the company was shown as 221 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Illinois. The nature of business was described as "Manufacturer and Wholesale Novelties."

September 16, 1948--Employer name correction submitted showing new names of partners as Sam and Earl Ruby.

April 1, 1955--An application for an employer identification number showing Earl R. Ruby as the sole owner of the company. The address of the company was shown as 701 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Illinois. The nature of business was described as "Premium processing, manufacturing and assembling small metal tools."

Mr. Ruby is also shown in our files as the owner of the Earl Ruby Company, 16135 Livernois, Detroit 21, Michigan. In applying for an employer identification number, he alleged he purchased the business May 15, 1962. The nature of business was described as "Camera Manufacturing."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1179--Continued

1

Date 11/25/63

Detective EDWARD E. CARLSON, assigned to the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, furnished the following information:

He has been acquainted with JACK RUBY since approximately 1952, at which time RUBY was operating the Silver Spur Club at 1717 South Ervay. This club included a dance hall and beer was dispensed to patrons. CARLSON described RUBY as being a very friendly, gregarious person who was very well known to many members of the Dallas Police Department. CARLSON expressed his understanding that RUBY was from Chicago, Illinois. While he was in Chicago, Illinois, he was an organizer in the Unions.

CARLSON stated he had never known RUBY to have been involved in any felony investigations although CARLSON had arrested RUBY on December 5, 1954 at the Silver Spur Club on which occasion RUBY was charged with investigation of the violation of State Liquor Law. CARLSON described the offense by stating that RUBY was allowing two of the club's patrons to drink beer after curfew. Following CARLSON's arrest of RUBY and during an interrogation of RUBY, the latter denied having any previous criminal record. When the identification record of RUBY was made available to the Dallas Police Department, CARLSON noted that RUBY's denial of previous criminal history was correct.

CARLSON mentioned that he, personally, has always been rather favorably impressed by some of RUBY's traits. He mentioned that he has never known RUBY to lie and he has never known RUBY to make derogatory remarks about other individuals even when they are persons whom RUBY is known not to like. CARLSON also described RUBY as being an impulsive individual and a man of strong convictions. CARLSON stated RUBY would go to any lengths for a friend, but at the same time CARLSON stated he would not want RUBY to be his enemy. CARLSON stated from his knowledge of RUBY, he (CARLSON) does not find it difficult to believe that RUBY carried out the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD because if RUBY felt strongly enough in his own mind that what OSWALD had done appeared to warrant his own

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agents JOSEPH J. HANLEY & WILLIAM O. JOHNSON/sah Date dictated 11/24/63

21

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1Date November 29, 19632

DL 44-1639

death, RUBY might very well take it on himself to kill OSWALD.

At no time during his acquaintance of RUBY was there any indication that RUBY had any homosexual or bisexual tendencies. He stated he had heard rumors from other officers that RUBY may be a sexual pervert. He stated on one occasion he actually confronted RUBY with the fact that he may be a homosexual which RUBY emphatically denied. CARLSON is of the opinion that RUBY enjoys the company of women and knows of several instances where he was extremely fond of two or three different women.

CARLSON was queried as to any association between JAMES ROBERT TODD. CARLSON advised that he was very well acquainted with TODD as TODD was a well known Dallas police character. CARLSON advised that RUBY was the type of individual who would not allow a person of TODD's status to frequent his clubs inasmuch as it would be harmful to his business as well as to bring to the attention of the local law enforcement agencies that this might be a known hangout for local police characters.

CARLSON was also queried as to RUBY's association with JOE BONDS. CARLSON advised that he knows of no association whatsoever between BONDS and RUBY and feels certain if there was such an association he, CARLSON, would be aware of it.

CARLSON advised he has no personal knowledge of any political or religious convictions on the part of RUBY.

CARLSON is of the opinion that he, CARLSON, knows more about RUBY than any other officer of the Dallas Police Department.

Birth records, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois, reviewed in effort to verify birth of JACK RUBY, JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK LEON RUBY in Chicago, on March 25, 1911, March 19 or May 15, 1911.

MR. THOMAS LANNICK, Bureau of Vital Statistics, advised Chicago Police Department and newspapers, Chicago, had previously attempted to verify RUBY's birth with negative results. Prior to 1915 it was not mandatory to record births and it is possible that RUBY's birth has never been recorded.

on 11/29/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
by ~~SP2 XXXXX~~ IC FRANCIS G. KARL/nc Date dictated 11/29/63

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Date 11/25/631

Mr. JELLY ISOM, Deputy District Clerk, who resides at 3917 Hawick Lake, after viewing his files, made available copies of an Application for Change of Name in a case styled, "In the Matter of: JACK RUBENSTEIN, Ex Parte," No. 17944-C, filed in the 68th Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Texas, on December 30, 1947. This Application for Change of Name alleged that JACK RUBENSTEIN resided in Dallas County, Texas, and filed the Application for Change of Name in order that he might adopt another name instead. It was alleged that he desired to change his surname and add a middle initial and to adopt the name of JACK L. RUBY instead of JACK RUBENSTEIN. It was alleged that the cause which induced him to change his name was because he had gone by the name of JACK L. RUBY and was well known by that name. In addition, the application stated that RUBENSTEIN was not a name understood and is a long name.

RUBY, in this petition, alleged that it would be for his interest and benefit to change his name and to adopt the name of JACK L. RUBY.

On the 30th Day of December, 1947, Judge KRAMER, whose initials were illegible on the record, as Judge of the 101st District Court, sitting for the Judge for the 68th District Court, signed an order stating that the application of JACK RUBENSTEIN for change of name had been considered and, after considering the application and the testimony of the applicant, he ordered that the name JACK RUBENSTEIN be changed to JACK L. RUBY, and that the adopted name JACK L. RUBY was to be substituted for the original name of the applicant.

This order and the Application for Change of Name are filed in Book R, Page 249, 68th District Court Records, Dallas, Texas.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Files

DATE: July 20, 1964

FROM: Murray J. Laulich

RE: Telephone Interview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman

Rabbi Hillel Silverman was called by me at 11:20 (EST) with reference to Jack Ruby's religious activities. He was asked how long Ruby attended synagogue following the death of his father and replied that Ruby attended services, twice daily, for eleven months. I then asked whether an FBI report (4,338) that Ruby went for eleven days was incorrect, and Rabbi Silverman said that it was.

Rabbi Silverman was asked about Ruby's familiarity with Hebrew, and he responded that Ruby had great difficulty in reading Hebrew and probably employed transliterated versions of the Kaddish when he recited it.

Rabbi Silverman also stated that while Sam Ruby is a member of the Temple, he has not attended services in many years and that Jack and Eva came to the Temple ~~on~~ on High Holidays. Rabbi Silverman stated that although he originally reported that Ruby was at the Temple both on Friday night, November 22, 1963 and Saturday morning, November 24, 1963, he subsequently learned that Ruby was only there on Friday night, coming near the end of the services.

Rabbi Silverman stated that Ruby told him that he frequently engaged in physical combat with persons making derogatory remarks concerning his Jewish background. However, Rabbi Silverman stated that he knew of no specific incident, prior to November 22, 1963, evidencing Ruby's sensitivity to his Jewishness.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1183

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43 DL 44-1639
by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN Date dictated 11/25/63
eah 154

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Commission Exhibit No. 1184

1

Date June 29, 1964

PAUL ROWLAND JONES, 1418 Eastcrest Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina, home telephone 536-1907, was interviewed at the Charlotte office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where he had come in response to telephonic request.

At the outset of the interview, he was advised by Agent UNDERHILL that some of the items to be covered would probably have reference to past criminal activities on his own part, and that he was not required to furnish any information or make any statement, that he had a right to talk to a lawyer before making any statement, and that anything he did say could be used against him in court.

JONES stated he was willing to answer questions under these conditions.

CE 44-386
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 2

JONES stated that he himself had started in gambling operations in Dallas, Texas, about 1942. He continued in this, primarily handling juke boxes and slot machines, until the end of 1946. During this time he was connected with Southwestern Amusement Company, Western Amusement Company, and Delta Amusement Company. He owned approximately 30% of these companies and other owners were:

BUDDY SATCHEL, who had some interest in all three companies, and who was subsequently killed in Chicago, Illinois;

SAM YAROS, who owned part of Southwestern Amusement Company and is now deceased, having died a natural death;

MARK LIPSKE, who had part ownership in all three companies and is believed now living in Los Angeles, California;

NICK DE JOHN, who had part ownership in all three companies and is now dead, having been killed in San Francisco in an apparent gang murder.

JONES stated that all of these individuals were connected in one way or another with the "Chicago syndicate" of gangsters.

Also connected with illegal activities in Dallas and Dallas County had been other representatives of the "Chicago syndicate", including PAT MANNO, who handled policy gambling and is believed now living in Chicago; the FISCHETTI Brothers, who handled whiskey and beer and are believed now living in Chicago; and PAUL MANN, who produced wire systems for juke boxes and pinball machines and who was understood to have control of the market on this material. Also in general charge for the "Chicago syndicate" slot machine operations was EDDIE VOGEL, who did not live in Dallas but visited there occasionally. He is believed now living in Chicago.

On 6/23/64 at Charlotte, N. C. File # Dallas 44-1639
 Charlotte 44-826
 by SAs JAMES M. UNDERHILL:JMR : 3
 and JAMES F. MORGAN, JR. Date dictated 6/26/64

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20

CU 44-226
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According to JONES, illegal operations in Dallas of an organized nature had been carried on with the consent of Sheriff SMOOT SCHMID and various members of the Dallas Police Department. JONES said he had no knowledge that any payments were made to either Sheriff SCHMID or Police Department members by any of those persons including himself operating illegal activities. Payments were made to Attorney T. K. ERWIN of Dallas, who is believed to be still living, and it was understood that ERWIN then transmitted the payments to appropriate persons.

In about June 1946, STEVE GUTHRIE won the Democratic primary for the office of Sheriff of Dallas County, to take office the beginning of 1947. Also, at the same time the man who had been District Attorney of that county for many years was retiring, and a "reform" candidate was coming into office. JONES said he had become convinced that it would not be possible to operate illegal operations under the new administration as in the past, and he had planned to discontinue his. However, sometime during the summer of 1946, JONES was contacted by GEORGE BUTLER of the Police Department Vice Squad, who said that Sheriff-elect GUTHRIE wanted to talk to him. JONES said he had after more than one contact by BUTLER agreed to see GUTHRIE and contacted GUTHRIE at the latter's home, together with BUTLER. He stated all his subsequent contacts with GUTHRIE had been in the presence of BUTLER.

JONES said GUTHRIE had indicated he was interested in receiving money and was willing to let JONES and others continue their illegal operations as in the past. JONES said he had talked to the others concerned in illegal operations in Dallas and had also gone to Chicago and talked to the "top people" in charge of these matters and they had decided to go ahead and deal with GUTHRIE.

JONES had continued negotiations with GUTHRIE and PAT MANNO and JACK NAPPI had also taken part in these talks. JONES emphasized that these individuals represented

different portions of the illegal operations and were spokesmen for their sections. He said he himself had always been present at all conversations with GUTHRIE, and BUTLER had also.

This period of discussions and arrangements covered a period of about four months during which time he had made some direct payments of cash and gifts to GUTHRIE in anticipation of more regular arrangements after GUTHRIE took office. During this period of time there had been other "Chicago syndicate" representatives in and out of Dallas, apparently in anticipation of operations that would begin later. He emphasized that these were not considered the "top men" but were representatives of various sections.

Among those who had been in Dallas were:

PAUL "NEEDLE NOSE" LABRIOLA;

JIMMY WEINBERG;

JIMMY BERCELLO, known as "JIMMY The Bee";

DANNY LARDINO;

MARTY OCHS, known as "MARTY The Ox";

And others whose names are not recalled.

JONES said these individuals did not have any conversations with GUTHRIE, but were hanging around Dallas in his opinion making a bad impression, so he had requested the "top men" in Chicago to have them leave Dallas, which they did.

Just before Christmas 1946, JONES was indicted on Bribery charges and learned that recordings had been made of most of his conversations with GUTHRIE and BUTLER. JONES expressed the opinion that BUTLER and GUTHRIE

had been in earnest and actually wanting a pay-off when the conversations first started, but he believed, although he offered no proof of this, that their efforts had been found out by some representative of the Texas Rangers and that they had then been persuaded to go along to build up a Bribery case against JONES and others. JONES said that PAT MANN and JACK NAPPI had been indicted along with JONES, but they were never brought to trial.

JONES said that positively during these conversations he had never mentioned the name JACK RUBY, and that he could be sure of this, because he had never heard of JACK RUBY at this time. He said that he is sure that neither MANN nor NAPPI had mentioned RUBY during the conversations and negotiations with BUTLER and GUTHRIE, as JONES had been present at all of them.

He stated in addition the conversations had not had to do with exactly who would be operating what in the Dallas area, and thus there would have been no occasion for discussion of RUBY or anyone else as the person who was to operate a restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets. According to JONES, the substance of the arrangements made was simply that the syndicate group would run the county and the Sheriff was to take their orders and that the syndicate group would provide sufficient people to handle the operations.

JONES said that at the time of his trial in early 1947 the recordings had been played and it took several days to play them, as they were very extensive. He repeated he was sure that the name RUBY had not been mentioned at any time during these recordings and that he had never to his knowledge even heard the name at this point.

JONES stated that although the recordings had been played they had never been officially entered in

evidence, and accordingly no transcripts of them had been made at his trial and when the case was appealed the information in the recordings was not made a part of the appeal record since it had never been a part of the official trial record.

Concerning the manner of his becoming acquainted with JACK RUBY and RUBY's sister, EVA GRANT, he related as follows:

Following the conviction of JONES in early 1947 on the Bribery charge, he was released on appeal bond and shortly thereafter while making a business call on South Irving Street had noticed a building being remodeled. On casual inquiry of the man he was talking with, he was told this was to be a big supper club and that it was to be operated by a woman from Chicago who was in Dallas selling salt and pepper shakers and who had a lot of money, in partnership with a Dallas Chiropractor named DUNCAN. It was JONES' recollection that the man who told him this was a labor organizer. JONES said in view of his slot machine and juke box operations he had a general interest in such places and he made some casual inquiries about DUNCAN, since he had never heard of his having any previous connection with the restaurant business. He said his inquiries had developed that DUNCAN was not respected and was considered a dishonest individual. From the same motives of general interest and curiosity, JONES had gone to where the place was being built and had met the woman who told him she was EVA GRANT from Chicago. Either from her or later he learned that she had come to Dallas as a representative of her brother, HYMIE RUBENSTEIN, who had a plant in Chicago that manufactured salt and pepper shakers, and he did a very good business throughout the country. It was his impression she had been in Dallas less than a year at that time, but that she liked Dallas and wanted to settle there.

300

CU 44-1635
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7

A short time later JONES went to Chicago in connection with the appeal on his trial and had been in company with PAUL LABRIOLA and JIMMY WEINBERG and possibly DANNY LARDINO. They had been in the Congress Hotel to see a man there and met RUBY, whom JONES did not at that time know, coming across the lobby of the hotel. Those with JONES had addressed RUBY by name and introduced him to JONES. JONES commented he did not know whether RUBY lived in that hotel or not. When the comment was made that JONES was from Dallas, RUBY had said that his sister, EVA GRANT, was there and that she was in a business enterprise with a "phony" doctor, and RUBY did not like it. RUBY had asked JONES what he knew about the doctor. The others accompanying JONES had told him that RUBY was "O.K.". JONES told him that the doctor had a bad reputation and also in the opinion of JONES this was a poor location for a supper club.

RUBY had expressed gratitude for this information and said that he was planning to go to Dallas to straighten his sister out and asked if JONES would help him if he came. One of those accompanying JONES had again repeated that RUBY was all right and urged JONES to help him, which JONES had agreed to do.

So far as JONES knew, this was strictly a chance meeting with RUBY.

JONES commented that he had taken these assurances that RUBY was all right to mean that he was known to the other individuals to have some acceptance at least by "the syndicate". JONES said he never did know and had never asked, as it was not good policy to ask, exactly what relationship RUBY may have had but did understand that RUBY had been working in Chicago as some kind of organizer for the Scrap Iron Workers Union. He knew that "the syndicate" had an interest in this union and presumed

CE 44-C26
DL 44-1639
8

this was RUBY's connection. He emphasized this did not mean that RUBY was in any way a top man or a dominant figure in the syndicate but merely that he was accepted and to a certain extent his business operations controlled by the syndicate, at least during the time he was in Chicago. He added that so far as he knew RUBY had not had any direct connections with the syndicate after he went to Dallas. He added that he would consider RUBY to have been at a bottom position in the very broad pyramid representing "the syndicate", and that persons in such a position very frequently were completely unknown to others, who also occupied low positions in some other phase of "the syndicate" operations.

A few days later, JONES returned to Dallas, Texas, and about the same time RUBY appeared in Dallas. He apparently was planning to stay in Dallas, because he contacted JONES and asked for assistance in locating an apartment, and he did settle down there. RUBY persuaded his sister to disassociate herself from the Chiropractor and RUBY took over and completed the remodeling of the club and operated it himself. JONES believed this had been under the name "The Silver Spur". RUBY had changed it from a supper club to a regular night club, featuring hillbilly bands and had made a success of it. RUBY later opened several other clubs. JONES emphasized that most of RUBY's operations occurred after JONES left Dallas.

JONES said that he himself had been indicted in 1947, while he was still on appeal from the Bribery conviction, on a Narcotics conspiracy charge. He said he had actually not been guilty in his mind of anything in this matter, but that two individuals had approached him for help in selling some sixty pounds of raw opium they allegedly had brought in from Mexico. He said he refused to have anything to do with it, but when they were later arrested, they told of having talked to him concerning

selling it and he was charged with Conspiracy. He was tried in Federal Court in Laredo, Texas, and received a three year sentence, serving something over two years in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary. His Bribery appeal was lost, and after leaving Leavenworth he went to Texas State Prison at Huntsville on the Bribery conviction and served about eighteen months, being released in March 1952.

He stated that during this period of approximately five years while he was in prison he had no contact with RUBY or EVA GRANT. He further stated that he had never considered RUBY other than a business acquaintance and had only limited contact with EVA GRANT. Sometime during the period JONES had been in the penitentiary, RUBY had opened a restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets, but JONES repeated he was sure no discussion about this had been had at all during his Bribery negotiation with STEVE GUTHRIE.

After JONES was released from the penitentiary in 1952, he contacted representatives of "the syndicate" in Chicago, seeking some help in getting himself established. He said he had no desire to go back into the slot machine or gambling business, but wanted to get into the food brokerage business. He said he had been in the egg and poultry producing and brokerage business since the time he was about 30 years old and had continued some dealings in this business in Dallas while he was also operating slot machines from 1942 to 1946. With support of the Chicago group he had briefly operated a shrimp brokerage business in 1952, but closed this out and opened about six small beer taverns in Dallas. At this time RUBY was doing well in his night club business, and had been of some assistance to JONES in getting established in his taverns. He had recommended some waiters and had given some general advice about the tavern business, which JONES had never actually operated before. He said RUBY had no financial connection with him, but just a friendly interest. JONES had discontinued the tavern business after

some six months and left Dallas about 1953. Thereafter, JONES had been in Moab, Utah, for about a year promoting uranium mines; then in Birmingham, Alabama, about two and one half years, and then was in Charlotte for about three years, where he operated a chicken farm, which was primarily concerned with research into production of disease free eggs. He returned to Birmingham, Alabama, about 1960, and has just recently returned to Charlotte.

Beginning about 1960 his business interest had primarily been promotion of low cost housing developments for rental to low income families. His operation while in Birmingham was under the name, Vulcan Homes Company.

During the time from about 1953 to the present he said he has been back in Dallas only three to four times a year briefly. On most such occasions he would stop by once at a club being run by JACK RUBY and see him casually. He said he had no business connections with him. He would also occasionally see EVA GRANT at one of the clubs, which at least a part of the time she has been running on behalf of JACK RUBY. He said he does not recall the names or locations of the various clubs.

He said he has never had any personal or social dealings with EVA GRANT, but did on one occasion some years ago at her request furnish some business assistance without charge to her brother, HYMIE RUBENSTEIN, who was operating the salt and pepper shaker factory in Chicago. RUBENSTEIN wanted to get into the bootlegging business, and JONES had furnished him the name of a large customer in Oklahoma, whom he declined to name, to whom RUBENSTEIN shipped whiskey purchased in Chicago and transported in cases labeled to indicate they were salt and pepper shakers.

JONES said he does not know whether RUBY had or attempted to have any control in Dallas in gambling or the rackets. So far as he knew RUBY did not have any

CM 44-826
DL 44-1639
11

connection with gambling. He emphasized that he himself had been away for five years in the penitentiary and thereafter had spent most of his time away from Dallas and does not know just what the operations there have been. He commented that very probably RUBY must have had to make some kind of pay-off to operate the "strip shows" at his night club, but he does not know what the arrangements were.

JONES said he has no knowledge of any connection that EVA GRANT may have had with gambling or other underworld activities in Dallas. He said he does not know the name of RALPH PAUL, and has no knowledge of him in connection with underworld activities in Dallas.

Concerning LEWIS J. McWILLIE, he said this individual had been connected with gambling in Dallas long before 1945 and for many years thereafter. McWILLIE was associated with FRED BROWNING, and their main operation was a night club and gambling house called the "Top of the Hill Club," between Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas. So far as JONES knew, the change of county administration in 1946 did not affect McWILLIE or BROWNING and this club. JONES had never had any direct business dealings with McWILLIE, but knew him as above stated. He said he had no knowledge that McWILLIE or BROWNING had any connection with JACK RUBY or EVA GRANT. He said he has no knowledge whether or not RUBY had any connection with the Chicago underworld since coming to Dallas in 1947.

JONES said that during the time he was in Charlotte from about 1958 to 1960 he was, as previously stated, operating an egg research farm to produce disease free eggs with the aim of eventually getting control of the egg market by being able to show that he was producing the only disease free eggs from disease free and cancer free hens.

Associated with him in this enterprise had been HARRY M. HOXSEY, who operated a cancer clinic in Dallas for many years until his operations were declared illegal, and JONES would go to Dallas to consult with him. During

at least part of this time JONES maintained an apartment in Dallas because of these trips.

JONES said that he last saw JACK RUBY about a week before the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. JONES had been in Dallas about two days, staying at the Lynn Hotel, and on his last night in town stopped at RUBY's club and spoke to him just briefly and generally. RUBY had said something to the effect he was having some trouble with his enemies (or competitors). JONES had made a casual inquiry whether it was anything that RUBY could not take care of, and RUBY had replied that he could take care of it. JONES said nothing further was mentioned as to what it was about, and RUBY had not appeared concerned. He said RUBY always had been a nervous individual who could not sit still, and that he did not appear any different on this occasion.

JONES said he did not recall the exact date this had been, but that he had left Dallas and gone to Harford, Texas, where he spent about one day in connection with a housing project of Vulcan Homes. Then he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to confer with his financial backers on this project, spending a day and a night, then to Birmingham, and as he recalled he arrived in Birmingham the day before the assassination. He had been traveling by plane.

Concerning his previous comment that RUBY was "capable of doing anything to accomplish what he set out to do", JONES said he could not supply anything very specific, but had always considered RUBY a fairly rough man who acted as his own bouncer in his night club. He knew that RUBY always carried a gun in the night club and presumably elsewhere. He commented that RUBY had run what JONES called a real "clip joint", in that unsuspecting customers would be charged extremely high prices for drinks they bought for girls who frequented the place. When such a customer would put up a protest,

RUEY would take charge of the man and apparently always managed to collect the amount charged. JONES commented that he had never seen any indication that RUEY ever backed away from any dispute of that nature and felt that RUEY had the self confidence to go ahead if he decided to do something.

JONES stated he could only suppose as to why RUEY had killed OSWALD. He said he had no knowledge whatsoever that RUEY had ever known OSWALD before, and that he himself had never heard of OSWALD. He said from his acquaintance with RUEY he doubted that he would have become emotionally upset and killed OSWALD on the spur of the moment. He felt RUEY would have done it for money, but had no knowledge of who might have offered such money.

JONES said that he felt if there was some underlying motive or conspiracy in connection with the killing of OSWALD by RUEY, he could develop such information by conversation with EVA GRANT and other members of the family. He said he would be willing to go to Dallas, Texas, and undertake such inquiries if the Government would pay his expenses.

He commented that one thing he would do if he went to Dallas would be to talk to JOE SAVELLA, whom he considers currently the head of "syndicate" operations in Dallas, because he said that if RUEY had been promised protection in connection with the killing of OSWALD and had been given orders by anyone to do this killing, SAVELLA would know about it, and JONES believed SAVELLA would tell him.

JONES said he himself has not been back in Dallas since approximately a week before the assassination, as previously set out.

He added that he himself is currently under indictment for Perjury by Federal Grand Jury in New York City,

which indictment was returned in 1960, and he doubts anything is going to be done about it. He said this had arisen out of the trial of over twenty individuals in New York in 1959 concerning the Texas Adams Oil Company. The motion for a new trial had been made on the basis that JONES could have provided testimony helpful to the defense. JONES had submitted an affidavit in support of this motion to the effect he had been traveling and had not been in contact with the defense attorneys and did not know his presence was desired, and he stated this was the basis for the indictment against him.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

1

Mrs. MARIAN CARROLL, and Mrs. ANN VOLPERT, were interviewed at their home, 1044 West Loyola Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Both women expressed a desire to be interviewed together and would not submit to interview separately.

Both advised they have regained some of their composure and are able to furnish more details concerning the background of their family as well as the background of their brother, JACK RUBY. They stated they are still in seclusion and otherwise are admitting no visitors.

They stated that JACK RUBY was born April 25, 1911 in Chicago, and at that time, the family resided near 14 and Newberry Streets where they lived for about one year, following which they moved to about 15 and Halsted Streets which they described as a Jewish Immigrant neighborhood. After residing there for sometime, they moved to Miller Street between 12th and 14th Streets. Following that, they lived at either 1232 or 1240 West Morgan Street across from the Holy Family School. They then moved to about 1109 Marshfield Street and after residing there for a short time, they moved to approximately 1120 Sacramento Boulevard where they lived for about two years. The family then moved to 1551 Clifton Park where they lived for a short time and then moved to 729 Kestner. Following this, they moved to 722 Independence Boulevard where they stayed for one and one half years and then moved to 624 Independence Boulevard where they resided from 1933 to 1941. In 1941, they moved to 3650 West Lexington where they lived until 1958. They then moved to their present address.

They said their brother, JACK, attended Smith Grammar School and started at Marshall High School where he dropped out after two years.

To the best of their recollection, JACK entered the United States Air Force in about 1942 or possibly 1943. He was released in 1946.

Pertaining to their mother, FANNIE, they advised she died in 1942 at the age of 68. They stated that in about

on 11/27/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-1639

by Special Agents RICHARD B. LEE, GEORGE H. PARFET Date dictated 11/28/63
and MAURICE J. WHITE/as 196

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2
DL 44-1639

1938, their mother was a patient in the Elgin State Hospital at Elgin, Illinois where she was being treated for a nervous disorder which they believed to have been brought on by a Thyroid-Goiter condition which was aggravated by Menopause. The advised that this hospitalization was for a duration of approximately two months after which their mother returned to their home. They also commented that her mental condition was possibly further aggravated by the death of her last born son at the age of approximately two and one half years. This child, while sitting in a high chair, pulled a vat of boiling chicken soup onto himself and subsequently died from the burns. They stated that they knew of no other mental disorder of their mother. They both stated that they knew of no other nervous disorders suffered by any of the children. They advised she was not a diabetic.

Pertaining to their father, they advised that he had been a carpenter and followed this craft throughout his entire life until he died in 1958 at the age of 89 years.

Pertaining to any injuries of their brother, JACK, they stated they knew of no serious illnesses, either physical or mental, suffered by him. They stated that he had not been wounded during his military service, and that to the best of their knowledge, he spent most of his military career at Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Mississippi. They advised that they did not believe that JACK had any type of a plate in his head and commented that inasmuch as he was nearly bald, they are sure they would have seen such a scar.

In regard to their brother, JACK's methods of making a livelihood, they recall that from the time he left high school until the time he entered the military service, he could be classified mainly as a peddler or salesman. He was always making or selling some new project in the novelty line, sold pennants at the ball games and scalped tickets. He sold miniature cedar chests and even after the war and while engaged in the night club business in Dallas, he always was interested in promoting new lines of this type. Mrs. CARROLL interjected that the days before the war were depression years and at one time prior to the war, JACK obtained a job selling magazines and journeyed to San Francisco with the crew where he stayed for only a short time.

Following his military service, JACK joined his

brothers, HYMAN and EARL in the operation of the Earl Novelty Company, however, they had a falling out over the operation of this company as JACK, at times, would buy what they called queer merchandise for which there was no market and which would require an extensive outlay for manufacture. They then recalled that it was at approximately this time that JACK decided to move to Dallas, Texas to assist his sister, EVA, in the operation of the Silver Spur Night Club. Mrs. CARROLL stated that in this venture, she invested \$1,000, but had never received any dividends in return for this investment. She commented though that JACK had always sent money to assist in the maintenance of their father until the time of his death in 1958.

Both women advised that they had been reading articles in the Chicago papers linking their brother, JACK, with nightclubs and hoodlums in the Chicago area prior to his going to Dallas, Texas. Both women emphatically stated that to their knowledge he was never affiliated with, operated, or owned or managed any nightclubs or taverns in the Chicago area. Furthermore, he never knowingly associated with any known hoodlums unless per chance they may have grown up with him in the neighborhood. Specifically, Mrs. CARROLL stated she has heard the name LEONARD PATRICK, who is considered to be a Chicago area hoodlum, and stated perhaps he grew up in the area with JACK but is quite sure they would have no more than a speaking acquaintance. Regarding other associations, and activities, they advised that in about 1939, he became acquainted with Mr. LEON COOK, an attorney who was the son of a junk dealer and organized a junk handlers union. They recalled that COOK felt that the junk handlers were not making enough money and JACK was hired by COOK to help organize the union. COOK was murdered in Chicago, according to the women, by a hoodlum named MARTIN and in this case Mrs. CARROLL stated possibly JACK was questioned by the police, but he most certainly was not arrested, nor detained in any manner in the case. They also pointed out that their brother JACK's association with this union did not exceed a period of two months.

They commented that during the period when he attended Marshall High School, he became known as Sparky because of his youthful appearance and energetic attitude.

198

Also, during the period before the war, they recalled that he had gotten into a fight with a group of Nazi sympathizers in the area of White City, a Chicago neighborhood. They stated JACK should not be considered a street brawler, however, he did not hesitate to take someone's part in a fight if he felt the individual was unjustly wronged. They also stated their brother, JACK, always had a strong feeling of affection and admiration for people in the public eye. They commented that he had had busts of ROOSEVELT and MAC ARTHUR made which he kept in his room, and they classified him "as a Patriotic kid".

Pertaining to his move to Dallas, they advised that the club he joined his sister in operating, was the Silver Spur and this was a "set up" Club, where dancing was promoted. Since that time he has branched out into other clubs and in fact he had the first key club in Dallas. The Key Club was frequented by many doctors, lawyers and was the favorite of many politicians. They stated that in this regard their brother, JACK, had recently staged a stag party for the benefit of the Texas Bar Association. They reiterated that their brother, JACK, was a very popular and well known figure among police officials in the city of Dallas, Texas.

As pointed out above, both women requested to be interviewed together and during the course of the interview corrected each other as to the times, dates, and events that took place in their collective lives, and therefore all statements set forth above, can be credited to each. It is noted MARIAN CARROLL at times would break into tears in discussing this situation in Dallas. Both stated they were great admirers of President KENNEDY and feel greatly for his widow and children. Once again they stated that they can offer no plausible reason why their brother shot LEE OSWALD, other than that he was a great admirer of the President and is an emotional man.

Both women commented that they feel their family are very patriotic Americans and are exceedingly happy that their parents had been admitted to this country from Poland, they have felt remorse for relatives that they know stayed behind in the Old Country, whom they have never heard from and assume were murdered by the Nazis.

199

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/631

Mrs. MARIAN CARROLL, 1044 West Loyola Street, sister of JACK RUBY, advised she was born June 30, 1906, at Chicago, Illinois, and has been employed by the United States Treasury, Savings Bond Division, Chicago, for 22 years. Her husband, NATHAN CARROLL, from whom she is separated, is a part time bartender, whose present whereabouts are unknown to her.

She stated she last saw JACK RUBY last summer at the airport, Chicago, for a few hours, when he was returning to Dallas from a business trip to New York, where he was allegedly contacting actors' agents for entertainment for his night club. She saw him about two years ago in Dallas when she stayed there overnight with her brother, SAM RUBY. She visited the Carousel night club that night. She stated that JACK RUBY telephones their home almost every week to inquire about members of the family. He phoned on November 22, 1963, and spoke to her and her brother, HYMAN. He told her he was very upset about the President's assassination, stating that the President was a wonderful man who was doing so much good for everybody. He said he was going to close his place of business out of respect for the President and that he was going to a memorial service to pray for him. She said he did not mention LEE OSWALD and did not indicate that he intended to take any action against him.

She said she had never heard of OSWALD or the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" until the recent newspaper publicity and knew of no connection between her brother JACK and this organization. She said she knew JACK as an extremely patriotic man.

She said that prior to the time JACK entered the U. S. Army, he was a salesman of novelties in the Chicago area for the Earl Products Company owned by his brother EARL. She knew of no trouble which he had ever been in, nor did she ever know him to have any hoodlum associates.

Mrs. CARROLL appeared to be in a highly emotional condition and stated she could not be specific regarding the background of RUBY. She declined to furnish any additional information at this time.

on 11/24/63 at Chicago, IllinoisFile # Dallas 44-1639by Special Agents GEORGE H. PARFET andWILLIAM J. BERWANGER/slDate dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1186

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

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Mrs. HAROLD KAMINSKY, also known as EILEEN KAMINSKY, nee RUBENSTEIN, 6724 North Talman, stated that on November 22, 1963, sometime between 1 and 3 p.m., her brother, JACK RUBY, called her from Dallas, Texas. He was emotionally upset and crying about the assassination of the President. He asked if she had heard the news and how the people in Chicago were taking it. He sounded completely unnerved about the incident and commented he was going to close his business that night. He made no threats against anyone. He thought very highly of the President. He is not known to have been active in politics. During the conversation which lasted about five minutes, she told RUBY to be at the home of their sister, EVA GRANT, about 9 p.m. and she would call. She called her sister later that night, but JACK had gone to the synagogue.

Mrs. KAMINSKY said JACK had resided in Dallas, Texas (Oak Cliff) for the last 17 or 18 years. He was in Chicago for short periods during the illness and decease of their father about five years ago. He also attended her wedding in 1947.

According to Mrs. KAMINSKY, she visited JACK, her sister EVA GRANT, and brother SAMUEL RUBY in Dallas, Texas, during the last two weeks of August, 1963. She traveled round trip by Santa Fe railroad and stayed with her sister, EVA GRANT, while there. She left Chicago on about August 19, 1963, and returned to Chicago, September 1, 1963. While in Dallas, she heard JACK make no radical statements against anyone or any group. He mentioned on several occasions that one RALPH PAUL, a Dallas businessman, was a friend of his. Mrs. KAMINSKY said PAUL was not otherwise identified and that she never met him. JACK seemed to be friendly with and well known to Dallas police officers. While on an automobile ride, a number of policemen waved to him or would yell "Hi, JACK."

Approximately a week before Mrs. KAMINSKY went to Dallas in August, 1963, JACK stopped through Chicago for an hour or so stopover between New York and Dallas. He had been in New York on business to obtain "talent." He was traveling via American Airlines and was visited for a short time at O'Hare Field, Chicago, Illinois.

on 11/24/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # Dallas 44-1639
by Special Agent WILLIAM M. PARKER and
WILLIAM D. WEATHERWAX/sj Date dictated 11/25/63

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DL 44-1639

2

Mrs. KAMINSKY characterized her brother, JACK RUBY, as a patriotic American. To the best of her knowledge, JACK has not been a member of, or has never been associated with, any subversive group or the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." He has never been known to have been arrested or to have associated with hoodlums. JACK RUBY has never mentioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she ~~never~~ heard the name until November 22, 1963.

Mrs. KAMINSKY said she had no knowledge why JACK would shoot LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said it was not like him to do something like that. She suggested that he might have been so emotionally upset and disturbed that he suffered "temporary insanity." She said JACK never referred to possessing a firearm and she never saw a firearm in his possession when in Dallas.

Mrs. KAMINSKY said JACK assumed the surname "RUBY" in the late '40's or early '50's for business reasons. His true surname is RUBENSTEIN. He had a friend named LEON, full name unknown, who died. Out of respect and remembrance of him, he uses "LEON" as a middle name. JACK was born in Chicago, Illinois, and is 52 years of age. He is single and a "confirmed bachelor."

Mrs. KAMINSKY appeared in a highly emotional condition and stated she could not be more specific regarding the background of RUBY. She declined to furnish any additional information at this time.

203

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/29/63

Dr. HYMAN I. RUBENSTEIN, Pediatrician, 2335 West Devon, advised SA NEAFSEY on November 27, 1963 that he is first cousin of JACK RUBY, as his father and JACK RUBY's father were brothers. Stated that he was close to JACK RUBY's family when he first came to this country from Poland in 1920 at the age of twelve. Stated he was closest to JACK RUBY's older brother, HYMEN RUBENSTEIN. Declared that he never treated JACK RUBY's mother as he had not received his degree in medicine by the time she died. Declared he recalled JACK RUBY's mother as running an irregular household. He said she appeared to be a rather disturbed person of poor personal appearance with no incentive for cleaning or cooking. He recalled her goiter condition and believes she was operated on for this condition but cannot recall by whom. He stated that the two families grew further apart and he has maintained contact only with HYMEN RUBENSTEIN. He stated he has not seen JACK RUBY for fifteen or eighteen years, but heard from HYMEN or EVA that JACK was in Dallas, Texas operating a tavern. He said he got impression that over the years that JACK RUBY was not a very fixed person as he seemed to deal in many things rather than have a single occupation.

on 11/27/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639
by Special Agent EDWARD J. NEAFSEY/ejg Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1188

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Date November 26, 1963

Personnel at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, made available a record pertaining to JACK RUBENSTEIN, Serial Number 36666107, showing that he was inducted into the U. S. Army Air Corps on May 21, 1943, and entered on active duty May 28, 1943, at Camp Grant, Illinois. He was honorably discharged February 21, 1946, as a Private First Class at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, by reason of demobilization.

RUBENSTEIN served in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, inactive status, from May 21, 1943, to May 27, 1943.

His military occupation was reflected as airplane engine mechanic and his civilian occupation as manager-owner and salesman, Earl Products Company, location not shown. It was also reflected in this record that the Earl Products Company was engaged in the sale of novelties and premiums.

During his period of service RUBENSTEIN was stationed at the following places:

June 4, 1943, to June 9, 1943 - Company B, 1633 SU, Camp Grant, Illinois.

June 10, 1943 to September 3, 1943 - Company AAP, Military Police, Recruit Training Center, Keesler Field, Mississippi.

September 5, 1943, to February 15, 1944 - 793 TSS, Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina.

February 15, 1944, to March 23, 1944 - 18th AAF Technical Training Detachment, Republic Aviation Corps, Farmingdale, New York.

April 26, 1944, to June 7, 1944 - D-2 Static Crew Section, Bluthenthal Field, North Carolina.

June 9, 1944, to November 27, 1945 - 114th Air Force Base Unit (B), Chatham Field, Georgia.

November 27, 1945, to December 7, 1945 - 301st Air Force

2
SL 44-496

Base, Drew Field, Florida.

December 8, 1945, to February 17, 1946 - 300th Air Force Base, Tampa, Florida.

On February 17, 1946, RUBENSTEIN was transferred from Tampa, Florida, to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he was discharged.

Service records reflect RUBENSTEIN on furlough on the following dates:

March 24, 1944, to April 11, 1944.

November 5 to 18, 1944.

May 5 to 24, 1945.

December 15, 1945, to January 2, 1946.

RUBENSTEIN had no foreign service. He was awarded the World War II Victory Medal, American Theater Ribbon, and Good Conduct Medal.

His character and efficiency ratings ranged from unknown to excellent. There was no record of any courts-martial or absence without official leave.

RUBENSTEIN's record reflected he was qualified as a sharpshooter with carbine M-1 rifle on February 10, 1944, while assigned Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina.

The record listed RUBENSTEIN's date and place of birth as March 25, 1911, at Chicago, Illinois. His education was listed as one year of high school and his marital status was single. The following relatives were listed:

Parents	JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN, father, and FANNIE RUTKOWSKI RUBENSTEIN, mother
Brothers	HYMAN RUBENSTEIN and EARL RUBENSTEIN
Sisters	EILEEN RUBENSTEIN and MARIAN RUBENSTEIN

All of the above relatives were listed as residing at 3650 Lexington, Chicago, Illinois, which was the same address as that shown for JACK RUBENSTEIN in his service record.

220

On 11/25/63 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 44-496
by ASAC DONALD W. MORLEY and
IC LEONARD LEWIS:gm Date dictated 11/26/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/29/63

ABE COHN, President, Sangamon Paper Grading Company, 1613 West 15th Street, who resides at 7301 Sheridan Road, phone SHeldrake 3-2539, was interviewed and advised as follows:

While all were approximately ten to twelve years of age, COHN resided at 1132 Sacramento Boulevard, JACK RUBENSTEIN at 1127 Sacramento, and LEON R. COOKE at 1132 Sacramento. RUBENSTEIN came from a large fatherless family, and was always bustling work. COHN and COOKE had fathers who made it possible for them to receive additional education, while RUBENSTEIN was always working to support his mother.

After COOKE received his law degree, he organized the Waste Material Handler's Union. COHN advised RUBENSTEIN was an organizer for COOKE and the only other employee of the union known to COHN.

COHN could not recall exact dates, but remembered the union was organized during the mid-thirties after the National Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional. COHN had lost track of RUBENSTEIN after the COHN family had moved from the area while they were still in school.

COHN took over his father's business and was running an open shop. RUBENSTEIN, without COHN'S knowledge, started organizing COHN'S employees into the union.

COHN discovered RUBENSTEIN talking to his employees in front of their place of business, and it was then he became aware that RUBENSTEIN was acting as an organizer for COOKE.

COHN'S business was organized as a union shop and thereafter RUBENSTEIN was in regular contact with COHN while acting as the union representative. This continued for a couple of years until COOKE was killed, probably during the late 1930's. After COOKE'S death, the union movement and the plant became disorganized, but some months later RUBENSTEIN appeared at the plant and advised COHN he was re-organizing the employees, presumably in the same union. RUBENSTEIN was at the plant regularly for a few weeks, but complained to COHN that his "heart was not in it" speaking

2

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

of the new union. He told COHN he was going to quit the union. COHN did not know anyone besides RUBENSTEIN connected with the reorganization of the union.

COHN claimed only hearsay knowledge of RUBENSTEIN thereafter. He said he had not seen or talked with RUBENSTEIN since long before World War II. He had heard from an unrecalled source that after RUBENSTEIN got out of the service, he settled in Dallas. He seemed to recall that RUBENSTEIN had been in Texas while in the service and decided to settle there.

COHN said to his knowledge, RUBENSTEIN was not involved in organized crime or the rackets and pointed out that RUBENSTEIN always was a poor man, never lived expensively or wore good clothing or drove an automobile.

COHN said the only thing he knew RUBENSTEIN to do in addition to union organizing was to sell gadget and premium type objects. COHN observed that RUBENSTEIN always had been emotional and was "soft hearted", but never indicated he could be vicious. COHN considered RUBENSTEIN a true, loyal American, who had never had anything to do with movements such as Communism.

COHN commented that RUBENSTEIN had been fatherless, and the shock of the assassination and knowledge that the KENNEDY children would also be without a father, could have motivated the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

on 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # _____
by Special Agent CLEMENT J. HOOD & ROGER J. GRATTAN/cjr 221 Date dictated 11/26/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date November 29, 1963

ERWIN HORWITZ, 6922 Jeffery, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed at his office room 1702, 130 North Wells Street. He advised that he is the building commissioner of Cook County Illinois. He furnished information concerning JACK RUBENSTEIN as follows:

He knows JACK RUBENSTEIN as SPARKY and last saw him and lost touch with him approximately 15 years ago. He was born in 1911, the same year of birth for RUBENSTEIN. Both lived in the same neighborhood in the vicinity of Peoria Street and Roosevelt Road and later in an area further west near Roosevelt Road in what became known as the Lawndale area.

He described SPARKY as a likeable and personable but terribly excitable person, not stable in temperament. He said that SPARKY was active physically and was prone to engage in arguments usually about sporting events and if the argument did not go to his liking, he was liable to use his fists or pick up a stick or any other weapon that came to his immediate attention. He said, in short, that SPARKY was quickly moved to violence but when the altercation was over, he immediately returned to his usual likeable self. He said that SPARKY was always a "hustler" and a good salesman. He said that he remembers SPARKY being present at almost all sporting events and particularly at the fights which years ago, were held at Marigold Gardens in Chicago. He said that SPARKY always had tickets to every sporting event and that as long as he can remember, SPARKY scalped tickets to fights, baseball and football games, etcetera. He said that SPARKY never, to his knowledge, stole anything, never carried a gun, nor did he associate with any of the persons from the old neighborhood who later became known in varying degrees as criminals.

He recalled one instance that probably occurred when SPARKY was age 15, when SPARKY attempted to sneak into the Dempsey - Tunney fight and a police man hit him in the head causing a rather severe injury that required hospitalization. He said that his memory was indistinct but that he recalled that SPARKY had a metal plate installed in his head as a result of this injury. He said that SPARKY's older brother, TINY, is the only person that he knows that might have first hand information about this injury.

on 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent ROBERT L. BAKER/jn Date dictated 11/28/63

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2

DL 44-1639

He stated that he considered the RUBENSTEIN family to be persons of good character and the only one that he knew other than SPARKY was his older brother named TINY, whose address is now not known to him. He said that he did not know that RUBENSTEIN was even residing in Dallas until he became aware of this through recent news broadcasts.

224

1Date 11/26/63

MORRIE KELLMAN, 6929 North Kenneth Avenue, Skokie, Illinois, Owner and President of Globe Glass Manufacturing Company, 235 East 33rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA GEORGE M. WOODLEY he was acquainted with JACK RUBENSTEIN but has not seen nor heard from him since 1946. He said he first met RUBENSTEIN about 1930 when they were both kids in the same neighborhood (Lawndale Avenue and Roosevelt Road), on the west side of Chicago. KELLMAN said he knew RUBENSTEIN only by this name and indicated the name JACK RUBY was not known to him. He said that during the late 1930's RUBENSTEIN would pick fights with anyone showing a Pro-Nazi attitude and whenever he would hear of a German Bund meeting being held, he would go to the place and attempt to break up the meeting. He would take on all comers and could hold his own against two or three others bigger than he. KELLMAN said he never knew RUBENSTEIN to carry a gun and never heard that he had ever carried a gun. He said RUBENSTEIN was in the novelty business in Chicago with his brother and was known to sell novelty items at various sporting events in Chicago, and was also known to be engaged in the scalping of tickets at various sporting events. He said that RUBENSTEIN spent a period of time in the U. S. Army and advised that he knows of no communist affiliation or connection on the part of RUBENSTEIN and to his knowledge he had no connection with the hoodlum element. KELLMAN said that RUBENSTEIN was a great admirer of former President FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT but knew nothing additional of his political feelings because he last saw RUBENSTEIN about 1946. KELLMAN said he has had no contact with RUBENSTEIN since he left Chicago and further stated that he does not know of any connection RUBENSTEIN may have had with a union in Chicago. He said the only business that he recalls RUBENSTEIN being in was that of the novelty business and the scalping of tickets. KELLMAN knew nothing about any contacts EVE GRANT may have had.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, IllinoisFile # CO 44-645
DL 44-1639by Special Agent GEORGE M. WOODLEY/ejgDate dictated 11/25/63

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1Date 11/26/63

BEN EPSTEIN, was interviewed at his residence, 4420 West Lunt, Lincolnwood, Illinois, and advised as follows:

EPSTEIN advised that he personally was a bookmaker until approximately 1951 and that he is now retired, managing real estate holdings. He has known JACK RUBENSTEIN, better known to him by the nickname Sparky, since his high school days. He believes Sparky may have been in the same high school class. Both lived in the old Roosevelt Road-Lawndale neighborhood, which is now occupied by Negro residents. He first recalled having become acquainted with Sparky at a barber shop and at the Lawndale Pool Room, both utilized as neighborhood hangouts.

Sometime in the early 1930's, he and Sparky were together on a joint business venture wherein they had radio programs printed and sold these programs from a newsstand at Van Buren and State Streets in Chicago. He advised that they did this with a City permit secured by a brother-in-law who was at that time a precinct captain in the old neighborhood. He said that he recalled that Sparky on one other occasion was involved in a minor amount of trouble for selling Christmas wreaths or something of this nature on the sidewalk without a permit.

EPSTEIN said that Sparky did not drink or smoke, but was "sort of a health nut", who spent a lot of time at the Young Men's Christian Association. He said that Sparky was likeable, personable and was the type who knew many many people. He said the most apt description would be the word "gregarious". He said also that Sparky had a quick temper, but was not likely to pick a fight, but on the other hand was quick to accept any challenge regardless of the odds against him. He said that after the war, possibly in 1945 or 1946, he heard that somebody in Chicago loaned Sparky a relatively small amount of money which Sparky planned to use in going into the candy business. He said he never did know any more about Sparky's business or personal affairs and to the best of his knowledge, he last saw Sparky or at least knew something about him in 1941 or 1952 in Chicago. He said that he was definitely aware that Sparky was in Dallas and he had heard that he was successful there and was under the impression that he owned one or more taverns in Dallas. He said that, because Sparky grew up in the old Lawndale neighborhood and because of Sparky's gregarious nature, Sparky would undoubtedly know most of the persons of his immediate

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, IllinoisFile # DL 44-1639by Special Agent ROBERT L. BAKER /cjrDate dictated 11/25/63

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2

DL 44-1639

generation, both good and bad, who came from that area. He said, however, that Sparky, though he might become involved in things of a shady nature, was definitely not a hoodlum. He did not carry a gun, he did not become involved in burglaries or robberies and to his knowledge never expressed any particular interest in any political philosophy. He said that Sparky did have a tendency to be quick tempered, intense in his likes and dislikes and a strong affinity for being "where the action was".

EPSTEIN said that he was watching television when the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was portrayed and that he did not at first recognize RUBENSTEIN, but when the name was verified on news broadcasts and the program was replayed, he was able to recognize the person who shot OSWALD as his former acquaintance, RUBENSTEIN. He said that the realization that the perpetrator of this deed was a person within his acquaintance came as a physical blow. He said he knew nothing about EVA GRANT.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 29, 1963

RALPH KAPLAN, 6214 North Washtenaw, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed in the office of the Building Commissioner of Cook County, room 1702, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois.

He advised as follows:

He grew up in the old Roosevelt Road-Halstead neighborhood, later moving to Lawndale, further west on Roosevelt Road. He advised that because he was the same age and from the same locality, he knew JACK RUBENSTEIN by his nickname, SPARKY. He characterized RUBENSTEIN as likeable, gregarious, physically active, unstable and temperamental, quickly moved to violent acts or words. He said that RUBENSTEIN was never criminally inclined or interested in politics to his knowledge. He said that he was simply a salesman of various products selling in a style usually referred to as "hustling" in the Chicago area. He said that he would find it inconceivable to believe that RUBENSTEIN had any criminal connections and he said that he had no knowledge of RUBENSTEIN's activities since he left the Chicago area a number of years ago.

on 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent ROBERT L. BAKER/in Date dictated 11/28/63

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229

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/27/63

SAM GORDON, 755 Crescent Drive, Palm Springs, California, owner of seven restaurants operated under the name, Sam's, in Sacramento and San Francisco, with office address, 1626 "J" Street, Sacramento, advised on November 26, 1963, as follows:

GORDON, in 1931, met JACK RUBENSTEIN, also known as SPARKY, working around the baseball park, Chicago, Illinois, where they were both selling novelties and scalping tickets to the games. SPARKY lived with his parents, names and address not recalled. SPARKY and GORDON double dated and went to dances together. GORDON could not recall the names of any of their associates.

In 1935, GORDON moved to San Francisco, and by chance, again ran into SPARKY, and they renewed their friendship. SPARKY lived in San Francisco with his sister, EVA (LNU), at some cheap apartment house, address not recalled, which apartments had a common dining room for all the tenants. GORDON recalled seeing EVA around the dining room, but did not know her associates or employment. During this period, SPARKY was employed as a door-to-door daily newspaper subscription solicitor, and had five or six boys working for him, who also resided at the same apartment house. GORDON could not recall any of their names. SPARKY returned to Chicago in 1940, and GORDON has not seen or heard from him since.

He did hear, some years ago, from an unrecalled source, that SPARKY had a "spot" called Silver Spur in Dallas, Texas, but GORDON has never been in Dallas, and does not know any of his associates there. SPARKY, during the time GORDON knew him, never exhibited any extremist or radical views, never carried a gun, was not mixed up in any illegal activity, never exhibited any particular interest in political activities, and never started any arguments or fights even though he was quite "good" with the fists. Neither SPARKY nor his sister, EVA, was ever mixed up with AL CAPONE or anyone in that group, and was not forced out of Chicago by the underworld. SPARKY always

2
LA 44-895

associated with "Jewish" people, but never exhibited any great interest in religion. GORDON recalled SPARKY as a clean cut, honest kid, and said he would stake his life that SPARKY had no connections or contacts with anyone concerning his killing LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

It is GORDON's belief that, because of his being upset emotionally over the death of the President and being in a position, he, without malice or forethought, had, on the spur of the moment, shot OSWALD. Mr. GORDON said he wanted to cooperate in every way possible with the FBI, especially since his brother-in-law, JACK FLEMING, is an FBI Agent in Seattle, Washington.

On 11/26/63 at Palm Springs, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA J. CLAYTON TAYLOR:jab Date dictated 11/26/63
237

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232

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

1

DON GLASS, Owner of Daniel Imports, Randolph and State Streets, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information:

GLASS said he knew a SPARKY RUBENSTEIN or RUBY during the 1930's and part of the 1940's. He said this relationship was casual and developed when RUBENSTEIN used to drop into a novelty store which GLASS operated on State Street. He said RUBY was quick-tempered and would fight if insulted. RUBY was a known ticket scalper and primarily made his living by this means. On occasion, RUBY would peddle cheap costume jewelry. GLASS said that he was extremely surprised when RUBENSTEIN was named as OSWALD's killer.

GLASS described RUBY as a "character" and certainly not the type of person who would ever use firearms. He said RUBY was a "lone wolf" and fancied himself as a "lady's man." GLASS knew of no close associates RUBY might have had in Chicago and knows of no criminal element with whom RUBY might associate. GLASS said RUBY never discussed politics or belonged to any organizations as far as GLASS knew. GLASS said RUBY hated the name SPARKY and would fight if called it.

GLASS said he had no information regarding RUBY's last residence, employments, or family relationships, except for the aforementioned items. He said RUBY lived somewhere on Chicago's West Side and frequented a restaurant called Lavndale, located near Roosevelt and Independence Streets. RUBY was also seen at the Glass Hat Bar in the Hotel Congress.

GLASS said that a good friend of RUBY's during the 1930's was SAM GORDON, owner of a chain of restaurants in Sacramento and San Francisco, California, called "Sam's Kaufbrau." GORDON is reportedly identical with the person who paid \$5,000 for the baseball which ROGER MARIS hit for his 61st home run. GLASS said that GORDON is very wealthy. GLASS said that he recalled GORDON's name when someone remarked that a wealthy Californian was going to get RUBY out on bond. GLASS stated that this particular rumor reportedly originated from a radio newscast made on November 25, 1963. He said if this rumor were true GORDON would be the logical person because of his close relationship with RUBY in the past.

GLASS stated he has no information regarding RUBY's activities after he left Chicago in 1946.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent RICHARD BARRY SMITH & SANFORD A. MOEN Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1196

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-27-63

On November 25, 1963, SOLLIE ZIV, co-owner of ZIV'S Theatre Ticket Sales, 159 North Dearborn, advised SA RICHARD BARRY SMITH and SANFORD A. MOEN that he was a casual acquaintance of RUBY's during the 1930's and early 1940's. ZIV said he became acquainted with RUBY when he (ZIV) had a ticket sales office at 111 North Clark.

ZIV said RUBY ran around with a crowd who never had any money but were always trying to "make a buck" by scalping tickets or peddling cheap watches or jewelry. ZIV described RUBY as a "small timer" who never had anything. He said RUBY was a "lone wolf" and had a quick temper. On one occasion in 1956, he hit ZIV's brother, LEO ZIV, without provocation.

RUBY reportedly lived on Chicago's West Side, near Morgan and Roosevelt in the 1930's and attended Smyth Grammar school, 13th and Blue Island.

He allegedly was a gambler but his primary income was from ticket scalping at football and baseball games. RUBY was never in any difficulty while in Chicago so far as ZIV knew. He said RUBY worried about his dress and tried to be immaculate at all times.

ZIV said he never heard any rumors that RUBY was forced to leave Chicago. He said he doubted whether RUBY was the type that associated with Chicago's underworld. RUBY never discussed politics with ZIV nor did he appear interested in it.

ZIV emphasized that his relationship was most casual and he has no information regarding RUBY's family, close associates or other employment aside from that previously mentioned.

He said he has not seen RUBY since the middle 1940's, but heard he had gone to Dallas to work for his sister in a night club.

ZIV expressed surprise that RUBY was involved in any shooting as he, "is not the type."

on 11-26-63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent RICHARD BARRY SMITH & SANFORD A. MOEN Date dictated 11-27-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1197

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/631

HARRY SOLAVIT, 4754 Clarendon, advised that he has known JACK "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN and family practically all his life.

He related his most frequent contact with SPARKY occurred while both were employed as newspaper subscription salesmen in the San Francisco, California, area, between the years 1936 and 1939. He recalled that he met SPARKY and his sister EVA GRANT in San Francisco about 1936, at which time SPARKY and his sister were at first employed by the San Francisco Call - Bulletin Newspaper and later by the San Francisco Examiner Newspaper.

He related SPARKY left San Francisco about 1938 and he did not see him again until he saw him in Chicago right after World War II, where SPARKY was engaged in a business known as Earl Products, with his brothers EARL and SAM RUBENSTEIN. He stated Earl Products manufactured and sold miscellaneous items such as salt and pepper shakers, screw driver sets, etc. He said SPARKY subsequently left this business following a family dispute and went to Dallas, Texas, where his sister, EVA GRANT, had opened a night club. He related he is not certain when SPARKY went to Dallas, but believes it may have been in 1947 or 1948.

He recalled that he loaned EVA GRANT \$500 to help her open the Dallas night club and SPARKY was not yet in Dallas when he went there in 1947 to see EVA and the club. He advised he did not see SPARKY again until SPARKY's father died and he saw SPARKY at the funeral in Chicago. He said his last personal contact with SPARKY occurred in Chicago about one year after the funeral.

He stated he has never known SPARKY to have had any hoodlum connections or associates and he related he has never known SPARKY to belong to any subversive or hate group type organization. He said to his knowledge SPARKY RUBENSTEIN never gambled, smoked or drank in excess. He said he heard that SPARKY had had some connection with a union in Chicago before he went to San Francisco, but he does not know what that connection may have been.

SOLAVIT was unable to furnish the identity of any associates of SPARKY not already known and interviewed.

on 11/27/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
CG 44-645
by Special Agent ROBERT L. MALONE/atd Date dictated 11/27/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/29/63

MAURY CAHN, Twenty East Delaware, Chicago, advised SA ROBERT L. BUCKINGHAM on November 24, 1963, that he is a former associate of RUBY. Both, he and RUBY, used to double date. CAHN could not recall RUBY ever being associated with the union, nor could he recall RUBY being connected in any way with the shooting. CAHN advised that the name of LEON COOKE was unfamiliar to him. CAHN added that of all the people he knew, RUBY was the least likely to be associated with violence.

CAHN recalled that RUBY, at one time, worked for his uncle in approximately 1934 or 1936 in a clothing store located near Halsted Street and Roosevelt Road in Chicago. After this employment, he sold premium items, that is, such things as razor blades, and so forth.

CAHN used to see RUBY regularly as both would attend the fights at Marigold gardens, Chicago, every Monday night. CAHN advised that HAROLD RYAN, member, Illinois State Boxing Commission, IRA COLITZ, owner of the Clover Bar, and LOUIS SCHMITZ were friends of RUBY. In fact, the last time CAHN saw RUBY was at the Clover Bar about five years ago. RUBY at the time was interested in booking an entertainer and was inquiring of COLITZ and CAHN whom he could contact in New York.

on 11/24/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639
by Special Agent S ROBERT L. BUCKINGHAM/ejs Date dictated 11/28/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/29/63

HARRY M. EPSTEIN, 3141 Kilpatrick, advised that he became acquainted with JACK RUBY in Chicago in the late 1920's, when they were both about 18 years of age. They were close friends until approximately 1940, when they drifted apart.

EPSTEIN stated he has seen RUBY no more than five times in the last 20 years, the last time being about five or six years ago when they had a very brief conversation upon the occasion of RUBY'S visit to Chicago to attend the funeral of RUBY'S father, JOSEPH.

EPSTEIN recalled that RUBY made his living as a young man in Chicago by scalping tickets, later becoming engaged in a business venture in Chicago with his brother, EARL, manufacturing aluminum salt and pepper shakers. This business was reportedly quite successful, but eventually RUBY sold out his interest to his brother EARL and went to Dallas where he went into business with his sister, EVA, who was already established there in the night club business.

EPSTEIN stated that RUBY was not a gambler and was never known by him to be involved in any gambling or other criminal activity or association and that to the best of his knowledge, he left Chicago for Dallas voluntarily. EPSTEIN described RUBY as a fairly even tempered individual and not one who would pick a fight with anyone, but who would rather avoid a fight if he could.

EPSTEIN stated he never visited RUBY in Dallas and has no direct knowledge of any of RUBY'S activities there. He stated the only other person known to him to have been close to RUBY was one MARTIN GIMPLE, who died approximately one and one-half years ago. EPSTEIN recalled that GIMPLE had maintained his friendship and association with RUBY until his death and was understood to have lived off and on with RUBY in Dallas prior to the time of his death.

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File #
EDWARD H. WACHHOLZ &
by Special Agent GARRETT M. DUEL/cjr Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1200

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/29/63

HERSHEY COLVIN, Bartender, Verilgo Key Club, Lawrence and Broadway, owned by JOE BOCELINO, small-time Chicago hoodlum, advised he was long-time associate of JACK RUBENSTEIN and served in the U. S. Air Force with RUBENSTEIN while both stationed at Keesler, Mississippi. COLVIN stated, upon return from Air Force, he ran Show Time Lounge at Madison and Ramlin, during which time lounge was frequented by RUBENSTEIN'S sister, EVE GRANT and RUBENSTEIN. COLVIN described RUBENSTEIN as a "hustler", who sold numerous cheap types of merchandises in an attempt to make a profit.

COLVIN stated RUBENSTEIN is definitely not connected with Chicago outfit and was a person of good moral standards, although he did display a quick temper on occasions. From his knowledge he, RUBENSTEIN, COLVIN stated in his opinion, was loyal to his country without qualification. He volunteered that RUBENSTEIN, who had a sensitive nature, most probably simply "flipped his lid", subsequent to the assassination of the President and in a fit of passion did what he thought was right in taking the life of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. COLVIN concluded by stating that RUBENSTEIN, during the time he had known him was positively not a radical or extremist, but a loyal citizen of the United States.

CG 44-645

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
JOHN R. BASSETT &
by Special Agent EUGENE I. SATHER /cjr Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1201

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/28/63

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LEONARD PATRICK, 2820 West Jarlath, was interviewed regarding any knowledge of JACK RUBENSTEIN. (It is noted that on November 24, 1963, information was received to the effect that PATRICK ran RUBENSTEIN out of Chicago).

PATRICK advised he had known RUBENSTEIN as a neighborhood chum, who was about two years older than PATRICK. Both attended Shepherd Grammar School, located at Fillmore and Francisco Streets, but were not close friends.

PATRICK frequently saw RUBENSTEIN in the neighborhood and always spoke with him, as did everyone else who grew up in the west side.

PATRICK said he actually had little to do with RUBENSTEIN after they got out of grammar school. PATRICK was in prison from 1933 to 1940 and, upon his release, heard that RUBENSTEIN had been involved in the investigation into the murder of LEON COOKE "but had been cleared." He heard that this investigation was the reason RUBENSTEIN left Chicago is about 1939.

PATRICK claimed he knew nothing about RUBENSTEIN until after the war when he was selling premium items, such as salt shakers, with his brother, whose name PATRICK did not know. PATRICK did not know that RUBENSTEIN had been in the service during the war. He did state he was certain RUBENSTEIN had never operated a book or had anything else to do with any racket. PATRICK stated that "no matter how much you investigate, you'll never learn nothing, as he had nothing to do with nothing."

PATRICK denied having anything to do with running RUBENSTEIN out of Chicago after World War II and said RUBENSTEIN just found something better elsewhere. PATRICK said that if RUBENSTEIN had any racket he would never have left Chicago, and said further if RUBENSTEIN had been run out of town he would never have returned periodically as PATRICK said he heard RUBENSTEIN did. PATRICK said he had last seen RUBENSTEIN about ten or twelve years ago and had heard that he had been back to Chicago since that time to visit relatives. PATRICK said their friendship was not such that they would visit each other, but if they met on the street, they would visit.

PATRICK said he had never been in Dallas, Texas, but he had heard RUBENSTEIN had a joint there. He did not know RUBY's sister,

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

2

as did not know whether RUBENSTEIN's sister was involved with him financially. PATRICK did not know the sister was in Dallas until he read it in the papers.

PATRICK has never heard of any connection RUBENSTEIN might have had at the Dallas Police Department.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

by Special Agent a MARLIN H. MOORE & ROGER J. GRATTAN/ash Date dictated 11/28/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/29/63

MIKE NEMZIN, 6332 North Mozart, Chicago, sole proprietor, Weiner's Department Store, 1548 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, advised that he knew JACK RUBENSTEIN, also known as Sparky, through RUBENSTEIN'S brother, EARL. NEMZIN stated JACK RUBENSTEIN frequented the New Lawndale Pool Room on Chicago's West Side and also frequented Marcy Center, Sixteenth and Avers and Sixteenth and Springfield Streets, where the West Side Jewish crowd gather.

NEMZIN stated that while he knew JACK RUBENSTEIN, JACK never was steadily employed, but was a ticket scalper and sold pennants and other peddler's items at sporting events. This was during a period from the late 1930's to early 1940's. The following people were in the New Lawndale Pool Room crowd: BARNEY ROSS, MARTY ERIT, a used car dealer now known as the "Sultan of Swap" on a Chicago television station, and IRA COLITZ. NEMZIN could not further identify COLITZ.

NEMZIN knew of no hoodlum connection of JACK RUBENSTEIN and of no hoodlum activities on the part of JACK RUBENSTEIN. NEMZIN stated that he, JACK RUBENSTEIN and others in the New Lawndale Pool Room crowd had broken up Bundist meetings on the West Side during the late 1930's, but other than those activities, knew of no violence on the part of JACK RUBENSTEIN and stated that he never knew JACK RUBENSTEIN to carry a gun during this period. NEMZIN stated EVE RUBENSTEIN was in Dallas, Texas, at the time JACK RUBENSTEIN went to Dallas to be with his sister. NEMZIN knows no associate of EVE RUBENSTEIN past or present.

on 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
FRANCIS M. HERWOOD &
THOMAS B. LANDESS/cjr by Special Agent Date dictated 11/26/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/26/63

DONALD MEDLVEINE, Manager, New Chez Paree Corporation, 4000 North Wabash Avenue, residence, Apartment 52 0, 2801 North Sheridan, Chicago, advised he grew up with JACK RUBENSTEIN in the Maxwell Street area of Chicago and that he last saw RUBENSTEIN in 1948. He said he recalls RUBENSTEIN as an individual who was selling novelties on the streets in this area. He said RUBENSTEIN'S father was known as "Poppa Joe" and was a neighborhood carpenter and drunk.

MEDLVEINE stated that he had heard that RUBENSTEIN had been a fanatic in regard to the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, however, was not aware of his feelings toward the late President KENNEDY.

MEDLVEINE stated that RUBENSTEIN'S reason for leaving Chicago was that he was very close to his sister who resided in Dallas, and decided to go to Dallas to live with her.

MEDLVEINE had no knowledge of RUBENSTEIN'S political activities or any connection with a labor union in Chicago. MEDLVEINE was of the opinion that RUBENSTEIN was not the type of individual who could have perpetrated such an act as killing OSWALD and it was quite a shock to him to learn of this act. To his knowledge, the only individuals who might have some background on RUBENSTEIN would be JAY SCHATZ who is now the General Manager for radio station WYMR, Chicago, Illinois, and DAVE HALPER, who is working in some capacity at the Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
EUGENE I. SATHER /cjr by Special Agent Date dictated 11/25/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/26/63

JERRY FEINGOLD, 2904 West Greenleaf, co-owner of Shoppers Corner, 150 North State Street, Chicago, furnished the following information:

FEINGOLD advised that he was a casual acquaintance of JACK RUBENSTEIN, also known to him as RUBY and SPARKY, from 1933 to 1941 and in 1946. He stressed that his acquaintanceship was only casual and consisted in seeing RUBY at various hangouts and in attendance at Chicago sporting events. FEINGOLD could not recall any hangout in particular, but recalled that these were restaurants, pool rooms and the like. FEINGOLD said RUBY was a reputed ticket scalper and this was his only source of income so far as he knew. He said RUBY used to frequent the Glass Hat, located in the Congress Hotel, 520 South Michigan, Chicago, but he does not know anyone there who would be acquainted with RUBY. RUBY also frequented the Lawndale Restaurant, located near Roosevelt and Independence Streets. Occasionally RUBY could be observed in attendance at the fights held in the Marigold Gardens. FEINGOLD stated RUBY fancied himself a "lady's man". He was also a reputed gate crusher at baseball and football games. FEINGOLD said that RUBY was always broke and never had any substantial funds. RUBY was described as a "nice fellow" who did not associate with any of the known hoodlums in Chicago's West Side where he lived nor was RUBY ever active in any political affairs. FEINGOLD knew of no organization or groups to which RUBY belonged.

FEINGOLD expressed surprise that RUBY was involved in any shooting incident as he had "too much common sense for that". FEINGOLD stated he knows of no one in Chicago who may know RUBY aside from FEINGOLD's former business partner, DAN GLASS, owner of Daniel's Imports near Randolph and State Streets. FEINGOLD also said he has no knowledge as to RUBY's past residence, employments, close associates, or family relationships.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
by Special Agent RICHARD BARRY SMITH & SANFORD A. MOEN/sab Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1205

1Date 11/26/63

THEODORE H. SHULMAN, President, Sanatex Corporation, 2321 North Wolcott, and Executive Director of the Waste Trade Industries, Chicago, advised that he became acquainted with JACK RUBENSTEIN approximately thirty years ago, at which time RUBENSTEIN was employed as an organizer with the Waste Material Handlers Federal Labor Union. RUBENSTEIN always exhibited a "highly emotional attitude", and seemed to get "overly excited about things that did not go his way". Specifically he recalled RUBENSTEIN advocated the union strike at the smallest provocation.

RUBENSTEIN, in late 1930's or early 1940's, left the union, after it was taken over by PAUL DORFMAN, and spent three or four years around Chicago, "scratching for a living". He recalled RUBENSTEIN, after leaving the union, sold tickets for sporting events and was known to him as a scalper. RUBENSTEIN had no connections with the organized criminal or hoodlum element, and was "very little" in his ticket selling operations. RUBENSTEIN once spoke of a sister in Dallas and indicated he had a brother in Chicago, names unknown.

He has seen RUBENSTEIN only on about two occasions in the last twenty years and on each occasion he ran into RUBENSTEIN in the Chicago Loop area. SHULMAN stated he has not seen or heard from RUBENSTEIN in the past five to ten years.

RUBENSTEIN had to leave the union because "of his temperament" in that he, RUBENSTEIN, would get so excited when he handled a complaint from a union member he would threaten to call a strike and shut down a company before the grievance could be discussed. SHULMAN said he could not furnish any further specific information regarding RUBENSTEIN, but commented RUBENSTEIN "had a good heart and seemed to do as much as he possibly could to help his family".

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent WILLIAM L. BAILEY /cjr Date dictated 11/25/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

1

Date 11/28/63

by them throughout her stay in Dallas.

BEN KAY, a former Chicago Policeman and president of the Rogers Park Ford Agency, was contacted and KAY advised that he knew JACK (SPARKY) RUBY casually in the late 1930's as a person in his neighborhood. RUBY was known by KAY to frequent the Lawndale Pool Room and other neighborhood hang-outs in the vicinity of Roosevelt Road and Lawndale Avenue.

KAY has not seen RUBY nor had any person contact with him since RUBY left Chicago in approximately 1947, but he has had contact with the Chicago members of the RUBENSTEIN family.

HAROLD KAMINSKY, a brother-in-law of JACK RUBY, is employed by KAY as an auditor on a one-day-a-month basis. Other members of the RUBENSTEIN family have been introduced as automobile purchasers.

In the late 1930's, RUBY was known to KAY as a scalper and a hustler who was always looking to "make a buck". KAY did not know RUBY to be a member of any "hate" group, subversive organization or a member of the Chicago hoodlum element. KAY stated that to the best of his knowledge, RUBY was "not connected".

Prior to departing the Chicago area, JACK RUBY was in business with EARL RUBENSTEIN, his brother. JACK and EARL had a falling out over business matters resulting in JACK'S divorcing himself from the business and leaving the Chicago area. JACK RUBY presumably traveled to the West Coast and remained there. KAY has not had any personal contact with JACK RUBY since his departure, but has been advised concerning him by members of the family.

According to KAY, EARL RUBENSTEIN was confined to the Elmer Veterans Hospital, Chicago, for a one week period approximately a year ago. He was hospitalized due to a suicide threat. JACK RUBY'S sister, Mrs. KAMINSKY, made a trip to Dallas, Texas, and on returning to Chicago, remarked to KAY about the preferential treatment afforded her by the Dallas Police Department. She mentioned that due to her relationship with JACK RUBY, she was met at the place by the Dallas Police and given the "VIP treatment"

on 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
ROBERT L. WALONE &
AUGUST C. KEMPF/cjr Date dictated 11/26/63
by Special Agent

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247

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/631

MR. ART PETACQUE, reporter, Chicago Sun Times, advised relative to his article appearing on page 4 of November 25, 1963, issue of the Chicago Sun Times, captioned "Ruby a Misguided Patriot, Kin Say Here", he interviewed RUBY's brothers HYMAN and EARL RUBENSTEIN November 24, 1963. They told him their brother killed LEE OSWALD for only one reason, "He's a good patriotic American, and he got carried away". They said that they telephoned their sister, MRS. EVA GRANT in Dallas immediately after hearing that RUBY had slain OSWALD and she related RUBY came to her home immediately after President KENNEDY was assassinated. He broke down and cried at MRS. KENNEDY's anguish. They said he had no doubt that OSWALD killed the President and he believed OSWALD would be put in a mental institution. He felt this was not enough and he wanted to avenge MRS. KENNEDY. They related that RUBY had contributed to President KENNEDY's campaign fund and he believed President KENNEDY was the Nation's greatest leader. HYMAN told PETACQUE that RUBY would not kill OSWALD to become a hero, he did it to set an example of how a person like OSWALD should be punished. RUBY's brothers and other people acquainted with him related that RUBY was an ardent admirer of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and would fight with anyone who made a slurring remark about ROOSEVELT.

PETACQUE said he knew RUBY around 20 years and that about 17 years ago, he went to Dallas to manage a tavern for his sister and later became owner of this tavern. He believed RUBY changed his name because of anti-semitism in Dallas and not because of anything he had done in Chicago. He recalls that RUBY grew up in the Roosevelt Avenue area of Chicago where hoodlums lived and operated and that like anyone living in that area, he was acquainted with most of the hoodlums. He believes RUBY never closely associated with any hoodlums and recalls that he never got himself involved in any serious trouble; at most, he was involved in a punch board operation but never was arrested in this regard. He had the reputation of a street brawler. He never had a steady job but occupied himself as ticket scalper, salesman of assorted goods, small-time promoter, program hawker at sports events, etc.

2

DL 44-1639

PETACQUE recalls RUBY belonged to a Chicago south side "DAVE MILLER Gang" during early 1940's and his gang would gangfight Nazi band groups in Chicago.

From his personal knowledge and information from RUBY's acquaintances, he believes RUBY has always been a loyal patriotic American. He has no knowledge that RUBY or his sister, EVA GRANT, had any connections with the Dallas Police Department or with any hoodlums in Dallas. He had no personal knowledge concerning RUBY's union activities, however HYMAN RUBENSTEIN told him that RUBY was a labor organizer of the waste handlers union during the 1930's for a few months.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
 by SA J. V. HENDRICKS and
 Special Agent SA ROBERT L. NOEL /wvm Date dictated 11/25/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 1209

Date 11/28/631

TONY LEONARDI, Manager of the Playhouse Cafe, 550 North Clark Street, advised that he has been associated with the operation of strip joints in Chicago for over twenty-five years. He advised that he knew practically every owner and male employee in such business over the years. He advised that JACK RUBY was never associated in the night club business in any way in Chicago for the past twenty-five years.

LEONARDI advised that he feels that it is likely that RUBY may be confused with one HARRY RUBENSTEIN, who was a successful strip joint owner from 1946 to sometime in the 1950's. HARRY RUBENSTEIN had a reputation for violence and was involved in at least one murder for which he was later acquitted. LEONARDI is positive that RUBY and HARRY RUBENSTEIN were never associated in any way.

on 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639
 by Special Agents WILLIAM E. MEINCKE & JOSEPH G. SHEA Date dictated 11/27/63
eah 250

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1209

Commission Exhibit No. 1210

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/28/631

JAMES ALLEGRETTI, reputed to be top local organized crime figure in Chicago, was contacted at Wesley Memorial Hospital by SA's AUGUST C. KEMPF and JOHN W. ROBERTS, JR. ALLEGRETTI, a patient at this hospital, stated that he had no knowledge of JACK RUBY and does not recall anyone by that name being in the Chicago area. ALLEGRETTI said that JACK RUBY was active in the Chicago area, he may have seen him but does not remember the name. ALLEGRETTI made a point of stating if RUBY had been "connected", he would have known him. ALLEGRETTI was then asked whether RUBY could have been active in the Capons organization and ALLEGRETTI replied by stating, "I just told you he was not connected". In a further discussion concerning JACK RUBY on the murder of OSWALD, ALLEGRETTI was asked whether he had any knowledge of an association between RUBY and the Dallas Police Department. ALLEGRETTI stated that he had no knowledge of such associations and did not know anything concerning RUBY except what he had read in the newspapers and seen on television.

During this interview of JIMMY ALLEGRETTI, it is noted that there were four other visitors present, one of whom was identified as BILL VASSILE, a known associate of ALLEGRETTI and gambling payoff man. The others were unidentified, however, none of these persons admitted to knowing of JACK RUBY or having any information whatsoever concerning him.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
 by Special Agents AUGUST C. KEMPF and
JOHN W. ROBERTS, JR. Date dictated 11/25/63
252

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1210

Date November 27, 1963

1

DL 44-1369

* AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

LEO DENET, Manager, Club Nineteen, advised SAs WILLIAM A. MEINCKE and JOSEPH G. SHEA on November 25, 1963, that he has been in the strip show business since 1939. He stated he does not know the subject. DENET said he is well acquainted with HARRY RUBENSTEIN, who formerly owned the Olympic Hotel on Chicago's near north side. HARRY RUBENSTEIN shot and killed a man in 1946 and has owned several bars in the Chicago Loop area. DENET stated, when he first heard of the shooting of OSWALD, he thought perhaps the JACK RUBY involved in the slaying was related to HARRY RUBENSTEIN. Since Sunday, November 24, 1963, he has compared notes with other mutual friends of HARRY RUBENSTEIN and now knows that HARRY is not related to the subject. HARRY RUBENSTEIN is from the Seattle, Washington, area originally.

HYMAN GODFREY, 903 New Castle, Westchester, Illinois, advised SAs JAMES D. DEWHIRST and THOMAS B. LANDESS on November 25, 1963, that he had never known the subject RUBY. He stated that he was well acquainted with the KEDZIE ROOSEVELT area in Chicago, where RUBY purportedly had frequented during his years in Chicago. GODFREY admitted knowing BARNEY BOSS, a former champion prize fighter, who, according to previously received information, was acquainted with RUBY.

MITCH WOLCOFF, 3552 North Pine Grove, Chicago, a former restaurateur in the Chicago area, advised SAs ROBERT L. MALONE and JERRY H. BREIDENFELD on November 25, 1963, that he has known JACK "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN since about 1928, when they were both single and living in the Division and Western neighborhood. He stated that he was well acquainted with "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN on a social basis and worked with him selling penants at ball games. WOLCOFF stated he has stayed with him in WOLCOFF's home on many occasions. WOLCOFF stated that he moved to Florida in 1934 and since that time has seen him on a very infrequent basis. He stated that in 1939, "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN told him that he was working with LEO COOK in the Wastehandlers Union and when LEO COOK was killed, he wanted very badly to take over that union. WOLCOFF stated that was the last time he had ever seen RUBENSTEIN. He stated he has never known RUBENSTEIN to use the name RUBY.

WOLCOFF stated that he considered RUBENSTEIN to be a true patriot who would defend America at any time and that he loved America very strongly. He stated that his acquaintanceship with RUBENSTEIN was such that he could not believe that RUBENSTEIN could kill anyone and that he never knew him to be armed.

FRANK "BUTCH" LOVERDE advised that he does not know JACK RUBY. LOVERDE said that had RUBY been connected in any way with the organized criminal element of Chicago, he would have some knowledge of RUBY. LOVERDE advised that many people in Chicago have confused RUBY with HARRY RUBENSTEIN, an individual who formerly operated the Olympic Hotel and killed a man in 1946. He stated that HARRY RUBENSTEIN had gotten mixed up with wrong people and had been run out of Chicago. He believed that HARRY RUBENSTEIN had gone somewhere in Texas. LOVERDE declined to elaborate on the above remarks and did not furnish the date or other particulars concerning HARRY RUBENSTEIN's troubles.

LOVERDE indicated that he believed the agents were questioning him in the mistaken belief that the OSWALD killing had some organized crime overtones. He said, "Look at it our way. It's not logical to send a guy in to hit a guy who's stood up for 25 hours. You know you can trust a guy who can stand up for 25 hours, but how do you know you can trust the guy you send in to hit him. He might break in a half hour."

LOVERDE is active in the management of strip shows on Chicago's north side.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
by Special Agent WILLIAM A. MEINCKE and
JOSEPH G. SHEA/gm Date dictated 11/27/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/631

JAMES HARRIS, NightClub Operator, New Port, Kentucky, advised that he knew subject twenty years ago in Chicago when subject was connected with various night clubs, names unrecalled, on State Street, Chicago. HARRIS considered RUBY "Nutty", who liked to play the big shot with club operators and police. According to HARRIS, RUBY's job at that time was to keep the club girls in line and to protect them and that he eventually got in trouble with club operators because of his "stealing" girls from other clubs.

HARRIS had no knowledge that RUBY knew or was connected with LEE OSWALD. Also RUBY is not connected as far as HARRIS knows, with big time racketeers in Chicago. Also no known association of RUBY with subversive element. HARRIS' opinion of the shooting of OSWALD was some sort of "grand stand play" by RUBY. HARRIS has no recent information regarding RUBY and no inkling as to what may have motivated alleged action on his part.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

Mr. HARRY THOMAS, 705 Arizona Street, El Paso, Texas, advised he was associated with The Associated Press in Chicago, Illinois, in the early 1930's and resided for a time at The Olympic Hotel, 1060 North Clark Street, Chicago. The hotel was operated by a man named RUBENSTEIN, who used various first names, namely, HARRY, JACK and ABE.

Mr. THOMAS advised RUBENSTEIN had a violent temper and was seen beating up an unidentified individual on one occasion. RUBENSTEIN reportedly was part-owner of a number of night clubs up and down Clark Street, including McGovern's Liberty Inn, and was reportedly tied in tightly with the rackets in Chicago.

Mr. THOMAS said he did not know if the above-mentioned RUBENSTEIN was identical with the man who shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas, Texas.

on 11/25/63 at Newport, Kentucky File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JCIN M. BARRY/atd Date dictated 11/25/63

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on 11/25/63 at El Paso, Texas File # El Paso (44-274)
Dallas (44-1639)
by Special Agent DAVID J. REID/sah Date dictated 11/26/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 27, 1963

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11/28/63

Date

BILL POKOIK, Gotham Hotel, 835 Turk Street, San Francisco, advises he resides in San Francisco at the above address, is employed at the Fun Center Arcade, 723 Market Street, San Francisco.

He states he was born and attended school in Chicago, Illinois, residing in the vicinity of Peoria and Maxwell Streets. He stated he recently has seen the photograph of the man known as JACK RUBY in San Francisco newspapers and national television. He stated he immediately recognized this person as a man whom he knew for many years and who was known in Chicago as JACK RUBENSTEIN. He stated JACK was also known as "SPARKY". He stated RUBENSTEIN was four years younger than he and resided within a block or two of him in Chicago. He remembers meeting RUBY's father, JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN, who was a carpenter in Chicago. He stated he had not seen RUBY or RUBENSTEIN for many years until 1961 in Dallas. He advised he was traveling from Chicago to Miami, Florida and stopped at the Loma Alta Hotel, Dallas, and was recognized by RUBY on a Dallas street. He advised he visited with RUBY and told RUBY he was residing in San Francisco at that time. He advised he has never seen RUBY in San Francisco and does not know if RUBY has ever resided in San Francisco.

POKOIK stated he is aware RUBY was the owner or operator of the Vegas and Carousel Clubs, Dallas, and stated he would have no reason to think RUBY was connected with any subversive activities or activity contrary to the best interests of the United States.

POKOIK described RUBY as an outgoing, extroverted person who seemed to be quite nervous. He stated he was astonished to read RUBY was charged with the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and recalls nothing in connection with RUBY's background that would contribute to RUBY's actions in this matter.

POKOIK has met RUBY's sister, EVE or EVA, but he stated he cannot recall further information concerning RUBY's family. He stated he vaguely recalls hearing the possibility that RUBY and his sister did reside in Los Angeles, California, date and place of residence not known to POKOIK.

JOE KELLMAN, 2733 West Jarlath Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised he was in Durham, North Carolina, on November 27, 1963, undergoing tests at Duke Hospital. He furnished the following information:

About 1943 he met JACK RUBENSTEIN through his brother, MORRIE KELLMAN, and a cousin, ARTY WEINER, also known as ARTY WAYNE, in Chicago, Illinois. All together he saw RUBENSTEIN 5 or 6 times socially. He remembered RUBENSTEIN as a health fadist and KELLMAN exercised with him once at Postl's Gym in downtown Chicago. KELLMAN was not certain but said he thought RUBENSTEIN worked as a jeweler as a place KELLMAN could not remember.

KELLMAN stated he never knew him to be connected with a night club profession and remembered him as such a mild mannered person that the idea of his connection at that time with any Chicago mobster or Capone group appeared preposterous.

KELLMAN said he never knew RUBENSTEIN's sister, EVA GRANT, or other relatives nor had he heard anything at all from RUBENSTEIN or other sources. KELLMAN said he was not aware that RUBENSTEIN had left Chicago until he recognized a full view photograph of RUBENSTEIN when he was identified as OSWALD's assailant. He never heard anything to indicate RUBENSTEIN had possibly been connected with hoodlum elements. KELLMAN knew of no groups, organizations, or associates of RUBENSTEIN's and said he never heard of OSWALD until the President's assassination.

KELLMAN advised that RUBENSTEIN had appeared to him to be a quiet, well mannered, almost effeminate type of man who lisped. The idea that he could become a strong armed bouncer and an affiliate of gangsters was totally at odds with the impression KELLMAN said he formed of RUBENSTEIN 20 years ago.

11/25/63 San Francisco, Calif. DL 44-1639
on at WILLIAM N. KIDWELL and SF 44-494
by Special Agent GERALD JAMES NORTON/tjd Date dictated 11/28/63

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On 11/27/63 at Durham, N. C. File # Charlotte 44-826
by SA RUFUS H. POWELL/amh Date dictated 11/27/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/29/63

HARRY JACK GOLDBAUM, 4642 North 8th Drive, telephone 279-3932, who is a real estate developer for self, advised he has known JACK RUBY for about 30 years. He said he and RUBY grew up in the same neighborhood on West Side of Chicago, and RUBY attended John Marshall High School at same time as GOLDBAUM'S wife.

GOLDBAUM said RUBY is known in Chicago as "Sparky" because of his volatile disposition, and inclination to fight at least provocation, although RUBY was usually friendly and well-liked in neighborhood.

GOLDBAUM said he soon moved from the neighborhood, but heard from now unrecalled sources that RUBY became active in 24th Ward Democratic politics. He knew of no actual employment of RUBY in Chicago, but said RUBY seemed to be always well off financially, and former friends often wondered where he obtained his income.

GOLDBAUM said he further recalls having heard from unrecalled source that RUBY and other unknown persons formerly engaged in approaching couples parked in cars at Stickney, Illinois, and shining flashlights in cars. They would then reportedly "shank" down the male occupant, leaving the implication that RUBY and friends might be police officers.

GOLDBAUM advised RUBY'S main hangout in Chicago was Lawndale Pool Room on Roosevelt Road east of Independence Boulevard, and believed RUBY would be well-known at this location.

GOLDBAUM stated he lost track of RUBY after moving to Phoenix in 1945, but later heard from a mutual acquaintance that RUBY had moved to Dallas. He said that when he and his family were en route from Memphis to Dallas in December, 1957, he recalled this information, and telephoned RUBY, who visited him and family at a Dallas motel. RUBY indicated he had moved to Dallas to make money, and told GOLDBAUM he was doing well operating a night club. He claimed he had some difficulty with hoodlums who frequent his type of establishment, but was able to take care of them.

2

DL 44-1639

GOLDBAUM said he last saw RUBY about three months ago, when in Dallas on business. He went to the Carousel during the afternoon, and walked upstairs to RUBY'S office, at which time he heard RUBY shouting in extremely vile and filthy language at a Negro carpenter. RUBY quietened down when he entered the office, and GOLDBAUM remained there talking with RUBY for about one hour. During this time, RUBY was taking care of three small dogs for an unknown doctor, and had dogs in the office. The female dog was in heat, and RUBY told GOLDBAUM he would show him something interesting. RUBY then proceeded to sexually excite one of the male dogs by masturbation. GOLDBAUM objected, and told RUBY to cease as it was making him sick.

GOLDBAUM said he has not seen or heard from RUBY since last visit to Dallas.

GOLDBAUM said he knows of no Un-American sympathies or activities on part of RUBY, and advised RUBY always expressed himself as ardent supporter of late Presidents ROOSEVELT and KENNEDY. He knew of no hoodlum associates of RUBY, but believed it possible he may have been associated with hoodlums in Chicago.

GOLDBAUM said he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and knows of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

He further knew of no close associates or friends of RUBY in Phoenix area, and does not know of RUBY ever having even visited this area.

GOLDBAUM advised that CHILE PANITZ, a "box man" at Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas, formerly worked in Dallas, and is believed to be a close acquaintance of RUBY.

GOLDBAUM is of the opinion that shooting of OSWALD was motivated by anger of RUBY because of assassination of late President, and of the opinion that RUBY probably mentally unbalanced at times, as exhibited during dog incident in RUBY'S office.

on 11/25/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent ROY W. REGER & ORLAND E. FREEMAN/cjr Date dictated 11/25/63

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Date 12/6/63

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CHARLES G. WATTERS, Certified Public Accountant, 241 Pasco de las Delicias, Torrance, California, an accountant in the accounting firm of Alexander Grant and Company, 1541 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, advised that he had been convalescing at his residence from a heart attack on the weekend of the assassination of President KENNEDY. On Sunday, November 24, 1963, when he saw the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the television and the assailant was identified as JACK RUBY he suffered another heart attack which hospitalized him until December 5, 1963. He advised that the identity of RUBY in the shooting of OSWALD had particular significance for him because his accounting firm had previously handled RUBY's account in Dallas.

He advised that he had been a partner with W. Boone Good in the firm of W. Boone Good and Company in Dallas, Texas. During the period 1957 or 1958 until late 1959 or early 1960 his firm kept the books for JACK RUBY who then operated the Vegas Club in Dallas. Mrs. RITA SMRAKA, a bookkeeper with the firm, handled the day-by-day paper work on RUBY's account and when she was fired late in 1959 or early 1960 WATTERS believed she took the RUBY account with her as RUBY discontinued his service saying that RUBY's sister EVA GRANT was going to handle the books. However, RUBY never requested his books from the W. Boone Good and Company and WATTERS was of the opinion that SMRAKA had duplicate sets of records for accounts handled by her as she took other accounts with her when she left. WATTERS advised that SMRAKA was closer to RUBY than anyone else in the firm. WATTERS stated that he did not know RUBY socially but only on a business basis.

However, on one occasion he did learn either from RUBY or through SMRAKA that RUBY was dating the secretary of a prominent Dallas man. WATTERS did not remember the name of the

On 12/5/63 at Torrance, California File # LA 44-895

by SA JOHN H. BORGMAN/meh Date dictated 12/6/63

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371

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1218

2
LA 44-895

secretary or her employer.

WATTERS advised that during the period his firm handled RUBY's account which also included preparing tax returns, RUBY's income was never large and fluctuated between roughly \$2000 and \$10,000 per year. WATTERS advised that these figures worried him because he could not understand how RUBY could maintain himself on this income. Because of this WATTERS checked RUBY's records very closely and compared the ratios with other night club accounts handled by WATTERS and could find no serious discrepancies. WATTERS advised that to the best of his knowledge RUBY lived in a modest apartment, drove an old model second-hand Buick automobile and apparently had no extravagant habits. WATTERS stated that he continually hammered at RUBY to determine if he had other income as WATTERS was most anxious to protect himself in regards to this matter for tax returns. In this regard RUBY would only say that he was receiving additional financial aid from his brother. The extent of this aid and name of brother was not revealed to WATTERS by RUBY.

WATTERS advised that RUBY was always neat and well dressed and apparently very sensitive about his personal appearance, almost to the point of being effeminate, but definitely otherwise very hard and tough. WATTERS stated he never knew RUBY to express any political opinions. He found RUBY very pleasant and genial. WATTERS stated that he observed RUBY to be very nervous, jumpy and emotionally high strung. He described RUBY as a "loner" who apparently did not have any close associates or outside interests other than his club. He advised he did not know RUBY's background, family or police connections if any, nor had he heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of the President.

WATTERS stated that if he had to venture an opinion as to RUBY's reason for shooting OSWALD he would say it was an emotional spur of the moment thing.

372

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1218--Continued

3
LA 44-895

WATTERS advised that Mrs. RITA SMRAKA could possibly be located through WATTERS' former secretary, Mrs. CATHY MC FARLAND, a secretary at the Dallas Office of Alexander Grant and Company, 2100 Fidelity Union Tower.

373

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1218--Continued

Date November 27, 1963

1

Mr. MAURICE MEDLEVINE, also known as Frenchy Medlevine, advised he has residence telephone GR 77310. He furnished the following information concerning JACK LEON RUBY.

He was acquainted with RUBY in Chicago, Illinois, when both were children together and attended public schools in that city in the 1930's. He believes RUBY may have attended Smith School at the same time that MEDLEVINE attended Garfield High School in Chicago. As a youngster, RUBY was well liked, particularly by the female set in Chicago. MEDLEVINE has not seen or heard from RUBY for possibly the last six to eight years.

On the last occasion MEDLEVINE saw RUBY was at the Chez Paree Night Club in Chicago which was then owned by MEDLEVINE's brother, DON MEDLEVINE. At that time, RUBY was accompanied by a young male Negro boy who was entertaining as a singer and dancer.

MEDLEVINE knows of no gambling connections, business connections or associates of RUBY, or of any subversive interests on the part of RUBY. He has never known him to possess or espouse any radical or extremist views.

RUBY's older sister was believed by MEDLEVINE to own a salon in Dallas, Texas, and RUBY worked for her. MEDLEVINE was acquainted with RUBY's father who was a carpenter in Chicago but did not know his mother.

MEDLEVINE left Chicago in 1960 and although he has been to Dallas he has never seen RUBY in that community.

MEDLEVINE expressed the personal opinion that RUBY may have been "a little shell shocked" following military service. He has never known him, RUBY, to have a temper or engage in fist fights as a youngster.

When he heard about RUBY being charged with the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD following the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, MEDLEVINE could not believe it because in his opinion conduct of this type was entirely foreign to RUBY's nature, as he knew him as a youngster.

2

LA 44-895

MEDLEVINE denied that he has ever engaged in a fight with RUBY and he reiterated that he has never had any personal knowledge of RUBY ever having been in trouble. He repeated that RUBY was popular with the girls as a youngster. He has had no contact with RUBY in his adult years and could furnish no information concerning criminal activities, hoodlum or gambling activities of RUBY, if any exist.

On 11/26/63 at West Los Angeles, California Los Angeles 44-895

by SA R. J. LA JEUNESSE, JR./JMF Date dictated 11/27/63

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269

270

Date 11/25/631

JOE MEDILL, 3263 Castle Heights Avenue, advised that he has not seen SPARKY RUBENSTEIN for the past 20 years, however, he knew SPARKY in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he, JOE MEDILL, was formerly the third-ranking light weight contender in the world, and that SPARKY used to like to hang around the boxing crowd. He stated that when he terminated his boxing career, that SPARKY contacted him and wanted him to go into the tailoring business, since MEDILL had numerous contacts in Chicago.

He stated that SPARKY assisted him to some extent in referring customers to his shop. In regard to SPARKY's political beliefs, he stated that he is not familiar with them. He knows of no contacts that he had with the underworld. He stated that he realized he has not seen SPARKY since 1942, but does not believe that he is the type of individual to have committed such an act unless he was temporarily insane. He stated that he has no information indicating that SPARKY in any way has contacts with the police department in Dallas or in Chicago.

On 11/25/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SAA JOSEPH A. ARWINE:gcw Date dictated 11/26/63

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Date 11/24/631

NORMAN N. WEISEROD, Partner, Mode Imports, 114 Parkhouse, residence 4500 Cedar Springs, advised he became acquainted with JACK RUBY during about 1948 or 1949, at which time RUBY operated the Silver Spur Lounge or night club in the 1700 block of South Ervay Street. WEISEROD advised he originally came from Chicago, Illinois and while he did not know JACK RUBY in Chicago, a mutual friend, just whom he does not immediately recall, advised him that JACK RUBY operated a night spot in Dallas, that he was having a hard time financially, and that WEISEROD should "stop by and give him some business". He advised at this time he was a traveling salesman, was a bachelor, and was in Dallas only on weekends.

Several months later while residing at the Ambassador Hotel, 1312 South Ervay, he decided that he and his roommate and business associate, SAM LASSER, would stop by this night club.

WEISEROD stated on this first visit to the Silver Spur, he met JACK RUBY and thereafter spent considerable time during the weekends when he was in Dallas at the Silver Spur because it was lively and always had lots of girls.

He advised JACK RUBY is an extrovert, is flamboyant, wanted to be friends with everyone, and eventually during about 1949 or 1950 when RUBY bought or obtained the night club in the industrial area known at that time as Bob Will's Ranch House, he offered WEISEROD and LASSER the opportunity to operate the concessions (popcorn, photographs, etc.). He advised that almost immediately after having made this offer to him, RUBY attempted to renege on this offer, but that HY FADER, who had apparently furnished the capital with which RUBY purchased the Ranch House, made RUBY stick with his promise that WEISEROD and LASSER be allowed to operate the concession. He stated because of this conflict, RUBY treated them very coolly and that this business association with RUBY lasted for about one year or less.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent ALFRED C. ELLINGTON & GARY S. WILSON/jt Date dictated 11/25/63

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WEISEROD advised that during this period he became convinced that RUBY was "crazy" in that he purchased western clothing, attempting to act as a Master of Ceremonies, got up on the stage and attempted to entertain the customers with a guitar, and otherwise attempted to imitate the former owner. He characterized RUBY as wanting more than anything else to be in the movies and stated RUBY seeks to always be in the spotlight and stated further he was a "show off" and a "Damon Runyan type character".

He advised he has never known RUBY to discuss politics and while he has had no contact with him during the past several years (he estimated he has seen RUBY five times in the past five years), he felt certain that RUBY has no political interest and has no subversive qualities or associations.

He said RUBY has always operated night clubs, and once had a lounge called Hernando's Hideaway which was located on Greenville Avenue, however, he does not recall specifically the period in which he operated this club.

WEISEROD advised he knows that JACK RUBY has a brother named SAM whom he believes also uses the name "RUBY", who resides near the Preston Forest Shopping Center in Dallas, and he does not believe that JACK RUBY "gets along" with this brother. He also knows that RUBY has a sister named EVA who manages or operates the Vegas Club on Oak Lawn Avenue, but he does not know her last name.

WEISEROD stated during the period when he first became acquainted with JACK RUBY, and during the period in which he spent considerable time at the Silver Spur Lounge, he knew one ADRIAN HIGH, whom he described as a "hanger on" at the Silver Spur who "mooched" drinks. He has not seen ADRIAN HIGH in several years, knows that he came from Chickasha, Oklahoma and that he possibly operates a liquor store in Oklahoma City. He does not feel that HIGH was closely associated with RUBY.

He does not know with whom RUBY may have associated closely within the past several years in view of his lack of contact with him and advised the only persons with whom he is acquainted who also associated with RUBY would have done so several years ago.

312

He advised RUBY had a girlfriend years ago whose name was ALICE and who was secretary or stenographer for some Dallas attorney whose name he did not know.

He believes RUBY is excitable, highly emotional, and a high-strung individual who acts spontaneously without thinking and who is later filled with deep remorse at having lost his temper. He explained that RUBY was in frequent fights with both patrons and employees during the period of their association, and on one occasion, following a fight he recalls that RUBY was so upset that, while not physically hurt during the fight, he held onto an automobile and vomited uncontrollably.

He advised in view of his former knowledge of RUBY and in view of publicity given by television and newspaper coverage pertaining to the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY on November 24, 1963, he feels it is logical that RUBY committed this crime due to a highly emotional state of mind into which he may have "worked himself".

WEISEROD advised that any rumor which indicates any connection by JACK RUBY with "Chicago gangsters" is, in his opinion, completely fictional and that this same opinion applies to any rumored suggestion that RUBY may have any subversive connections.

He stated he is certain that RUBY's only interest is in connection with the operation of his night club because of the nature of people that it brought him into contact with in show business. He further stated that during the entire time he was acquainted with RUBY that he, RUBY, "wanted to know everyone in town, and wanted everyone in town to know him". He explained that he has ridden in an automobile with RUBY on occasions when RUBY was driving during which, without any warning, RUBY would slam on the brakes, get out of the car, and hand a business card to someone on the street or sidewalk and introduce himself and invite that individual to his club.

He stated that RUBY has always appeared to do many favors for many people by giving them money or work, but that his own feeling is that RUBY always "had an angle" and that by these gestures RUBY hoped to ingratiate himself

313

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1221-Continued

with the people whom he helped.

WEISEROD emphasized that he has had no current contacts with JACK RUBY and that his appraisal of RUBY is based on his acquaintance with him several years ago.

314

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/631

Mrs. STELLA COFFMAN, 13121 Twin Oaks, Mesquite, Texas, advised that she has been a very close friend of JACK RUBY since 1948. Mrs. COFFMAN related that she was employed by RUBY at the Silver Spur as Head Waitress from 1948 to the early part of 1953. She stated that she left in 1953 after getting married and leaving the Dallas area.

Mrs. COFFMAN stated she continued to keep in touch with RUBY when returning to the Dallas area to visit relatives. Mrs. COFFMAN stated that, in her opinion, JACK RUBY was a very nice individual, generous to employees and friends, and well liked by persons who knew him in the Dallas area.

Mrs. COFFMAN stated she knew of no out-of-town visitors acquainted with RUBY; however, related that RUBY knew numerous officers of the Dallas Police Department, including Officer TIPPITT who was killed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated that Officer TIPPITT patrolled the area of the Silver Spur and made numerous visits to the club and was a close friend of JACK RUBY. She further stated that RUBY was acquainted with numerous detectives of the Dallas Police Department; however, she was unable to furnish specific names.

Mrs. COFFMAN advised that, to her knowledge, JACK RUBY had no interest in political affairs and she has never known him to discuss or show any interest in political issues.

Mrs. COFFMAN stated she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she did not think RUBY was acquainted with OSWALD.

Mrs. COFFMAN does not know a NORMA MILLER; however, she recalls an individual by the name of NORMA, possibly NORMA MILLER, was a part-time waitress at the Silver Spur during part of the time she was employed at this club.

on 11/28/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent PAUL L. SCOTT & JAMES W. SWINBORD/eah Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1222

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/631

SAM LASSER, Partner, Mode Imports, 114 Parkhouse, who resides at 4500 Cedar Springs, advised that he and his partner, NORMAN M. (NED) WEISEROD, with whom he has been associated since approximately 1948, met JACK RUBY during either 1948 or 1949, at which time RUBY operated the Silver Spur Lounge at 1717 South Ervay Street in Dallas. He does not recall specifically how he may have been introduced to RUBY, but recalls that RUBY was originally from Chicago, as was he and WEISEROD, although they had never known each other in Chicago.

LASSER and WEISEROD were both bachelors, were traveling salesmen, and on weekends when in Dallas, Texas, spent considerable time at the Silver Spur. He recalls that a year or two after first meeting RUBY, that RUBY purchased or obtained control of the Bob Wills Ranch House, a night club located on Industrial Boulevard in Dallas, and offered WEISEROD and LASSER the concessions operated at this night club. He said he and WEISEROD invested considerable money in photographic equipment and instituted a photography concession, following which RUBY attempted to "kick them out". He said at the insistence of HY FADER, a partner or financial backer of RUBY in the operation of the Ranch House, he and WEISEROD were permitted to retain their operation of these concessions for a brief period of time, possibly one year or less. He stated their relations with RUBY were strained and that his recollection of this period of association is that RUBY insisted on thousands of photographs of himself be made and given to him at no cost. He said during this period RUBY wore western gear and attempted to act like a guitar-playing cowboy, but that RUBY could not speak, sing, or play the guitar.

He stated RUBY always attempted to impress everyone with whom he came into contact with the "connections" which he had in show business and sought the spotlight in all of his endeavors. He said he feels that "everyone in town" knows JACK RUBY and that this is the direct result of efforts by JACK RUBY to become well known.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ALFRED C. ELLINGTON & GARY S. WILSON/jc Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1223

During the period of time in which RUBY operated the Ranch House, he had "first class" entertainers, including TEX RITTER, a Western singer, Tennessee ERNIE FORD, and "top-notch bands", including ARTIE SHAW and other well known entertainers. He recalls that RUBY attempted to short-change the performers and on one occasion had considerable trouble when he tried to cheat TEX RITTER out of \$200 of the amount due him.

He advised he does not know exactly how to contact HY FADER, but is of the opinion he is currently in California and is operating either an exterminating business or is engaged in the renovation of old hotels, and he does not recall the source of this information.

LASSER advised he has absolutely no use for JACK RUBY and characterized him as a man of high temper, a show off, and a "real tough guy". He says he has seen RUBY engage in fist fights which were not called for and said he believes RUBY "acts without thinking" and thinks afterwards and feels deep remorse at many of his actions.

He said he has had no recent contacts with RUBY although he saw him about three months ago in the Carousel Club and that while he had not seen him at the time in possibly a year or more, RUBY exhibited some degree of animosity toward him, and he left the Carousel Club. He pointed out that he and his partner, NED WEISEROD, have begun the manufacture of a device called "Tite-N-Temple", which is designed to cause eye glasses to fit more snugly on the wearer. He said they displayed this item on a display card which bears his, LASSER's photograph. He stated he had learned that JACK RUBY has attempted to market a very similar item using an identical display card except for the photograph of LASSER. He said he believes that RUBY saw one of these display cards and the product, and had recognized the photograph of LASSER, had decided it was a good product, and "those boys have a good thing going", and decided to steal the product.

LASSER stated he feels certain RUBY has no connection with any hoodlum element and no association with any subversive organization.

Based on his former association with RUBY, he believes it is entirely possible that RUBY could have

362

extremely strong feelings of sympathy for the family of President KENNEDY, but that he cannot conceive RUBY having any political leanings one way or another. He stated he knows RUBY is a highly emotional individual and that RUBY cannot stand to be unable to dominate anyone in his presence.

LASSER advised in view of his lack of contact with RUBY during the past five or six years, he does not know anyone with whom RUBY might be closely associated at the present, and that the comments which he has made relative to the case of RUBY are based on his knowledge of RUBY during the period of their association from approximately 1948 to 1952, and on a casual basis from 1952 to 1956.

363

1Date November 25, 1963

Mr. PETE LUCAS, Manager, Lucas B & B Restaurant, Oak Lawn and Bowser Street, advised that he was born and raised in Dallas and educated here and has lived in Dallas all his life. He stated that he has been acquainted with JACK RUBY, also known to him as JACK RUBENSTEIN for several years and more particular since RUBENSTEIN has been owner of the Vegas Club located in the same block with B & B Restaurant. He stated that he knows JACK RUBY as a loud mouth obnoxious person who is very beligerent. RUBY used to frequent the coffee shop section of the B & B Restaurant and on one occasion created a disturbance with another customer. He, at that time, ordered RUBY out of the restaurant and told him not to ever come back. He stated that in his opinion, RUBY is a homosexual and a person of very poor character.

Mr. LUCAS stated that he know# of no particular associates of RUBY other than the fact that he has seen him on many occasions in the company of Dallas Police Officers and riding in Dallas Police Department Squad cars.

Mr. LUCAS stated that several months ago, RUBY opened the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas and turned the operation of the Vegas Club over to his sister EVA and has spent very little time in the Oak Lawn area of Dallas since that time.

Mr. LUCAS observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that he has never seen OSWALD in the company of JACK RUBY.

1Date 11/26/63

Mr. ALBERT DUNN, 154 North Arnaz Drive, Beverly Hills, California, advised that he grew up in the same neighborhood in Chicago with JACK RUBY and that years ago, he lived with RUBY in the San Francisco area for almost two years. He stated he considered RUBY a very lovable guy but that he is quick tempered and he does have certain peculiarities. For example, when DUNN would sleep late in the morning, he was awakened by RUBY on several occasions for sleeping with his mouth open and being accused of spreading germs throughout the apartment.

DUNN stated that it is his recollection that RUBY's mother was approximately "75 per cent insane." He stated as a young woman, she was in and out of mental institutions. He stated that RUBY's father was a heavy drinker and that as a result, RUBY was raised in a very poor environment and actually lived in a private home away from his own home. DUNN stated it is his recollection that the social service of Chicago financed JACK RUBY's living away from his home.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON
GEORGE W. H. CARLSON *WHL* *WHL*
Date dictated 11/25/63

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On 11/25/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA ROBERT K. BURESH and
SA VINCENT W. HUGHES/bje Date dictated 11/26/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/12/631

Mrs. RITA JEAN SMREKAR, 9875 San Lea, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

In March, 1958, Mrs. SMREKAR entered the employ of the W. B. Goode & Company, an accounting firm, Dallas, Texas, as a bookkeeper. In approximately August, 1958, W. B. Goode & Company merged with Alexander Grant & Company, Certified Public Accountants, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. SMREKAR terminated her employment with Alexander Grant & Company in April, 1960.

During the period March, 1958 through April, 1960, she handled the records and books of numerous small business concerns as routine work in her employment. One such account was that of the Vegas Club. Once a month, JACK RUBY would bring his account books from the Vegas Club to Alexander Grant & Company and, on this basis, Mrs. SMREKAR became acquainted with JACK RUBY.

Mrs. SMREKAR had no other contact with RUBY and has no information concerning his associates, acquaintances or personal affairs. She has had no contact with RUBY since she terminated her employment with Alexander Grant & Company in April, 1960. She advised she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she has no information pertaining to any acquaintance between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent S. JAMES S. WEIR & PAUL L. SCOTT Date dictated 12/12/63
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1226

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 26, 19631

JOE BONDS, Texas Department of Corrections Number 151515, upon interview at Wynne Prison Farm, advised as follows:

BONDS is serving a sentence on a sodomy charge out of Dallas, Texas.

He has known JACK RUBY from 1948 until 1954. Bonds introduced RUBY to the owner of the Silver Spur Night Club in Dallas, Texas in 1948, and RUBY subsequently bought this club. In 1952, RUBY became a partner with BONDS in the Vegas Club, Dallas, but bought BONDS out several months later for \$2500. BONDS described RUBY as not interested in politics, but more interested in money and publicity in connection with business ventures. RUBY had a bad temper, would fight with night club customers, and considered himself a "tough guy". RUBY was very friendly with police officers, and this began when an officer names JOHNNY SIDES was killed. RUBY held a benefit for SIDES at his club and turned the proceeds over to the family of SIDES.

RUBY, according to BONDS, would encourage police officers to frequent his clubs, and he gave some of them off-duty paying jobs in his clubs. He would also give free dinners and drinks to officers, and made women available to officers who were both entertainers and customers. BONDS furnished no identities of police officers so favored, but indicated they were primarily members of the Dallas Police Department. BONDS further commented that during the Korean War RUBY welcomed service men at his club, and he treated them to free meals and drinks.

On 11/25/63 at Huntsville, Texas File # HO 44-939
by SA ROBERT E. WIATT:bp Date dictated 11/25/63

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486

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1227

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

IRVING ALKANA, 26031 18th Street, advised that he was a resident of Dallas, Texas from approximately 1949 to 1955. He stated that he frequented various night clubs in Dallas in 1952. During one of these visits to an unrecalled night club, he was introduced to JACK RUBY. He purchased the Studio Lounge, 3508 Oaklawn Avenue, Dallas, and renamed it the Club Vegas. This purchase was made sometime in the latter part of 1952 or early 1953.

ALKANA stated that he was having difficulty running this club, and he was approximately \$6,000 in debt to the United States Government. He agreed to a lease purchase sale agreement with RUBY whereby RUBY obtained one third interest in the Club Vegas. This sale was made in 1953. The lease purchase option ran until December of 1953. RUBY had complete control over the operations of the Club Vegas and he operated the club together with a close friend of his JOE BONDS. In September of 1953, RUBY advised ALKANA that he, RUBY, could not obtain funds needed for purchase of the Club Vegas prior to December of 1953, and he, therefore, offered to cancel his option for a one third interest in the Club. ALKANA stated that he agreed to this arrangement and he then took over the management of the Club. ALKANA stated that between September, 1953 and June 19, 1954, he had numerous disagreements with RUBY regarding the operation of the Club Vegas.

ALKANA stated that on one occasion in April or May, 1953, he had a fist fight with RUBY at the Club Vegas. RUBY was arrested and booked at the Dallas City Jail. ALKANA stated that he does not know the exact charge but believes that it was for carrying a concealed weapon since at the time of the fight, RUBY had a .38 caliber snub-nose revolver in his possession. ALKANA states that RUBY always carried a revolver with him, claiming that he did this since he carried large sums of money.

ALKANA states that after he sold his two third interest in the Club Vegas to RUBY on June 19, 1954, he saw RUBY on several occasions before leaving the Dallas, Texas area in 1955. ALKANA states that he has only seen RUBY once since 1955 that being on a visit he made to Dallas in 1960.

2
LA 44-895

ALKANA states that RUBY is a very emotional and unstable individual. He seemed to know every policeman in Dallas and every important official and newspaper man. ALKANA states he does not know the names of any particular police officers, officials or newspaper men with whom RUBY is acquainted, but stated that RUBY seemed to know everyone who was anybody in the City of Dallas.

ALKANA stated that on one occasion, RUBY mentioned that he had a sister and a brother, but he does not know that RUBY ever mentioned their names. He stated that he cannot recall ever meeting any member of the RUBY family. He stated that RUBY had a girl friend named ALICE (last name unknown) during the period of time that he knew RUBY in Dallas from 1953 to 1955. He stated, however, that he cannot furnish any additional information concerning ALICE (last name unknown).

ALKANA states that he never met or saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD and does not know any connection that RUBY might have had with OSWALD. ALKANA stated that RUBY never appeared to have any particular interest in politics. He did not know of any political activity on his part. ALKANA stated that he knows of no information concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or any other political organization in Dallas in which RUBY was associated.

ALKANA stated that RUBY intimated that he had contacts with various underworld figures but that the only specific individual ever mentioned by RUBY was MICKEY COHEN. He stated that on one occasion during the period 1952 - 1954, RUBY mentioned that he had known MICKEY COHEN in the past. He further advised that RUBY never made any direct statements concerning important individuals whom he might have known but often gave the insinuation that he knew everybody that was worth knowing. ALKANA stated that he never believed RUBY had any associations with important people but he liked to give that impression. He stated that the only individual he knew with whom RUBY was associated who might be able to furnish additional information concerning RUBY would be JOE BONDS. He stated that to his knowledge, JOE BONDS is still located in Dallas, Texas and should be well known to Dallas City Police files since he believes that BONDS was arrested on several occasions by the Dallas City Police Department.

On 11/25/63 at San Bernardino, California File # Los Angeles 44-895

by SA CARL G. MURANO, JR./cjc Date dictated 11/26/63

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487

487

ALKANA stated that RUBY had a violent temper and that he witnessed several fist fights between RUBY and customers at the Silver Slipper which was owned by RUBY and on one occasion a fist fight between RUBY and a customer at the Club Vegas. ALKANA stated that on all of these occasions, the customers were intoxicated and were attempting to disrupt entertainment activities at the clubs. He stated that on these occasions, RUBY would remove the customer by hitting him with anything at his disposal and immediately remove him from the premises. He stated he cannot recall ever seeing RUBY pull his revolver on anyone and has never heard that RUBY had, in fact, ever threatened anyone with a gun.

ALKANA stated that his only fist fight with RUBY occurred in April or May of 1954 and that the reason for this fight was that RUBY thought that he was making money with the Club Vegas and was not giving RUBY his share. He stated that RUBY telephonically contacted him at his residence in Dallas and told him that "if you're man enough, I'll meet you down at the Club Vegas and we'll settle this matter with our fists." ALKANA stated that he then called the Dallas Police Department, advised them of the statement made by RUBY and the fact that he was going to go to the Club Vegas and meet RUBY and that he expected trouble. He stated when he arrived at the Club, RUBY immediately began throwing punches and that after several minutes, he succeeded in securing a head lock on RUBY and held him until police arrived. He stated that during this altercation, RUBY at no time threatened him with the revolver which the police discovered on RUBY's person.

ALKANA stated that he considered RUBY to be an individual who always wanted to be the biggest man in Dallas and who is always looking for a "big score." He stated that by the words "big score" he means RUBY would always be looking for some way to own the biggest and best night club in the Dallas area. He stated that he knew of no criminal activities on the part of RUBY other than the various difficulties that RUBY had with city officials over violations of city ordinances concerning serving drinks at his club after curfew hours. He stated he did not believe that RUBY ever knowingly violated these regulations but that customers of his were responsible for the

violations and since RUBY was the owner of the night club, he was held responsible by city officials. ALKANA stated he cannot furnish any specific information concerning these violations.

ALKANA stated that RUBY always appeared to him to be a person who sought the spot light in any matter in which he could possibly become involved. He stated that RUBY often frequented the Dallas Police Department and wanted to be in on every important matter concerning the City of Dallas.

ALKANA stated that his best description of RUBY would be that he is completely unpredictable in his actions.

489

490

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63

1

Mr. ROY WILLIAM PIKE, 2344 Connecticut Lane, Apartment C, was interviewing concerning the information furnished above by AL BRIGHT, of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Mr. PIKE stated he came to the Dallas area approximately ten years ago and exhibited a birth certificate showing his name to be ROY WILLIAM PIKE, date of birth January 10, 1921, Eastport, Maine.

Mr. PIKE stated he has been in and out of the Dallas area for the past ten years.

He stated about one and one-half years ago he had just returned to the City of Dallas and was at the Carousel Club, where he met the owner, whom he later came to know as JACK RUBY, and who was also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN.

Mr. PIKE stated while in the club he approached RUBY for employment, as he had just returned to Dallas and he was without employment or money. PIKE stated when RUBY asked him what his name was he told him it was MIKE RYAN and told RUBY that his name was RYAN because he was ashamed of being broke and unemployed and did not want RUBY to know what his true name was. Mr. PIKE stated he later told RUBY that his name was PIKE; however, RUBY continued to call him RYAN or MIKE.

DL 44-1639

Mr. PIKE stated RUBY put him to work as a book-keeper, bartender, ticket taker, and he did other odd jobs around the club, but the total time of his employment would not be more than 30 days. Mr. PIKE stated that the 30 days employment was over a period of months and was not during one period.

Mr. PIKE stated RUBY was very good to him during the time he worked for him although RUBY was an emotional and unstable person and was always trying to get ahead of or out smart the next person; however, he did not believe that RUBY was really dishonest.

Mr. PIKE stated it is common knowledge or rumored around Dallas, the Cabana Motor Hotel in Dallas was built with funds controlled by the Teamsters Union and everyone knows that HOFFA is the head of the Teamsters Union. PIKE said that he believes he has had conversations with RUBY about the Cabana Motor Hotel and possibly talked with RUBY about HOFFA, but does not believe RUBY has any real or actual knowledge or contact with JAMES HOFFA or any organization known as "the syndicate". Mr. PIKE stated even though RUBY is emotional and unstable he was a very friendly person and that while the Carousel Club was operating, he had seen RUBY feed or give free drinks to any number of people who came to the club to watch the performers. He said police officers and other persons he believed to be officers from time to time had come to the club and he had seen RUBY offer or give them coffee; however, he has no information that RUBY is a payoff man or informant of the Police Department or any other police agency. Mr. PIKE stated he has not seen RUBY in contact with anyone that he believes to be an underworld figure and has never known RUBY to be connected with illegal liquor or gambling or raids on establishments dealing in illegal liquor and gambling.

Mr. PIKE stated that he has borrowed sums of money from RUBY on various occasions; however, none of the loans have exceeded \$100.00. PIKE said he has never known RUBY to carry huge sums of money around with him and has never seen RUBY in possession of more than several hundred dollars. He stated during the time he kept books for RUBY he had known RUBY to have a checking account at one bank; however, he could not recall at this time which bank it was.

531
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1229—Continued

3

DL 44-1639

Mr. PIKE stated he believes RUBY has a silent partner or business associate known to him as RALPH, but he did not have any other information concerning RALPH.

Mr. PIKE stated while he has been friendly with RUBY, he really does not know much about him, although he does know that RUBY came from Chicago a number of years ago. Mr. PIKE stated any other information he might have concerning RUBY would be the same general type information as set out above and had nothing further to add.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL44-1639
by Special Agent THOMAS M. O'MALLEY & WARREN A. LARSON/cjr:eah Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1229

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1229—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

1

RICHARD G. NESS, Service Consultant, Dun & Bradstreet, third floor, Oil & Gas Building, 318 North St. Paul, advised that a check of his records on JACK RUBY, JOE SLATIN, and the Sovereign Club reflected the following information which is set forth below:

"NOVEMBER 18, 1958

"HISTORY

"The trade style was registered in Dallas County Assumed Name Records as Vegas Club Certificate #45817 on April 22, 1955 showing Jack Ruby as owner. Outside sources consulted during current investigation orally confirmed ownership.

"Jack Leon Ruby, about 50, married, is a native of Chicago, Illinois. At Chicago he was known as Rubinstein and operated a business under the style Superior Products Company in about 1936 and 1937. He was then employed by scrap iron and junk handlers union for a period of time and in 1938 operated a business known as Victory Productions Company which he continued until 1940 as an individual enterprise. In 1940 his brothers are reported to have become associates in the business however, full details could not be obtained. He served in the U. S. Armed Forces during World War II and in about the latter part of 1945 began operating a business under the style Earl Products Company which he continued until 1947 when the business was sold, reportedly for a good price. Ruby moved to Dallas in 1947 and began operating a tavern under the style Silver Spur Cafe. That business was started by Ruby's sister in 1946. Details regarding change in ownership could not be determined. Operations of the Silver Spur Cafe encountered difficulties and the business was discontinued with Ruby then identified as a principal in Ruby Enterprises, Inc., a Dallas \$10,000 corporation which operated a tavern under the style Bob Wills Ranch House for a short time.

"Club Vegas was started by Irving Alkano in April, 1953 at above address. In the latter part of April or the early part of May, 1955, Jack Ruby became identified as owner of the business, however, details regarding the change in ownership have not been obtained.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JACK A. FRENCH *87* *592* Date dictated 11/29/63

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DL 44-1639

2

"For about 10 months in 1954 and 1955 Ruby operated a business under the style Hernando's Hideaway at 6854 Greenville. That business was discontinued at the approximate time Ruby became identified as owner of Club Vegas.

"OPERATION-LOCATION

"Operates nightclub, serving beer, wines, soft drinks and some prepared food items. Volume is drawn from general trade for 100% cash, about four full time employees assist Ruby in management of this business.

"Operations conducted from one story masonry building, located in outlying semi-commercial district. Premises orderly.

"FINANCIAL INFORMATION

"Recent attempts to contact Jack Ruby have prove unsuccessful. Repeated attempts to contact Ruby in recent years have been unsuccessful. The last time Ruby was contacted was December 21, 1956. At that time Ruby declined submitting any information regarding his financial affairs stating that he would not submit such information until his financial affairs were in better order.

"Current outside investigation failed to reveal full details regarding the assets and liabilities of the business however, net worth appears to be nominal with investment in the business only moderate. Full extent of indebtedness could not be determined however Dallas County court records revealed tax liens and judgments totaling \$7,336 unreleased as of November 18, 1958.

"A check of Dallas County court records on November 18, 1958 revealed the following judgments: Volume 93, page 304 against Jack Ruby trading as Ervay Theatre in the amount of \$140 in favor of Associated Popcorn, Inc., filed May 15, 1954; and Volume 110, page 112 against Jack Ruby dba Silver Spur in the amount of \$11 in favor of the City of Dallas filed December 28, 1955. Tax liens shown unreleased were as follows: Volume 22, page 215 Jack Ruby dba Vegas Club in the amount of \$4,776 for excise taxes filed July 13, 1955; Volume 24, page 172 against Jack Ruby dba Vegas Club in the amount of \$991 filed August 31, 1956; and Volume 26, page 560 against Jack Ruby (individually) in the amount of \$1,418 for income taxes filed

593

DL 44-1639

3

"September 17, 1957. In addition approximately five other tax liens were shown dating from 1952 through 1956, all of which had been released.

"Details regarding the volume being transacted by the business could not be determined during current investigation. One outside source contacted expressed the opinion that at the present time volume was sufficient to provide fair profits.

"Under Texas laws a portion of the fixed assets of the business as well as a portion of the personal assets of Ruby could be claimed exempt.

"PAYMENTS

"A list of trade suppliers has not been received on this business; however, one outside source contacted expressed the opinion that major portion of purchases are on cash basis. During current investigation no local suppliers could be located that has extended credit to the subject business during recent months."

"OCT 4 1960 N

"TRADE Judgments and tax liens as previously reported. List of suppliers still unavailable, however, most payments believed to be cash for supplies.

"CONDITION Efforts to contact Jack Ruby, latterly October 4, 1960, were unsuccessful. Those contacted at business location referred to him for all information. An outside source was of the opinion that Jack Ruby is the principal in this business and also that Joe Slatin has some interest, however, whether this business operates as a proprietorship or under a corporation charter, is still not definitely determined.

"The principals of this business have not been available. Information regarding investment and liabilities of this business have not been determined.

594

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1230—Continued

DL 44-1639

4

"MARCH 28 1960

"TRADE Trade references have not been submitted, judgments and tax liens would reflect slow payment record. Majority of requirements believed paid on a cash basis.

"FINANCE Jack Ruby, contacted March 28, 1960, declined to discuss the ownership of this business operation other than to state that he was the manager, not the owner. Local sources consulted are of the opinion that Joe Slatin and Jack Ruby have interest in this business operation. Complete information concerning investment in fixtures, and equipment, inventory and other assets or liabilities are unknown.

"In view of numerous tax liens and judgments outstanding, credit appraisal is difficult.

"Check of Dallas County court records under style Sovereign Club March 24, 1960 finds trade style not registered, no judgments no tax liens, no suits, no assignment receivables or chattel mortgages, no real estate rendered, no personal property rendered.

"OPERATION Operates private club on upper floor of two-story masonry structure located in downtown area. Admittance to members only. Membership dues, initiation fees and other information has been withheld. Condition of premises undetermined.

"HISTORY A check of charter records, Austin, Texas finds Sovereign Club, Inc., was granted charter December 7, 1959, with following incorporators: Claude D. Merrell, Marvin L. Levin and Joe Slatin. Later information indicates business operates as a proprietorship owned by Jack Ruby. Ruby stated March 28, 1960, that he was manager, not owner. Exact ownership undetermined.

"Local directories do not list a Claude D. Merrell. Marvin L. Levin is an attorney associated with Mayer, Mayer & Levin, Dallas. Joe Slatin is reported to be a principal in the Half Shell and Holiday Bar, both located at Dallas.

595

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1230—Continued

"Joe E. Slatin, born 1915, single, reported to be native of Dallas. Slatin has all along declined to furnish detailed antecedents, however, states he has been identified as a night club proprietor for a number of years. Formerly had an interest in the Turf Bar, Dallas, later operated partnership with Cliff A. Hunsaker, operating as Lakewood Lounge, Dallas, still later operated Club 22 and was proprietor of Band Box Bar. Slatin and Hunsaker also identified as partners in the operation of Holiday Bar and Lounge. Slatin later identified as partner with E. O. Blakeway operating as Vogue Bar. Dallas County court records checked in December 1958 found the following tax liens outstanding: Volume 28, page 81, Cliff Hunsaker and Joe Slatin dba Club 22, \$742 due on withholding tax recorded January 23, 1958, Volume 28, page 570; Cliff Hunsaker and Joe Slatin dba Club 22, \$89 due FICA filed April 2, 1958; volume 28, page 64, Cliff Hunsaker and Joe Slatin dba Club 22, \$797 withholding tax, recorded April 11, 1958; volume 30, page 100, Hunsaker and Slatin, Club 22, and/or Half Shell, \$1,106 due withholding filed August 20, 1958; volume 31, page 77, Hunsaker and Slatin, Half Shell, \$920 due withholding tax recorded November 14, 1958. Check underway to determine if these judgments have been released currently. Slatin is believed to continue to appear as a principal with Cliff A. Hunsaker in the operation of the Half Shell, 1324 Commerce and the Holiday Bar at 1212-A Main Street in Dallas. All information has been declined.

"Jack Leon Ruby, about 51, married, native of Chicago, Illinois. At Chicago, is known as Rubinstein and operated the business under style Superior Products about 1936-1937. Then employed in Scrap Iron Junk Handlers Union for a period of time; 1938 operated a business known as Victory Productions Company which continued to 1940. 1940, brothers reported to become associates in business; however, full details not obtained. Served in U. S. Armed forces during World War II, and later in 1945 began operating under the style Earl Products Company, continuing until 1947 when business was sold, moved to Dallas 1947, operated tavern under style Silver Spur Cafe. That business started by Ruby's sister in 1946. Details concerning change of ownership not submitted. In operating Silver

"Spur Cafe, encountered difficulties and business discontinued. Ruby then identified as principal in Ruby Enterprises, Inc., a \$10,000 corporation which operated a tavern under the style Bob Will's Ranch House for a short time. 1955, Ruby became identified as owner of the Club Vegas, Dallas, consideration involved not disclosed. Reported to continue to operate that business at the present time. 1954-1955, Ruby operated business under the style Hernandez's Hideaway, later discontinued. Detailed financial information has been withheld by Ruby and as numerous tax liens and judgments continue outstanding, exact financial condition is undetermined.

"Check of the Dallas County court record March 28, 1960 finds the following judgments and tax liens: Volume 93, page 304, Jack Ruby trading as Ervey Theatre in the amount of \$140, in favor of Associated Pot. Corp. Inc., recorded May 15, 1954; volume 110, page 112, Jack Ruby dba Silver Spur in the amount of \$11, in favor of the city of Dallas, recorded December 28, 1955; tax liens described as volume 22, page 215, Jack Ruby dba Vegas Club in the amount of \$1,776, for excise taxes filed July 13, 1955; volume 24, page 172 against Jack Ruby dba Vegas Club in the amount of \$991, recorded August 21, 1956; volume 26, page 560 against Jack Ruby individually in the amount of \$1,418, for income taxes filed September 17, 1957; tax liens recorded January 12, 1960, volume 35, page 64, \$16,879 for excise taxes; volume 3, page 469, March 25, 1960, \$663 due withholding taxes.

"Complete information concerning source and amount of capital unknown."

NESS further advised that a check of his records reflected no additional information on: SAMUEL RUBY, RALPH PAUL, BUDDY TURMAN (or BUDDY RAGAN), JAMES E. DUNN, Vegas Club, Silver Spur, Carousel Club, or Hernandez's Hideaway, other than the references provided in the information above.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/631

JACK STEVENSON, 35 Parkside Avenue, Daly City, California, a pawn broker at 154 Sixth Street, San Francisco, advised that he knew JACK RUBY at San Francisco during the period of approximately 1935 to 1938. He stated he knew RUBY only as "Sparly" and did not associate RUBY with Dallas killings until he saw the name of EVA GRANT, RUBY's sister, mentioned in San Francisco newspapers. STEVENSON did not associate with RUBY, but knows RUBY was soliciting subscriptions to a San Francisco newspaper. He was unable to identify which newspaper employed RUBY. STEVENSON believes RUBY resided with EVA GRANT at the Harold Hotel, San Francisco. He last saw RUBY about 1938 and heard from some source not recalled that RUBY was in the night club business in Dallas.

on 11/26/63 at San Francisco, California File # DL 44-1639
SF 44-494
 by Special Agent EDWARD M. CUNNINGHAM/lt Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1231

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/24/63

Lt. K. P. KNIGHT, Identification Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that he had photographed and fingerprinted JACK LEON RUBY, alias Jack Leon Rubenstein, on November 24, 1963. KNIGHT advised that JACK RUBY is known to the Identification Records of the Dallas Police Department under No. 36398. KNIGHT made available a full length photograph of RUBY as well as a front and profile "mug shot". These photographs are being retained in the Dallas file.

In addition, KNIGHT made available a copy of the fingerprint card of JACK LEON RUBY in which it is noted that the first joint of the index finger on the left hand is amputated. This copy of the fingerprint card of JACK LEON RUBY is retained in the Dallas file.

KNIGHT also made available a copy of an arrest report, offense No. 63-98531, which is dated November 24, 1963, and reveals JACK RUBY as having been arrested for investigation of murder. It is noted the details of this arrest report reveals the following: "This subject shot and killed Lee Harvey Oswald". A copy of this arrest report is retained in the Dallas file.

The residence address which is recorded on this arrest report for RUBY is 223 South Ewing in Dallas, Texas. The report reveals the date of birth for RUBY as being March 19, 1911. The place of the alleged murder is recorded as the basement of the City Hall and reveals the identities of the arresting officers as follows:

L. C. GRAVES, Badge #702;
 W. L. CUTSHAW, Badge #1111;
 W. J. HARRISON, Badge #579;
 R. L. LOWERY, Badge #1081

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
JOHNSON &
 by Special Agents JOSEPH J. HANLEY/cah 696 Date dictated 11/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1232

1

Date November 25, 1963

Mr. JOHN McKEE, Regional Manager, Civic Affairs, Ford Motor Company and President Dallas Crime Commission, 718 Mercantile, Continental Building, Dallas, Texas, made available the following information concerning JACK RUBY which appeared in his file:

February 18, 1954, JACK RUBY, Silver Club, 1717 South Erway, five day suspension, Texas Liquor Control Board, violation pertaining to loud and vulgar show, to wit strip-tease act and consumption of alcoholic beverages during prohibited hours.

February 8, 1954, ~~violation~~ Liquor violation filed by Dallas Police Department against JACK LEON RUBY, two cases.

January 12, 1955, JACK RUBY, white male, age 44, 1719½ South Erway, made new beer application for Hernandez's Hideaway, 6854 - 56 Greenville Street.

A report from the District Attorney, Dallas County for act of February 7 to 12, 1955, revealed two cases number 1788C and 1789C, liquor violations, against RUBY dismissed in Guthrie's Court, February 8, 1955.

On April 22, 1955, JACK RUBY, 1719½ South Erway, made new beer application for the Vegas Club, 3508 Oak ~~Lawn~~ Avenue.

On March 26, 1956, JACK RUBY, was advised by Texas Liquor Control Board that he was to start three day suspension April 15, 1956, violation dishonored check.

May, 1956, in a renewal hearing in Judge STERRETT's Court RUBY was approved by renewal of beer and wine license at 3508 Oak Lawn.

June 20, 1959, JACK RUBY, white male, age 47 in 1959, listed as the owner of the Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn, arrested by Dallas Police Department violation dancehall ordinance (permitting dancing during prohibited hours).

August 20, 1960, JACK LEON RUBY, white male, 49, arrested by Dallas Police Department violation dancehall ordinance (permitting dancing after hours) at Club Vegas, 3508 Oak Lawn.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/jn Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1233

2
DL 44-1639

On February 21, 1961, application received by Texas Liquor Control Board for beer application for the S & R Incorporation doing business as Carousel, 1312½ Commerce. Officers of S & R Incorporation listed RALPH PAUL, President, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas, JACK RUBY, Vice President, 4727 Homer, Dallas, SAMUEL D. RUBY, Vice President, 1161 Jamestown, Dallas, approved in March 7, 1961 in Judge STERRETT's Court.

In March, 1961, in connection with beer application, JACK RUBY furnished supplemental personal history listing following arrests:

- About 1960, Dancehall ordinance, dismissed;
- December, 1954, curfew dismissed;
- February, 1959, disturbance of peace, \$10 fine;
- May, 1954, peace bond violation, released;
- May, 1954, carrying concealed weapon dismissed;
- July, 1954, carrying concealed weapon, released;
- August, 1960, violation dancehall ordinance, fine \$25;
- About 30 years ago in Chicago arrested for selling copy song, ten days in jail;
- About 4 or 5 arrests from 1947 to 1953, details not given.

RUBY was given license after he was cleared with the Police Department and Texas Liquor Control Board, in May, 1961.

By letter dated October 16, 1961, the Administrator, Texas Liquor Control Board, was requested to suspend S & R Incorporation, the Carousel, 1312½ Commerce for an agent soliciting for alcoholic beverages for consumption on licensed premises.

By letter dated October 23, 1961, Texas Liquor Control Board advised RUBY received three days suspension beginning October 22, 1961 for above violation.

January 30, 1962, hearing for March, 1962 renewals in Judge STERRETT's Court, advised RUBY had been okay for renewal.

• Mr. McKEE advised that the District Attorney report for May 11 - 16, 1953, revealed case number 466-B against RALPH PAUL who was listed as President of S & R Incorporation in 1961 with Liquor case dismissed.

On March 24, 1954, new beer application was filed by one CHRIS TOM SEMOS, 1630 Cedar Hill Avenue and RALPH PAUL, 2026 Wilbur, for the ~~Miramar~~ Restaurant and Drive-In, 1922 Ft. Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

702
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1233—Continued

3
DL 44-1639

On February 22, 1956, a new beer application filed by RALPH PAUL, white male, 52 in 1956, 2026 Wilbur, for the Miramar Restaurant and Drive-In, 1927 Ft. Worth Avenue, with the notation (dropping partner CHRIS TOM SEMOS).

March 8, 1957, RALPH PAUL, received ten day suspension by Texas Liquor Control Board, sale of beer to minors under age.

Mr. McKEE advised that the only two associates of RUBY known to him are RALPH PAUL and CHRIS TOM SEMOS.

703
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1233—Continued

89-43
DL 44-1639
BOK:jt
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The following investigation was conducted by SA
BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER:

On November 24, 1963, the following respective law enforcement agencies stated the names JACK LEON RUBY, JACK RUBENSTEIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALECK JAMES HIDEELL, and O. H. LEE are unknown to their respective records:

RAY CARR, Dispatcher, Euless Police Department, Euless, Texas;

BOYD P. CROW, Desk Sergeant, Hearst, Texas Police Department;

LOUIS L. LAW, Patrolman, Richland Hills Police Department, Ft. Worth, Texas;

B. O. BAYLESS, Sergeant, Haltom City Police Department, Ft. Worth, Texas;

JAMES WHITE, Warrant Officer, Haltom City Police Department, Ft. Worth, Texas;

J. S. SMITH, Lieutenant, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Ft. Worth, Texas.

On November 24, 1963, L. W. COURTNEY, Identification Bureau, Ft. Worth, Texas states his files contain no record of JACK RUBENSTEIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALECK JAMES HIDEELL, or O. H. LEE. Mr. COURTNEY states his records contain a fingerprint card bearing the name JACK LEON RUBY which was contributed by the Dallas Police Department in 1954. He stated the fingerprint card reflects the following information:

Name	JACK LEON RUBY
Date of Birth	March 25, 1911
Place of Birth	Chicago, Illinois
Dallas Police Department No.	36398
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Height	5' 9"
Weight	194
Hair	Brown

89-43
DL 44-1639
2

Eyes
Complexion
Occupation

Brown
Medium
Tavern operator (restaurant located 1719 1/2 Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas)
Index finger missing at first joint.

Remarks

The record reflects RUBENSTEIN arrested December 5, 1954 for investigation of violation of the State Liquor Law.

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CG 44-645
DI 44-1639

PAUL DORFMAN, former head of Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union Local 20467, AFL, is quoted in IRV KUPCINET's column "Chicago Sun Times" dated November 25, 1963 as advising RUBY worked as an organizer of the union for a short period but was unsatisfactory.

JOE JACOBS, Labor attorney and attorney for Local 20467 Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union, until five years ago, advised SA C. LEONARD TREVIRANUS on November 24, 1963 that he does not know RUBY nor does he recall his being associated with the union during late thirties or early forties.

An extensive search of the records of Chicago Police Department did not reflect any reference to JOHN MARTIN, JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN or to murder of LEON COOK.

IRVING SCHOENWALD, former boxing promoter, 1313 West Randolph, Chicago, advised SA JOHN R. BASSETT on November 25, 1963, that HAROLD RYAN, who is believed to be working for the Illinois State Athletic Commission, is currently on a cruise and will visit Europe. He is expected to return to Chicago in December, 1963. RYAN has telephone number MErimac 7-1254. This number is listed to NAOMI RYAN, 1704 North Melvina, Chicago. SCHOENWALD did not know JACK RUBY, "SPARKY", or JACK RUBENSTEIN.

SAS PETROS A. KOTSOS and JOHN E. DALLMAN attempted on November 25, 1963, to contact RYAN through telephone number ME 7-1254 with negative results.

ART WINCH, member, Illinois State Athletic Commission, 160 North La Salle Street, Chicago, advised SA KOTSOS on November 25, 1963, that HAROLD RYAN is no longer with the commission. RYAN was an office administrator for over ten years and was let out when the political administration of the state of Illinois changed approximately two years ago. RYAN is currently employed with the Metropolitan Sanitary District, Chicago. WINCH had no knowledge or information regarding subject RUBY.

Mr. TED LAUGHRAN, guard, Metropolitan Sanitary District, 100 East Erie, Chicago, advised SA DALLMAN on November 25, 1963, that Mr. HAROLD RYAN, secretary to Mr. MAHONEY, who is in charge of construction there, was presently on a mediterranean cruise and would not return to Chicago until about December 1, 1963.

He could furnish no additional information.

2

On November 25, 1963, Miss MARIE O'CONNOR, Chicago Tribune Morgue, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, advised SA BRYCE S. PLESNER that a check of their records reflects an article stating that LEON R. COOK died on January 5, 1940. He resided at 1135 South Sacramento, and was the founder of the Iron and Junk Handlers Union, even though he held no office with said union. On December 8, 1939, COOK went to the office of the Iron and Junk Handlers Union, 3159 South Roosevelt and while talking to JOHN MARTIN, president of this Local, was shot as a result of an argument involving amount of pay given to union members. The article points out that COOK went to the hospital under his own power and gave a statement to the effect that while talking with MARTIN he had complained that the union members were not receiving adequate salaries and MARTIN became angry and pulled a gun and shot him. The article pointed out that MARTIN resided at 8023 South Wolcott, Chicago, and that after COOK's death, MARTIN and his secretary, Mrs. GLADYS WALSH, thirty-five, 409 Walnut, Hinsdale, Illinois, could not be located. The article stated that they subsequently did appear at the police station and that in the trial MARTIN maintained that he shot COOK in self defense as it was COOK who had the gun at the time he appeared at MARTIN's home on December 8, 1939. Mrs. WALSH testified that she saw the two men arguing and struggling, but could not see who had the gun or how it was fired.

This article states that much of the information about this matter was received from JACK RUBENSTEIN on December 9, 1939. RUBENSTEIN, secretary of this union, stated that he was only a collector for the union.

Miss O'CONNOR stated that a second article reflected that on January 16, 1940, union president JOHN MARTIN was freed of the charge of murdering LEON R. COOK. She stated that no other information is available concerning this matter.

On November 25, 1963, LOUIS E. SCHNITZ, 2270 Garrison, Evanston, Illinois, advised SA JOHN E. DALLMAN that he does not know JACK RUBY or those allegedly associated with him. SCHNITZ stated that he has a cousin named LOUIS SCHNITZ, 10104 Wyton Drive, Westwood, California, who might know RUBY.

11/29/63

Date _____

2
LA 44-895

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RONALD DENNIS MAGID, 1294 Agnew Street, telephone 526-4356, advised that he is the nephew of JACK RUBY of Dallas, Texas. He further advised that his mother is EVA GRANT of Dallas, Texas, who is JACK RUBY's sister.

Mr. MAGID advised that he was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1931, and that his wife's name is TRUDY MAGID. He further advised that his mother and father HYMAN MAGID were divorced when he was one year old and that his father still resides in Chicago. HYMAN MAGID is a co-owner of MAGID and MILLMAN Butcher Company on Greenview Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. MAGID advised that his grandmother FANNY RUBENSTEIN died in 1942 and that his grandfather JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN died in 1959. He further advised that in addition to his mother EVA GRANT, JACK RUBY has the following brothers and sisters:

Brothers - HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, 1044 Loyola Street, Chicago, Illinois; EARL RUBY, who operates Dry Cleaning Plant, Detroit, Michigan; and SAMUEL RUBY, Dallas, Texas.

Sisters - MARION CAROL, whose husband NORMAN CAROL believed to be in Veterans Administration hospital, Sawtelle, California; ANN VOLPERT, 1044 Loyola, Chicago, Illinois, whose husband RALPH is deceased; and EILEEN and husband HAROLD KAMINSKY, Chicago, Illinois.

He also advised that he has one relative living in the Los Angeles area who is ARTHUR VOLPERT, 20891 Kelvin Place, Woodland Hills, California, who is the son of ANN VOLPERT.

Mr. MAGID also advised that his uncles EARL, SAMUEL and JACK had their names legally changed from RUBENSTEIN to RUBY sometime in the late 1940s in Chicago, Illinois. He advised that

HYMAN RUBENSTEIN is the older brother and considered the head of the family and has a "family apartment" in Chicago where he presently resides. He stated that prior to the present location, the "family apartment" was considered to be at 3650 Lexington Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that his uncle JACK RUBY has lived in both apartments off and on during the years.

Mr. MAGID advised that his earliest recollection of his uncle JACK RUBY is when he and his mother traveled to San Francisco in 1933 or 1934 with JACK RUBY. His uncle and mother worked for a newspaper obtaining subscriptions and he believed they lived in an apartment in or around the Powell and Eddy Street area. He recalls that his uncle left the newspaper subscription business and went into the linoleum laying business while in San Francisco and believes that he worked for himself. He does not recall how long JACK RUBY stayed in San Francisco and his memory of JACK RUBY until JACK "went into the Army" is quite vague. Mr. MAGID stated that his mother while residing in San Francisco married FRANK GRANT in 1938 and divorced GRANT in about 1940. He advised that his knowledge of GRANT was that he lived in Los Angeles.

Mr. MAGID stated that JACK RUBY served in the U. S. Army Air Force as an enlisted man and was quite proud of the fact that he had obtained a "set of wings" which he sent Mr. MAGID to wear at the time.

After military service MAGID recalls that his uncle came back to Chicago, Illinois, and went into partnership with his brothers SAMUEL and EARL in a business known as Earl Products Company, 701 North Sangamon Street, Chicago, Illinois. This was a novelty manufacturing business which made premium merchandise for sales incentive type programs. SAMUEL and EARL bought JACK out of the business in about 1948 when JACK moved to Dallas, Texas. He believes that during the time his uncle JACK RUBY resided in Chicago from his discharge from the military service until 1948 he resided in the Congress Hotel.

11/29/63 Simi, California

LA 44-895

by SA JOSEPH P. BRCKUS

SA EUGENE I. TUGGEY, JR./meh

11/29/63

by _____

Date dictated _____

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MAGID advised that his mother during the 1940s had moved from Los Angeles, California, to Dallas, Texas, and owned and operated the Singapore Supper Club in 1948. Prior to this she was in the import and export of steel and other raw materials in Dallas, Texas, under the name of Grant Sales. Immediately before this he advised that his mother was in the novelty distributing business under the name of Berger - Grant Sales which was also located in Dallas, Texas.

He advised that the reason JACK RUBY moved to Dallas in 1948 was to help his mother manage the Singapore Supper Club which was failing at the time. He stated that his uncle felt that Chicago had nothing to offer him. He advised that he does not know what the financial arrangements are between JACK RUBY and his mother. He advised that he believes that they changed the name of the Singapore Club to the Silver Spurs and advised that his mother and uncle have owned numerous clubs over the years in Dallas, Texas. He advised that the Carousel Club which JACK RUBY presently runs was formerly the Sovereign Club which was a membership type club. He advised that his mother EVA GRANT has some business interest in these clubs. He advised that to his knowledge there is no "outside money" involved in the ownership of these clubs.

MAGID advised that the last personal contact he had with his uncle was during a vacation visit to Dallas for five days in May 1963. He stated that his prior contact with his uncle was during the funeral of his grandfather in Chicago in 1959.

Mr. MAGID advised that he knows of no contacts with the hoodlum element on the part of JACK RUBY except that his uncle grew up in a tough Chicago neighborhood from which many gangsters originated. He does not know of any direct association with this type of element however.

Mr. MAGID further stated that he would sincerely doubt any subversive associations or activities on the part of his uncle JACK RUBY because of his patriotic attitude and also the fact that JACK liked money too much to embrace a communist philosophy. He further advised that he has no knowledge

of the Fair Play for Cuba organization and was not aware of its existence until the publicity it received as a result of the assassination of the President.

He advised that most of the RUBENSTEIN family are Democrats in their political outlook. He advised that his uncle HYMAN RUBENSTEIN to his knowledge was the most active in political circles and knows of no political activity on the part of JACK RUBY.

Mr. MAGID further stated that his uncle JACK RUBENSTEIN has always been on friendly terms with policemen. He advised that at one time the law made it mandatory in Dallas, Texas, to have a policeman on the floor of any club while the club was open. He advised that the clubs were required to close at midnight and that at that time the policemen assigned to the club would have only worked four or five hours. Since the police had no place to go he advised that his uncle used to keep his club open strictly for the use of police officers after the 12 o'clock closing. He believes that this was at the Supper Club which later became the Silver Spur. He advised that he also knew quite a few policemen in Chicago and used to park his car when on business in downtown Chicago and was never given a ticket.

MAGID advised that he had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until the news broadcasts of the assassination of the President. He stated that he knows of absolutely no connection between OSWALD and his uncle JACK RUBY. He also advised that he had no knowledge that his uncle carried a gun.

He advised that his uncle has a close friend IRVING or ISADORE KAPLAN whose wife's name is SYLVIA who live in Los Angeles. He believes that KAPLAN lives possibly on Beverly Glen Boulevard in Beverly Hills, south of Pico Boulevard.

Mr. MAGID stated that he has always liked his uncle JACK RUBY and has nothing bad to say about him. He advised that when he talked to his mother on the telephone after the shooting in Dallas she said that JACK had been very upset about the President's assassination and had been crying. He further

7

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1237-Continued

advised that JACK idolized a lot of people and right after World War II originated a copyrighted placard which consisted of a blue background with the Statue of Liberty printed in silver ink and the words "Remember Pearl Harbor." He advised that his uncle sold busts of President ROOSEVELT with an excerpt from his 1932 inaugural speech and also busts of General MacArthur during this time. He advised that he is sure his uncle saw the opportunity for making money on these but also commented that he thought they were a good thing. He further advised that he considers his uncle a very patriotic, honest man. He stated that his uncle respected the office of the President and believes his uncle wished he could be President but knew he did not have the proper background. He advised that he believes his uncle's actions were motivated by emotional factors.

8

Date 12/2/63

1

8 Mrs. J. MOSSELL, Records Librarian, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, advised as follows:

FANNIE RUBENSTEIN was first admitted to the Michael Reese Out-Patient Clinic, on September 25, 1933. Her date of birth was indicated as March, 1878, and her residence was shown as 739 Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Her treatment was not indicated. There was no record of FANNIE RUBENSTEIN in the Psychiatric Division of Michael Reese Hospital.

It is the procedure at Michael Reese Hospital to destroy records for out-patients if the patient is not treated within the last five-year period.

It was indicated that FANNIE RUBENSTEIN was admitted as an in-patient at Michael Reese Hospital on April 4, 1944, with arterio sclerotic heart disease, followed by complications of terminal bronchial pneumonia. She died at Michael Reese Hospital at 7:20 PM, on April 11, 1944.

Microfilm copy of her death certificate indicated she was a white female, born on an unspecified day of March, 1878, at Lonzer, Poland. Her maiden name was FANNIE RUTKOWSKY. Her residence was shown as 3650 Lexington, Chicago; also, she had been the wife of JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN. Her attending physician was shown as Doctor J. MEYER.

FANNIE RUBENSTEIN was previously admitted to Michael Reese Hospital on July 19, 1943, for treatment of arterio sclerotic heart disease. She had been discharged from the hospital on October 24, 1943.

It was indicated her physician had difficulty in obtaining her medical history from her. This history showed that she had suffered from a thyroid condition and had a thyroidectomy performed thirteen years previously. Her medical history indicated that she had told of no record of diabetes or nervous or mental conditions.

It was also reflected that FANNIE RUBENSTEIN was

on 11/29/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639
 by Special Agent DONALD D. DENNY Date dictated 12/2/63

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CG 44-645
 DL 44-1639

2

the mother of JACK RUBY, who was then serving in the United States Army. Mrs. MOSSELL also advised she believed that FANNIE RUBENSTEIN's attending physician, indicated as J. MEYER, was Doctor JOSEPH C. MEYER, 55 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. (Doctor MEYER advises he was not the physician).

1

Date 2/4/63

BENNIE BARRISH, 587 Fourth Avenue, stated that he resided at 1643 Lawndale, Chicago, Illinois, during his youth. BARRISH stated that he was acquainted with JACK RUBENSTEIN as "SPARKY" and as a young man who lived in the vicinity of his address. He stated that both he and RUBENSTEIN "hung out" in a pool hall on Lawndale but were never close associates. He stated he recalled knowing and seeing RUBENSTEIN during the period of 1927, 1928 and 1929. BARRISH stated he did not attend school with RUBENSTEIN.

BARRISH stated that he left Chicago, Illinois, in 1930, and came to San Francisco, California, on a fighting tour and stayed here. BARRISH stated in 1933 or 1934 RUBENSTEIN came to San Francisco with his sister, EVA GRANT, and her son. He stated that as he recalled, EVA had just obtained a divorce. He stated he believed EVA's son's name was RON or RONNIE.

BARRISH stated that JACK and EVA resided at 335 Jones Street, and that he resided with them for approximately two weeks when they first arrived. BARRISH stated he moved when EVA started talking about their getting married and also due to the fact that she continually talked. BARRISH stated he recalls that EVA and JACK also resided at an unrecalled address on Turk Street. He stated this was in the same area as the Jones Street address.

BARRISH stated that as he recalls, he knows RUBENSTEIN resided in San Francisco for at least two years. BARRISH stated that in all probability, RUBENSTEIN lived in San Francisco until approximately 1938, the year he, BARRISH, got married. He stated he vaguely recalls seeing RUBENSTEIN in San Francisco up until his marriage in 1938, but cannot be positive.

BARRISH stated that RUBENSTEIN was employed selling subscriptions for "The San Francisco Examiner", "The San Francisco Chronicle" and "The Bulletin" newspapers during the time he resided in San Francisco. BARRISH stated he did not recall RUBENSTEIN having any other employment.

BARRISH stated he had no knowledge of the amount of money RUBENSTEIN made, as each salesman was paid only a commission.

DL 44-1639

2

BARRISH stated he sometimes made as much as \$100.00 to \$150.00 per week. He stated that each salesman used various sale pitches, including giving away cups and saucers and a 50 cent rebate to the subscribers. He continued that they also would sell the same subscriber a different paper the preceding month as the salesmen themselves would switch from one newspaper to another and that during this time, they worked for all three San Francisco newspapers. He advised that RUBENSTEIN was on his crew part of this time and that he, BARRISH, was crew chief.

BARRISH stated that he knew of no close associates of RUBENSTEIN, that he remembers RUBENSTEIN as a "loner". BARRISH stated RUBENSTEIN hung around boxers and gyms.

BARRISH stated he did not know RUBENSTEIN's parents, nor did he know where they were born. He stated he believes RUBENSTEIN had a younger brother but does not know his name or present whereabouts.

BARRISH stated he heard from an unrecalled source that when RUBENSTEIN left San Francisco, he had gone to Texas to help his sister run a club that was going broke.

BARRISH stated the last time he saw or talked with RUBENSTEIN was more than 25 years ago. BARRISH also stated that he had not heard from any source that RUBENSTEIN has recently been in San Francisco.

on 11/27/63 at San Francisco, California File # DL 44-1639
EDWARD M. CUNNINGHAM and
by Special Agent ALFRED C. MILLER - g1 Date dictated 11/30/63

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28

29

Date December 2, 1963

JIM CAIRNS, 5719 North Eighth Place, Phoenix, Arizona, no telephone, an employee of the Medical and Dental Finance Bureau, First Street and Willetta, Phoenix, furnished the following information:

CAIRNS advised that between 1942 and 1947 he was the operator of a juke box route in Chicago, Illinois for the Universal Automatic Music Company. He stated the latter concern was owned by a JOSEPH PESKIN. He stated this route extended from north of the Chicago River which would be approximately Grand Avenue to North Avenue and was between Michigan and Franklin Avenues. In this area there were many second-rate bars, strip-tease clubs and bookie joints. He stated among the establishments serviced by him on his route was the place known as McGovern's which it was his recollection was operated by a brother of the former prize fighter, TERRY MCGOVERN. He stated McGovern's was a bar and bookmaking establishment that was frequented by gamblers and hoodlums.

He stated he generally arrived at this stop on his route between 2:00 and 3:00 PM; at which time, it was crowded with horseplayers who were either waiting the results of races run or placing bets on races to be run. He advised that among these horseplayers was an individual who he knew as JACK RUBENSTEIN. He stated his acquaintance with RUBENSTEIN was very casual, but he learned from either RUBENSTEIN or other patrons of McGovern's that RUBENSTEIN either had an interest in or was employed in some managerial capacity at a strip joint known as the French Casino located between Sixth and Seventh Streets on North Clark Street. He advised RUBENSTEIN was well known to others frequenting McGovern's and it was rumored that he was also a connection for narcotics traffic in the area.

He advised it was his recollection that he last saw RUBENSTEIN in about 1946 or 1947. He stated he cannot now recall whether RUBENSTEIN disappeared while he was still operating his route or whether the termination of his employment with Universal Automatic Music Company did away with the necessity for him to visit McGovern's and thus did not see RUBENSTEIN. He stated he left Chicago in 1948 and

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SA SIDNEY E. HOWE
 by SA JACK D. MORGAN/btg Date dictated 12/2/63

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21

PX 44-213
 SEH:JDM/btg

he has neither heard nor seen RUBENSTEIN since that time. He stated he had no knowledge of RUBENSTEIN leaving Chicago for Texas nor did he know of any connections that RUBENSTEIN might have in the latter state.

He stated he had thought nothing more of this individual in fact until viewing the November 25, 1963 issues of Phoenix newspapers which carried photographs of JACK RUBY as the killer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, murderer of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He stated that upon viewing these photographs, he felt in his own mind that RUBY was identical with the individual he knew in Chicago as JACK RUBENSTEIN. Additional newspaper photographs of RUBY were exhibited to CAIRNS and he advised he still was of the opinion that RUBY is identical with JACK RUBENSTEIN.

He stated he knew nothing of RUBENSTEIN's background other than the fact he frequented McGovern's. He stated he did not know where he lived, whether he was married or whether he had ever been arrested.

He stated that to the best of his recollection, RUBENSTEIN would be described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	30 to 35 years (1946-47)
Height	5' 6-7"
Weight	180
Build	Chunky
Hair	Black (not receding)
Dress	Flashy

He stated photographs of RUBY contained in Phoenix newspapers revealed his hair to be receding to a much greater extent than it was his recollection of RUBENSTEIN.

CAIRNS stated he knew nothing of RUBENSTEIN's political philosophies, nor did he know him to be emotionally unstable. He stated his contacts with RUBENSTEIN were limited strictly to his appearances at McGovern's and the sole interest of all patrons on these occasions were the results of horse races being run on that particular day rather than any political discussions.

32

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/631

IRA COLITZ, 1000 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, Owner, folding chair concern, Green Bay Wisconsin, with offices in Furniture Mart Building, Chicago, furnished the following information:

JACK RUBY grew up in Halsted Street, Roosevelt Avenue area of Chicago and in 1930's moved to the Roosevelt, Kedzie, Independence Avenues section of Chicago along with other Jewish people from the former area. BARNEY ROSS was a prominent boxing figure in the area and COLITZ met RUBY there due to mutual friendship with ROSS. Due to ROSS' notoriety, he attracted a group of people with like interests in that these individuals gained a livelihood from various endeavors involving sales and promotion of a legitimate but somewhere "shady" nature. RUBY was no exception and was a promoter of various sales products. He could have been described as a "hustler" and interested in anything to make a "buck." He was also a "ticket scalper" and if he was ever arrested it was probably in connection with ticket scalping.

COLITZ knew RUBY from the early 1930's until 1946 when he last saw him. At that time, RUBY was in business with his brother, EARL, and was selling salt and pepper shakers. During the latter 1930's, this same crowd, who were all of the Jewish faith, but not necessarily staunch subscribers to same, congregated in the vicinity of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago.

RUBY never exhibited an interest in political matters; however, he was somewhat overbearing regarding the rights and feelings of others. He was greatly upset at slang language, phrases made about people's origins and was ready to fight or protect in some way the recipients of same. RUBY had a strong feeling regarding civil rights and was extremely proud of his country. Following his discharge from military service, he carried a chip on his shoulder, so to speak, in that if anyone spoke in a derogatory nature of the military service of the United States he immediately was ready to fight or receive apologies. He was not so strong, however, regarding his religious convictions.

RUBY could not agree with his brother in the operation of their business and this prompted him to leave Chicago in 1946 or shortly thereafter. He supposedly took over

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

2

his sister's bar business in Texas. His sister whom he, COLITZ, had met, was strictly a businesswoman and unlike her brothers. COLITZ also knew RUBY's other brother, HY, who was employed by the city or state in an unknown capacity. He did not know RUBY's parents.

COLITZ is certain RUBY was never connected with the rackets or with hoodlum matters in Chicago. Due to various promotions in which RUBY was involved, it is possible that they could have been assumed as being somewhat shady but he, COLITZ, was involved in some capacity and only a living was obtained, which is unlike the financial success usually attributed to the rackets. He never knew RUBY to make other than a normal type living. Several years ago he heard that RUBY was still in the bar business in Dallas, Texas, and had not heard of him until the most recent publicity given him.

Their only mutual friend is (FNU) FEINGOLD, who operates a novelty shop on the northwest corner of State and Randolph Streets, Chicago. COLITZ has lost all contact with other common associates.

According to COLITZ, RUBY's killing of LEE OSWALD was unbelievable from his past knowledge of him. He could easily understand, however, the possible emotions felt by RUBY toward OSWALD and his desire to inflict pain on him but would never have believed he would resort to such drastic action.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JAMES D. DEWHIRST Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1241

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1241—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 11/28/63

MAURICE KAHN, also known as Maury Kahn, 20 East Delaware, was reinterviewed, at which time KAHN advised he first met JACK RUBY, whom he knew as SPARKY RUBENSTEIN in about 1931. At that time, RUBY was employed as a clerk at a clothing or shoe store on West Roosevelt Road near Halsted Street in Chicago. He believed this store was operated by a LOUIE SCHWITZ.

In about 1932, RUBY's family moved to the vicinity of Independence Boulevard and Roosevelt Road in Chicago, which was in KAHN's neighborhood. He and a group of young men, all of high school age, frequented the Lavndale Restaurant located in the 3700 block of West Roosevelt Road. Included in this group were BARNEY ROSS, famous prize fighter, who now resides somewhere in New York City; IRA COLITZ, now a furniture manufacturer with offices in the Chicago Furniture Mart and Vice President of the Lake Shore Synagogue, Chicago; JOE and MORRIS KELLMAN, who now operate the Globe Glass Company in Chicago; JOHN MC DONALD, who later became a bookmaker and is now deceased; SOL LIE SHUMMAN, a prize fighter who is now deceased, and FRENCHY and DON MEDLEVINE. FRENCHY MEDLEVINE was operating a saloon in Los Angeles, California, since moving there some years ago and DON MEDLEVINE is now operating the new Chez Paris Night Club in Chicago.

Between the years 1931 and 1939, various members of this group went to the prize fights almost every Monday night at the Marigold Gardens, Grace and Broadway Streets, in Chicago. Prize fights have not been held there for some years. A HAROLD RYAN was the Chief Inspector for the Illinois Boxing Commission at that time and became well acquainted with the group.

He believed that RUBY attended Marshall High School in Chicago; however, he did not recall seeing him there during the time he was in attendance. During the time he was well acquainted with RUBY, which was up until 1939, RUBY was employed by the clothing store previously described for a short period of time, and like the rest of the group, later "hustled" to make a living. This included such activities as scalping football tickets in South Bend, Indiana, and Chicago, selling carnations and other flowers at night clubs and on the streets of Chicago's Loop, selling song sheets for 5¢ a piece at factories and in The Loop, and any other type of job that was available. He never knew of any other employments RUBY might have had.

on 11/25/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
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by Special Agents JOHN E. DALLMAN & PETROS A. KYROSOS/eah Date dictated 11/28/63

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CG 44-645

DL 44-1639

2

A favorite haunt of the group was the lobby of the Sherman Hotel in Chicago during the latter 1930's.

In 1939, KAHN was married and RUBY was invited and was in attendance at the wedding. After his marriage, KAHN moved to 6930 South Lake Shore Drive in Chicago. He saw RUBY only a few times after that, possibly either at the Sherman Hotel Lobby or at the Clover Lounge in Chicago operated by IRA COLITZ.

The last time he saw RUBY was five or six years ago in Chicago. He could not recall whether this was at the Clover Lounge or in the lobby of the Sherman Hotel. RUBY told him at this time that he was living in the southwest and possibly gave him his business card, which he is certain he no longer has. He had heard prior to that time that sometime after 1946 when RUBY was discharged from military service he had left Chicago to operate a saloon somewhere in Texas for his sister. He could recall nothing further concerning RUBY's activities since his departure from Chicago.

During 1939, he vaguely recalled that RUBY may have dated his former wife's cousin a few times and possibly double-dated with him. He could not be sure of this and he would have no way of verifying it, since he is no longer in contact with his ex-wife or her family.

He never personally knew of RUBY living anywhere but in Chicago. He has never heard of any mention of RUBY living in Chicago Heights or any other Chicago suburb. He never met any member of RUBY's family and could not recall any woman RUBY was romantically involved with.

As concerns the character of RUBY, he recalled him as being an extremely quiet individual, who avoided arguments and clashes of any kind. He, therefore, had no idea of how RUBY picked up a nickname of "SPARKY." RUBY was emotional to the extent that when discussing his readings of sports events or current issues he would take them very seriously. He would earnestly discuss these matters with his acquaintances and would often inquire as to their feelings or attitudes on the subjects discussed. He was not the least bit vicious and he is the last person he would suspect of committing murder. He never carries a gun to his knowledge. RUBY almost always had a big smile on his face and was always immaculate in appearance.

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Date November 30, 1963CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

3

He never knew of RUBY being arrested and if he had been it would probably be for scalping tickets or peddling without a license. He doubted records would be kept of these arrests, as when such arrests were made, the men would usually be brought to the police station and released shortly thereafter.

RUBY never gambled to his knowledge, drank very little, did not smoke, and if he had any vices it was women. At that time he knew RUBY was anti-communist and he believed he may have been one of the members of his group who broke up what was thought to be a communist meeting in his neighborhood during the late 1930's.

He could recall nothing further at this time concerning RUBY, his associates, or activities.

KAHN advised he is the editor of a weekly news publication containing information relative to events of the week for the convenience of Chicagoans and visitors, called "Night Life in Chicago."

From a review of this publication, it appears that ads are solicited and published from various night clubs, restaurants and "strip tease clubs" in the Chicago area. KAHN stated he has numerous friends and contacts among Chicago saloon keepers, liquor store owners and night club owners, and public officials.

MICHAEL LEVIN, Attorney, 30 North LaSalle, Suite 614, advised that he has known the RUBENSTEIN family, also known as, RUBY, since 1919. Due to the age factor, he was closer to EARL RUBY, SAM RUBY and HYMAN RUBY than he was to JACK or the sisters, however, feels that he knows JACK RUBY well.

LEVIN and RUBENSTEIN family grew up on "East side of Chicago" which he said was generally the Roosevelt and Maxwell Street and Halsted areas. As youngsters, the boys, including JACK RUBY, engaged in street brawls and were members of gangs, however, JACK RUBY was not prone to pick fights or go out of his way to find trouble. Conversely as a youngster and even more so as he matured, JACK RUBY was more inclined to make friends.

During the years RUBY was in Chicago, he was employed by his brother, EARL RUBY, as a salesman for a while and was characterized as a "promoter" pushing whatever he could find to make money with. LEVIN characterized RUBY's personality as friendly, volatile, and industrious.

EARL RUBY was characterized as the most intelligent member of the family and LEVIN indicated that the other members of the family including JACK RUBY, appeared to be mentally slow, but not retarded or necessarily deficient.

Concerning the political feelings of JACK RUBY, LEVIN stated that he was not strongly inclined toward either Democrats or Republicans, Socialists or Communists, but due to the circumstances and environment of the 24th ward wherein he was raised, JACK RUBY was probably a Democrat.

LEVIN stated that neither JACK RUBY nor any member of his family have, to his knowledge, been affiliated with any party or organization which would be deemed subversive. It was his opinion that the family was not of sufficient intelligence or interest to be politically involved.

LEVIN said JACK RUBY was not connected with any "hoodlum" element nor did he owe allegiance or ties to any known "hoodlums". He flatly stated that RUBY was not "run out of town", but left some 16 years ago of his own accord for

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by Special Agents ELLIOTT W. ANDERSON & JOHN W. ROBERTS/jn Date dictated 11/30/63

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2
DL 44-1639

Dallas, Texas. He could not explain why he selected Dallas, but stated that after JACK RUBY went to Dallas other members specifically EVA and SAM RUBENSTEIN, followed JACK RUBY into the Dallas, Texas area.

LEVIN stated that the family life afforded the RUBENSTEIN children obviously left much to be desired indicating that the mother was not particularly bright and the father drank heavily. He stated that prior to the mother's death, she became senile.

LEVIN stated that he is completely unaware of any evidence of insanity or mental illness in connection with any members of this family and has no knowledge of anyone being treated by or admitted to a hospital by a psychiatrist. He has no knowledge or information other than newspaper accounts concerning an injury to JACK RUBY's head.

LEVIN said that his opinion of JACK RUBY would be to sum his personality up into a statement of "desire for recognition" elaborating further that RUBY had always attempted to seek recognition, but until such time as he became affiliated with the entertainment field, he has never achieved the recognition he wanted. Apparently after his moving to Dallas, he found the recognition so vital to his personality and that this could have been a motivating factor for the action which RUBY took toward OSWALD. In his opinion, RUBY acted on impulse and without meditation or malice aforethought. LEVIN stated that he felt RUBY would pursue the line of defense claiming temporary insanity and that in LEVIN's honest opinion, he feels this may well have been the case.

NY 44-974
DL 44-1639/eah

The New York Office has advised as follows:

BARNEY ROSS, former prize fighter, New York City, on November 25, 1963, advised as follows:

He has known RUBY as "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN since about 1927, as ROSS and RUBY grew up in the same area of the 24th Ward, Chicago, Illinois. RUBY used to hang around Lawndale Restaurant in Chicago, which ROSS frequented. RUBY also was usually present when ROSS boxed as an amateur and later as a professional fighter. RUBY was never on ROSS' payroll and never borrowed money from ROSS. RUBY did not have any employment, but acted as a free-lance salesman selling small items of jewelry. RUBY has telephonically contacted ROSS several times a year over the past ten or twelve years from Dallas, Texas. The purpose of these calls was attempts made by RUBY to secure talent for RUBY's club in Dallas, as ROSS is associated with a talent agency in New York City. ROSS last heard from RUBY telephonically about three months ago. ROSS never did secure any talent for RUBY.

ROSS last met RUBY accidentally about two years ago in Chicago. ROSS described RUBY as well-behaved, quiet, an individual who was never a troublemaker, and who was never involved with any law enforcement agency, and never involved in any subversive activities.

Investigation by the New York Office reflects JACK RUBY, giving address 223 South Ewing, and Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, checked into the New York Hilton Hotel, 10:59 PM, August 4, 1963, and departed 4:40 PM, August 6, 1963. RUBY told registration clerk he was in New York City to look for "talent" for his club in Dallas. Interview of other hotel employees concerning the purpose of RUBY's visit to New York City was negative.

While at the hotel, RUBY made the following long distance telephone calls.

Los Angeles, Area Code 213, 5230930, 8/4/63;
Two calls to Area Code 213, 2740043, 8/4/63 & 8/5/63;
Dallas, two calls to Area Code 214, 7472362, 8/4 & 5/63;
Call, 8/5/63 to 5234775;
8/5/63, one call to Ft. William, Canada, Area Code 807, 2754891.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-29-63

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JACK KEISTER KELLEY, age 54, operator of the King Kurl Drive-In Restaurant, 2020 Court Street, advised that he was the individual who had been contacted by newspaper reporters yesterday, and had indicated that he had known JACK RUBY several years ago. He stated he knew RUBY primarily in Chicago. He stated that the information he furnished the newspaper reporter was substantially the truth as it appeared in the press.

It was noted that he had indicated to the press that he was a former entertainer and night club master of ceremonies and an ex-comic in Chicago, that he had known RUBY in 1944 and had scoffed at the idea of a patriotic motive being involved by RUBY in the slaying of OSWALD. He reportedly stated that he "could not see RUBY as pushing a thing through like this out of patriotism. That he might do it for publicity or might do it for money."

JACK KEISTER KELLEY advised that he had been a club comic and entertainer and master of ceremonies in night clubs and taverns in Chicago for most of the years of the 1940's and that he has been employed in various night spots, actually throughout the Nation, for short engagements of a week or two, and that he has used the stage name of "M. T. HEAD."

He related that he is actually only a casual acquaintance of RUBY, that RUBY first came to his attention in Chicago about 1943. He stated he first knew JACK RUBY as JACK RUDENSTEIN and that he believed that RUDENSTEIN had legally had his name changed to RUBY, and believed that one or two of his brothers and sisters had done likewise. He recalled that he first knew of RUBY, who was subsequently to be referred to as "SPARKY" RUBY when he was playing as an entertainer in the Famous Door, Broadway and Diversey Streets in Chicago. He stated that "SPARKY" RUBY was employed there as a bouncer. He stated the Chicago Famous Door was owned by PAT MC CLAREN. He stated he heard a year or two ago that Mr. MC CLAREN had suffered a heart attack

SI 44-383

2

and may now be deceased. He related that Mr. PAT MC CLAREN apparently owns several night spots and could not have them all actually in his own name, under various state or Federal laws, and that he recalled the Famous Door, at the time he was there, was managed by SAMMY HAAS, whom KELLEY now believes to be deceased. During the time he first knew of "SPARKY" RUBY at the Famous Door, KELLEY related that he noticed that at times, RUBY was seen by him to be wearing a hearing aid. At times, he was not wearing the hearing aid, but seemed to hear alright without it. KELLEY stated that at the time he did not know RUBY well, but inquired of persons who apparently had prior knowledge of RUBY, as to RUBY's wearing the hearing aid, and he received replies to the effect that RUBY's hearing was not impaired but that RUBY was evading service in World War II or the draft.

KELLEY related he next knew of RUBY at the Club Aloha, on West Madison in Chicago, beyond Western, in 1944 or 1955. This club was operated by JOHNNY MEROLA. KELLEY was not sure if RUBY was employed there or just hung out there.

KELLEY next recalls seeing RUBY about 1945 or 1946 in the Gaiety Club, on northwest side of Chicago near the elevated tracks, where RUBY was selling combination gambling tickets on a horse race, the race being referred to as the "Stare and Stripes Race" at a local Chicago track. KELLEY could not recall the name of the owner or the manager of the Gaiety Club at that time.

About 1946, KELLEY stated he next knew of RUBY in the Argyle Lounge. He stated that this was a Mr. EPSTIN's place, and was located under the elevated tracks in Chicago, where RUBY was either hanging out or was possibly employed as a bouncer. Mr. KELLEY related that EPSTIN was shot in his place about four or five years ago and he believed that he was shot dead at the time or died as a result of the shooting.

KELLEY related that he next knew of "SPARKY" RUBY about 1948, when he (KELLEY) was engaged to act as master of ceremonies

On 11-27-63 at Pekin, Illinois File # SI 44-383
by SA MARCUS E. SHARPE: b1c Date dictated 11-27-63

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47

45

SI 44-383
3

by a man from Hammond, Indiana, who had previously owned or did own at the time, the Zig-Zag Tavern in Calumet City, Illinois. KELLEY stated this man, whose name he cannot now recall, bought a small night club in Calumet Heights, Illinois, and engaged KELLEY to act as master of ceremonies. Mr. KELLEY recalled that this club was closed in ten weeks because it was losing money, but that during two weeks of this ten weeks, RUBY was employed there as the bouncer.

KELLEY related that he had not seen or heard of RUBY since 1948, until about 1958 or 1959. KELLEY related that he was seeking employment and was looking up "show people" in Los Angeles, Las Vegas and other points, and happened to run into RUBY in Dallas, Texas.

KELLEY related that he was not only seeking employment by visiting various cities and stopping in at taverns and small night clubs having entertainers, but was also stopping by these places to merely say hello to the "show people" and hoping that he might run into someone he knew. He stated it was by this activity on his part that he accidentally entered the Carousel Club in Dallas, and happened to run into "SPARKY" RUBY again. KELLEY related he did not know that RUBY was in Dallas, Texas, that he visited with him for a few minutes and drew the conclusion at the time that RUBY was either the owner or manager of this club.

KELLEY recalls that "SPARKY" RUBY was a rather quiet man, that he had no particular male associates or friends. He stated, however, that he was always interested in girls and that he almost always had a girlfriend with him but had never went steady with any one girl. He stated these girls were always of the caliber found in small night clubs, acting as entertainers or hostesses in these type places. KELLEY stated that since he had heard of the assault on OSWALD, that this had been the first he had heard of RUBY since he had seen him in Dallas about 1958 or 1959.

KELLEY stated that he would actually know of no person in Chicago or elsewhere who would be considered to be a friend or associate of RUBY and that he certainly has no information

SI 44-383
4

regarding the recent activities or associations of RUBY.

KELLEY related that he certainly could never consider RUBY as being a person overly patriotic and that he would base this opinion on what he had learned about RUBY back in 1943 and 1944 when he drew the conclusion that apparently RUBY was a draft dodger. KELLEY stated that neither could he consider RUBY to possess any un-American sympathies. He stated he did not believe that RUBY was at all interested in politics of any kind and certainly that he had not displayed any un-American sympathies in any way at the times he had known him.

KELLEY related that he does not believe that RUBY would therefore kill OSWALD out of sheer patriotism, but stated that he might do it for publicity or that he might do it for money or might do this due to his temper when overly excited.

KELLEY stated that RUBY was usually a quiet man, that in acting as a floor-walker or bouncer in the night clubs, he was usually quiet and easy to get along with, but that when RUBY lost his temper, he would do things that he might not ordinarily do if he could control his temper. KELLEY related that apparently it is due to his hot temper that he gained the nickname of "SPARKY" RUBY.

Mr. KELLEY stated that he has, himself, spent considerable time in small Chicago night spots, and has been in Peoria, Illinois, on several occasions, working as an entertainer. He stated he had never heard of RUBY in Peoria; however, he recalled on one occasion, and he was not able to recall the exact night club, that while he was entertaining, he believed that he had noted this man, RUBY, to appear in the audience with what appeared to be a show girl, that he noted the man momentarily and thought it was RUBY, and after he had finished his performance, he was seeking out RUBY in the audience but did not locate him. Mr. KELLEY related that apparently, RUBY was merely passing through Peoria, and insofar as he can ascertain, RUBY would not be known to anyone that he could think of in Peoria, as he had never known RUBY to be in Peoria, other than possibly just passing through.

46

47

SI 44-383

51Date 10/4/63

Mr. KELLEY related that these particular clubs in the Chicago, Illinois, area where he had known of RUBY to either hang out or to be employed occasionally as a bouncer, were, to the best of his knowledge, clubs that were independently owned and were not in any way that he knew of, connected with any of the alleged organized crime outfits or syndicates in Chicago. KELLEY related, therefore, that he would consider that RUBY had no connection with any organized crime in the Chicago area. He stated, of course, he would be unable to relate what his associations have actually been over the years, as he did not know him well, other than as a casual acquaintance and certainly would not know of his associations in Dallas, Texas.

On November 26, 1963, PHIL UDELL, also known as "FIEFEL", owner of Lakewood Iron and Metal Company, 1305 West Belmont, advised he had known "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN for approximately thirty-years. UDELL described RUBY as a clean-cut individual who did possess a hot temper and was good with his fists but who was, however, 100 per cent patriotic. UDELL stated RUBY was a ticket scalper and all around "hustler" who was not, however, connected with organized crime or the "syndicate" in Chicago. UDELL recalled RUBY was partner of HARRY EPSTEIN in a punch board business.

UDELL admits knowing LENNIE PATRICK, West Side hoodlum and stated RUBENSTEIN also knew PATRICK, claimed, however, neither worked for PATRICK. He recalled RUBY obtained a job with Scrap Metal Union from a man who was later killed and replaced by PAUL DORFMAN. UDELL recalled during approximately 1940, he and RUBY and others were en route to a boxing match at White City, Illinois, when they approached a small Nazi bund rally consisting of uniformed bund members. UDELL recalled this irritated the group and they broke up the meeting.

UDELL concluded by describing RUBY as a sports fan, a lady's man, who enjoyed dancing and a clean living individual who neither drank nor smoked. He stated he was shocked over the murder of OSWALD by RUBY and stated it was his opinion that RUBY was simply overwhelmed with sorrow at the President's death and inasmuch as he had easy access to the Dallas Police Department, he committed an act which "a lot of us would have liked to have done".

on 11/26/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JOHN R. BASSETT gj 49 Date dictated 11/30/63

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DL 44-1639
CG 44-645
mam/rms

Date 12/2/63

1

The following investigation was conducted by SAs
GEORGE H. PERKINS and LENARD A. WOLF:

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On November 25, 1963, SPERO PALADINO and ALEX MAKAROPLOS, operators of Club Rouge, advised that it was HARRY RUBENSTEIN who had formerly operated this club as well as the Brass Rail and Hollywood Clubs. They stated that HARRY RUBENSTEIN is not, as far as they have been able to determine, related to JACK RUBENSTEIN.

On November 26, 1963, /AL MILSTEIN, operator of Stop-Light Lounge, 4759 West Roosevelt Road, Cicero, Illinois, advised that he had never met JACK RUBENSTEIN but that he had heard of him. He said that he believes RUBENSTEIN, around 1943 to 1950, had operated the Club Rouge, a strip-tease joint on Madison or Randolph, between Dearborn and Clark Streets. He said that this club is still in existence. He said that he believed RUBENSTEIN had also operated another tavern in Chicago at the same time. MILSTEIN was asked if he knew if the RUBENSTEIN who operated the Club LaRouge was the same man who had been arrested for the shooting of LEE OSWALD. MILSTEIN said that the name was the same, and he assumed they were the same individuals.

The following investigation was conducted by SAs
JAMES A. ABBOTT and CHARLES L. BROWN, Jr.:

MAISHI BAER, operator, M and H Restaurant, LaSalle Street (a known hangout for Chicago bookmakers, gamblers, "juice" men, and petty hoodlums), advised that he knew JACK RUBY about 17 years ago when they were "hustlers" in the Maxwell Street Market area. He stated he has not seen RUBY since that time and refused to comment further, stating that he does not know anything and does not want to "get involved". BAER tried to reach his attorney before talking with Agents, with negative results, and became incensed to think that the FBI would come to him concerning RUBY.

VIRGINIA MARIAN BELASCO was interviewed at her residence, 1587 35th Avenue, San Francisco, and advised she received a telephone call from EVA GRANT, from Dallas, Texas, about a month ago. It was just a social call concerning mutual acquaintances including JACK RUBY. She has never met EVA GRANT personally. BELASCO advised she first met JACK RUBY in about 1936 at a dance at the Jewish Community Center in San Francisco. She saw him socially as a young teenager perhaps six times from 1936 until 1941. In November, 1941, she went to New York City with her mother and RUBY entertained her socially every weekend in November, 1941, in New York. She last saw JACK RUBY on Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1941. In November and December, 1941, when RUBY would visit her in New York on the weekends, he was employed with his youngest brother, EARL RUBENSTEIN, in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania. RUBY and his brother, EARL, were running a "punch-board racket" in the industrial area around and in Wilkes Barre. She has heard RUBY refer to his relatives as a sister, EVA GRANT, his youngest sister, EILEEN, and an older brother, SAMMY. She also understands that RUBY has a cousin by the name of JUDY, who is employed as a waitress at Blum's Restaurant in San Francisco. She described RUBY as a young man who dressed very well and was a personable date.

When EVA GRANT called Miss BELASCO, she just chatted and talked about JACK RUBY's night club and requested that Miss BELASCO visit them. Miss BELASCO stated her telephone number is SE 1-2789.

Miss BELASCO is the granddaughter of the famous playwright and actor, DAVID BELASCO, who founded the Belasco Theatre in New York City. Her father, DAVID BELASCO, JR., age 70, resides in Mexico and has been divorced from her mother for about thirty-five years. Miss BELASCO is known as a very wealthy woman, who has never been married.

On 11/29/63 at San Francisco, Calif. File # SF 44-494
DL 44-1639
by GERARD J. NORTON and WILLIAM N. KIDWELL / Date dictated 12/2/63
ab

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123

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1247

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1248

Date 12/2/631

HERBERT BOBROW, liquor store operator, 794 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California, residence, 560 Arlington, San Francisco, advised as follows:

BOBROW said that he was acquainted with RUBY, whom he knew as "SPARKY," having met him sometime in the early 1930's in San Francisco. They were both from the same neighborhood in Chicago but were not acquaintances in that city. BOBROW resided with RUBY and his sister, EVA GRANT, for about one year when they lived in an apartment located at 345 Jones Street, San Francisco. This residence occurred approximately 1936.

BOBROW worked with RUBY as a newspaper subscription salesman for the San Francisco "News," a daily newspaper. RUBY may have been employed in a similar capacity by other San Francisco newspapers. They were part of a group of young men who came from Chicago to San Francisco at approximately the same time and did similar work in San Francisco. His immediate circle of friends numbered about fifteen.

At the time of his residence with RUBY at the aforementioned address, RUBY's sister, EVA, had a son named RONNIE, approximately five years of age, residing with them.

He said that RUBY was a well-mannered, likeable individual who was soft-spoken and meticulous in his dress and appearance. He has never known RUBY to have engaged in any illegal activity, and RUBY never expressed an interest in any type of political activity, particularly anything of a "radical" nature.

BOBROW identified RUBY with the Dallas killings as a result of reading news articles concerning these incidents. He said he probably never would have recognized RUBY's photograph in the newspaper, since he has not seen or heard from RUBY since approximately 1939. He advised he was aware that RUBY was in Dallas, having heard this from some of his San Francisco acquaintances. He stated that RUBY was known only as JACK RUBINSTEIN when he was in San Francisco.

on 11/29/63 at San Francisco, California File # SE 44-494
DL 44-1639
by Special Agent WILLIAM N. KIDWELL & GERARD Date dictated 11/29/63
JAMES MORTON/eah

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1249

1Date 12/5/63

ROBERT LEE SHORMAN, 332 Magnolia Avenue, Long Beach, California, advised he knew JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, prior to about May, 1962. Prior to this date SHORMAN was a band leader who worked at the Carousel Club. At about the time the relationship between SHORMAN and RUBY terminated, RUBY attempted to have SHORMAN invest about \$6,000 in RUBY's business. RUBY offered to make SHORMAN a partner. SHORMAN stated he wanted no part of this deal as he had heard RUBY had had many partners in the past, but that these individuals had realized no return on their investment. Because of this and because of RUBY's general bad temper, these individuals had gradually broken with RUBY. SHORMAN did not know the names of any of these former partners of RUBY.

SHORMAN advised that on one occasion, date not remembered, he observed RUBY and another individual, not known to SHORMAN, beat a patron at the Carousel with their fists and throw him down the stairs at the Carousel Club. SHORMAN did not observe the patron after his eviction, did not know the extent of the injuries inflicted, if any, or the outcome of this matter.

SHORMAN advised that the patron, who was evicted from the Carousel Club, was a well dressed middle-aged man, possibly a businessman, who had gotten into an argument at the bar in the Carousel. SHORMAN did not know the cause of the argument, but thought it might have concerned an overcharge.

SHORMAN did not know who helped RUBY but assumed him to be an off-duty police officer as he did not know him to be an employee of the Carousel. This individual was in civilian clothes and SHORMAN said he could not imagine another patron coming to RUBY's assistance. SHORMAN stated he also observed that police officers either on duty or off duty did not pay for their drinks. He felt that because of this a police officer would feel obligated to assist RUBY.

On 12/4/63 at Long Beach, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA JOHN H. BORGMAN/jm Date dictated 12/5/63

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357

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1250

1

Date Dec. 7, 1963

DL 44-1639

Mr. STEVE GUTHRIE with offices at 820 Big Town, Mesquite, Texas, advised that his name was formerly S. W. GUTHRIE but he had legally changed his name some years ago to STEVE GUTHRIE. Mr. GUTHRIE furnished the following information:

He was elected sheriff of Dallas County in July, 1946, and was to go into office in January, 1947. He was an ex-policemen and had returned from the service a short time previous to his election. He served as sheriff of Dallas County in 1947 through 1948.

Shortly after his election in July, 1946, a man identified as PAUL ROLAND JONES, contacted him on a Dallas golf course and asked him how he would like to make some big money. He stated he told JONES he would be very interested. At that time, Dallas County was "wide open" with prostitution and gambling and other vices running full steam and there were an average of 2 or 3 murders a month which looked like murders by gangs. JONES told GUTHRIE that between them they could make approximately \$40,000 per month.

This contact by JONES was made since he was spokesman for the "syndicate" out of Chicago and the "syndicate" was planning to move into Dallas and take over the vices. There were approximately 25 "thugs" and hoodlums from Chicago in Dallas from time to time. GUTHRIE got in touch with Dallas Chief of Police HANSSON, GEORGE BUTLER, a detective of the Dallas Police Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety to see if they could make bribery cases on the "thugs" who had planned to take over vice in Dallas. With the assistance of these officers, they wired GUTHRIE's house for sound and made numerous recordings of conversations had in GUTHRIE's house with a number of hoodlums from Chicago. Included in the names was SONNY LABRIOLA and a LIPSKE. As a result of this investigation, a great number of records were made.

GUTHRIE said that JACK RUBY at that time was a "small time peanut" with this group who were going to bribe GUTHRIE. RUBY's name came up on numerous occasions, according to GUTHRIE, as being the person who would take over a very fabulous restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets in Dallas. The first floor of that building was to be a regular restaurant and the upper floor would be used for gambling. RUBY was to run this club. JACK RUBY never in person talked with GUTHRIE about this matter and, in fact, GUTHRIE and RUBY had no conversation during this investigation. However, according to GUTHRIE, RUBY's name constantly came up as being the person who would run the restaurant and GUTHRIE said if the records can still be heard, RUBY's name will be heard on numerous occasions. Texas Department of Public Safety has one set of these records and "DUB" NAYLOR, then a Texas Ranger, conducted a great deal of the investigation in that case.

As a result of the investigation, PAUL ROLAND JONES was sentenced to a term of 3 to 5 years, according to GUTHRIE's memory, and ROMEO JACK KNAPPI was indicted by the grand jury. KNAPPI was believed to be related to JACK NETTI, well known Chicago hoodlum; however, Dallas authorities were never able to get custody of KNAPPI.

GUTHRIE advised he has never heard a good thing about JACK RUBY to the best of his knowledge. He believes RUBY has operated some prostitution activities and other vices in his club since RUBY has been in Dallas.

GUTHRIE further informed he has heard and believes it is fairly well known around Dallas that either Mayor CABELL or City Manager CRULL ordered Chief of Police CURRY to "put on the show for TV" of transporting OSWALD from the City Jail to the County Jail. He said as a result of this, CABELL will not discharge CURRY since CURRY was acting under orders.

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS & JACK E. PEDEN/csh Date dictated 12/7/63

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The following investigation was conducted by IC THOMAS JACKSON WHITE at Washington, D. C.:

On December 3, 1963, LOIS TURNEY, Contact Representative, Central Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., advised that Certificate Number C2331714 for HYMAN RUBENSTEIN naturalized July 9, 1926 (court not shown), has been transferred to INS District Office, Chicago, Illinois as of December 2, 1963.

Alien Registration Form Number 5058201 for JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN shows he was born February 2, 1871 in city of Sokolov, Province of Sedlitz in Poland. RUBENSTEIN arrived us at New York July, 1903 (day not given) and reported himself a former subject of Russia.

Alien Registration Form Number 3746214 for FANNY RUBENSTEIN, nee TUREK, states she was born October, 1875 (day unknown) near Warsaw, Poland. Arrived us at New York June, 1905 and reported herself a former subject of Poland.

The following investigation was conducted by SA REID M. LEISHMAN at Chicago, Illinois:

Naturalization Records, U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, examined on December 3, 1963. HYMAN RUBENSTEIN filed Declaration of Intention Number 113921 on February 24, 1920, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. This reflected he was born on December 28, 1901 at Warsaw, Poland, Russia (SIC). His residence was 1232 South Morgan, Chicago, and his last foreign address was Russia. He entered the United States in June, 1904 at New York.

He filed Petition for Naturalization Number 22275 on February 4, 1926 in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois. His address at that time was 1129 South Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago, and his occupation was soda dispenser. He was born December 28, 1901 in Warsaw, Poland, and entered the United States in June, 1904 at New York. He was single at the time of filing the petition. Witnesses listed are: MAURICE

KATZEWITZ, 1721 Roosevelt Road, Chicago; and HARRY M. LEWIS, 3 45 Eastwood Avenue, Chicago. HYMAN was naturalized on July 9, 1926 in U. S. District Court, Chicago, and received Certificate of Naturalization Number 2331714.

It is noted that HYMAN listed place of birth as Warsaw, Poland, Russia. It is also noted that in 1901 Poland as a nation did not exist and Warsaw at that time was under Russian control.

1Date December 3, 1963

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Investigator RICHARD PLZAK, Chicago, Illinois, advised on December 2, 1963, that 1940 alien registration cards in their office reflect that JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN was born in Poland in 1871, exact date not listed. JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN had INS File Number A5-058-201. Alien registration card for FANNY RUBENSTEIN reflected she was born in Poland in 1875, exact date not listed. She had INS File Number A3-746-214. PLZAK advised that these files were located at Central Office, INS, Washington, D. C. and that he had requested them by teletype on November 27, 1963, that they be sent to INS, Chicago. They have not as yet arrived.

PLZAK further advised that JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN, according to a Chicago newspaper death notice, died on December 24, 1958, at 1044 Loyola, Chicago. This notice listed him as the husband of the late FANNY RUBENSTEIN and listed the following children:

HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, 1129 Sacramento, Chicago
ANNA VOLPERT, 1041 Loyola, Chicago
MARION CARROLL (Mrs. NORMAN CARROLL), 1044 Loyola, Chicago
SAM RUBENSTEIN, 1162 Rachel, Dallas, Texas
EARL RUBENSTEIN, Detroit, Michigan
EVA GRANT, Dallas, Texas
JACK RUBENSTEIN, Dallas, Texas
EILEEN KAMINSKI (Mrs. HAROLD KAMINSKI), no address given.

PLZAK further advised that a check of naturalization records, United States District Court, Chicago, failed to reflect that JOSEPH or FANNY RUBENSTEIN were ever naturalized in that court. Naturalization records did reflect that HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, 1129 South Sacramento, Chicago, born December 28, 1901, in Poland, was naturalized in United States District Court, Chicago, on July 9, 1926, and received Certificate of Naturalization Number 2331714. He entered the United States at New York in 1904. PLZAK stated he has also requested HYMAN RUBENSTEIN's file from the Central Office, INS, Washington, D. C.

on 12/2/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639 CG 44-645
by Special Agent REID M. LEISHMAN/kzh Date dictated 12/3/63

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68

1Date December 6, 1963

EDWARD J. NERAD, Chief Administrative Officer, Family Court of Cook County (FCCC), 2246 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, advised that the files of his office would contain certain limited information regarding an individual he believed identical with subject RUBY but that before he could release the information, he felt that he must first obtain permission from FCCC presiding Judge ALFRED J. CILLELLA. NERAD then stated that almost simultaneous with SA HERBERT F. BRIICK's initial contact with his office, he had learned that the "Chicago Sun Times" newspaper had apparently received information similar to that obtained by this Bureau concerning RUBY's connection with the FCCC. NERAD declined to identify the reporter or the employee of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court at the FCCC who was involved but stated as follows:

A clerical employee of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court at the FCCC had reviewed the Master File Card in NERAD's office yesterday on the individual NERAD believes identical with subject RUBY, and had made the information available to a reporter of the Sun Times. NERAD stated that the little specific information could be obtained from the card but that it would indicate the Circuit Court Docket Case Number, the child's name, date of birth, the names of his parents, and nature of the proceedings and possibly the dispositions involved. NERAD stated that the detailed background information developed by probation officers on his staff concerning children's appearances before the FCCC would be contained in the "Social Files" which are destroyed periodically and which in RUBY's case would have been destroyed years ago.

NERAD stated that the official "legal" records of the proceedings of the FCCC are maintained by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County and that legal records concerning RUBY and any member of his family would have been reduced to microfilm which are located at the Cook County Court House, Chicago, Illinois.

After having received permission from Judge CILLELLA to make available any information concerning RUBY and his family NERAD furnished for review four

on 12/4/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639 CG 44-645
by Special Agent HERBERT F. BRIICK/sbw/1n Date dictated 12/5/63

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77

FCCC Master File Cards to SA BRIICK. The cards bear the following FCCC Docket Case Numbers respectively:

90342 (last two digits illegible and uncertain)
90340
60011
83383

NERAD stated that Case Number 90342 related to the individual he believes identical with the subject RUBY.

FCCC Master File Card Case Number 90342 reflected that JACOB RUEBENSTEIN, date of birth April 21, 1911, first appeared before FCCC predecessor, the Juvenile Court, on July 10, 1923, on dependency hearing. His father was indicated as JOSEPH, residing at 1250 South Morgan, his mother as FANNY, residing at 3647 Roosevelt Road, both Chicago. At the time of the first appearance, the child's father was ordered to pay support and the boy was committed to the Jewish Home Finding Society.

On November 24, 1924, the above order was vacated and the petition dismissed. The proceeding was continued on four successive dates: December 8, 1924; December 15, 1924; January 13, 1925; and January 27, 1925.

On April 8, 1925, the proceeding was continued "generally" (NERAD advised that this meant the case was pending inactive but that it could be reactivated at a future date if the court so desired).

The only other notations on the card were "see EVA" and the number 83383 and the surname of the probable case officer BLUMENTHAL. NERAD advised that BLUMENTHAL is unknown to his office.

FCCC Master File Card Case Number 90340 was for SAM RUEBENSTEIN, date of birth December 28, 1912. This card bore identical notations in every respect to that for JACOB RUEBENSTEIN, case number 90342.

Master File Card Case Number 60011 was for HYMAN RUEBENSTEIN, date of birth December 28, 1901. This card bore the notation also "see EVA, number 83383." There were only two juvenile court appearances indicated on this card. The first was for May 1, 1916, in which

ROGIN was appointed probation or parole officer and on February 20, 1918, at which time the child was released from parole.

Master File Card Case Number 83383 was for EVA RUEBENSTEIN, date of birth March 15, 1909. This card bore the following indicated court appearances: September 26, 1921, continued to October 6, 1921; October 6, 1921, L. J. ROBIN appointed as guard to place, Father to pay \$3 per week; September 30, 1922, BLUMENTHAL; April 23, 1926, released from probation.

NERAD advised he would have the Cook County Circuit Court microfilm records relating to the above records pulled and made available for review by an Agent of the Bureau, December 5, 1963. He also advised that he would make a member of his staff available to interpret the records if necessary.

NERAD expressed the opinion that he doubted that little additional information would be obtained other than possibly the name of some social service agencies who might have been in contact with the RUBY family and who still might have case files on them.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/9/631

MARY LAWRENCE, Executive Director, Jewish Children's Bureau, 1 South Franklin, advised that the file concerning her organization's contacts with JACOB RUBENSTEIN, born April 25, 1911, and his family had been destroyed because of age. She stated, however, that the "master file cards" had not been destroyed and that they indicated that JACOB RUBENSTEIN as well as his siblings, ISIDORE, IDA and SAMUEL had been wards of the Jewish Home Finding Society, the predecessor organization of the Jewish Children's Bureau, for a short time in 1922-23. She stated that her master file cards contain little information relative to the RUBENSTEINS other than that apparently there had been a considerable amount of parental discord in the family inasmuch as the master file card bears several notations to the effect that between 1915 and 1921, the subject's father, JOSEPH, had appeared in court on disorderly conduct, and alcohol and battery charges some of which appeared to have been filed by FAIRIE RUBENSTEIN. Mrs. LAWRENCE stated that her records are so sketchy that she could make no definite statement as to notes and causes for JOE RUBENSTEIN's appearances in court. Mrs. LAWRENCE stated the only additional specific item appearing in her records was a notation that JACOB RUBENSTEIN had visited the Institute for Juvenile Research on July 6, 1922, under their Case Number 4376. She stated that this organization is a state agency dealing with children's mental problems. She stated she did not know what significance this notation had but was mentioning it for what it was worth.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF I.

1Date 12/3/63

MARTIN BRIN, 3819 Greenleaf, Lincolnwood, Illinois, advised that he was a former partner of IRA COLITZ in the operation of a bar on West Randolph Street, Chicago. BRIN stated that a HARRY RUBENSTEIN owned and operated the Hollywood Lounge, which was located across the street from his bar and that HARRY RUBENSTEIN, to the best of his knowledge, is no relation of JACK RUBENSTEIN.

BRIN stated that he knew RUBENSTEIN as an acquaintance merely due to the fact that RUBENSTEIN on occasion hung out in his bar and that he always considered RUBENSTEIN as a "hustler" with no specific source of gainful employment. He did state, however, that for a period of time RUBENSTEIN and two of his brothers, first names unrecalled, operated at Earl's Product Company, handling the sale of pepper and salt shakers. BRIN stated that this company, however, was dissolved because of a disagreement in the management of the company, according to the rumors that he had heard subsequent to the dissolution of the company. BRIN stated that he never knew RUBENSTEIN to be in his bar or that he was employed as a bookmaker in Chicago.

BRIN advised that he considered RUBENSTEIN as a patriotic citizen with no subversive ties, to the best of his knowledge. He explained that he knows RUBENSTEIN was responsible for "cracking a few heads" at the time the German - American Bund was flourishing in Chicago. BRIN advised that he has never had any indication that RUBENSTEIN had any hoodlum connections.

BRIN indicated that he has not seen RUBENSTEIN for about 15 years but recalled that about 12 years ago an unrecalled individual stopped to see him, indicating that he had been referred to BRIN by RUBENSTEIN. This individual had an act called "Jerry the Talking Dog" and was attempting to obtain Chicago booking for the act. BRIN recalled that he in turn put the individual in touch with Chicago Columnist IRV KUPCINET, who in turn secured a job for the act.

On 12/7/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639
 by SA LEROY F. BANCROFT/ELV Date dictated 12/7/63

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on 12/2/63 at Lincolnwood, Illinois File # CG 44-645
MICHAEL G. SIMON and
 by Special Agent WILLIAM R. BRODERICK/mes Date dictated 12/3/63

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38

Date 12/3/631

ISRAEL HORWITZ, who admitted using the stage name of JACK HOWARD, was contacted at Jack Howard's Music City, 1106 West Lawrence Avenue. HORWITZ stated that he has known JACK RUBENSTEIN for about 30 years but has never known him as JACK RUBY. He stated that RUBENSTEIN was never considered to be a fighter or a "strong armed guy." He advised that to the contrary RUBENSTEIN would always back down when offered a challenge.

HORWITZ stated that he never knew RUBENSTEIN to work as a bookmaker as such, even though he knew him to hang around the lobby of the Sherman Hotel and the Gym Club and accept or make bets amongst the group of individuals who used to frequent both locations. HORWITZ explained that both he and RUBENSTEIN were raised on the West Side of Chicago and both frequented the Sherman Hotel and the Gym Club, as did the majority of individuals of the same age group from the West Side of Chicago. HORWITZ stated that the Gym Club was formerly located behind a cigar store on North La Salle Street and for the most part the group that used to frequent the Gym Club currently hang around the H & H Restaurant located on North LaSalle Street, Chicago.

HORWITZ stated that he never knew RUBENSTEIN to be employed at 54 West Randolph Street, Chicago, nor has he ever known him to be connected with the entertainment business in any capacity in Chicago. He stated that he knew of no alleged hoodlum connections of RUBENSTEIN in Chicago or had never heard the rumor that RUBENSTEIN was "run out of Chicago."

on 12/2/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1839
 by Special Agent MICHAEL G. SIMON and
WILLIAM R. BRODERICK /mee Date dictated 12/5/63

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94

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1258

Date 12/7/631

EDWARD KASTIL, 7728 North Keeler, Lincolnwood, Illinois, furrier in the Chicago area, advised that he has known JACK RUBENSTEIN as "SPARKY RUBENS" for approximately 18 years. He first met RUBENSTEIN when they both used to participate in physical exercises at the Skyline Athletic Club, 188 West Randolph, Chicago. He has not seen SPARKY for approximately three and one-half years having haddinner with him in Chicago at that time.

He recalls SPARKY as being a "clam-type" of individual, soft spoken and a person who did not have an argumentative or violent nature.

It was a complete surprise to Mr. KASTIL when he heard that JACK RUBY was the man that killed OSWALD because, he reiterated that RUBY was not a violent type of individual. Mr. KASTIL reasons that RUBY possibly became overwrought at the death of President KENNEDY and felt that the best way he could do anything was to kill OSWALD.

Mr. KASTIL advised that HY ZIMMERMAN, owner of Zimmerman Liquors, West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, should know RUBY.

on 12/2/63 at Lincolnwood, Illinois File # DL 44-1639
 by Special Agent RAYMOND F. HOGAN - gj Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1259

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/9/631

JACK PATRICK, Manager, Douglas Park Hotel, 3514 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois, advised on December 9, 1963, that although he and JACK LEON RUBY had resided in the same neighborhood in Chicago, about forty years ago, he has no recollection of RUBY. He further advised that he knows nothing concerning activities and/or associates of RUBY in the Chicago area.

Date 12/2/63

BARNEY ROSS was interviewed at the New York Office on November 25, 1963. He resides at 301 East 86th Street, Apartment 10E, home telephones PL 1-2488. He is employed by the Milton Blackstone Advertising Agency, 221 West 57th Street, Manhattan, New York, telephone CI 7-4915.

ROSS furnished the following information:

He is a former prize fighter. He has known JACK LEON RUBY for 35 years or since about 1927. RUBY was not a close neighbor of ROSS, but they both grew up in the same general area of the 24th Ward in Chicago, Illinois.

ROSS was an amateur boxer beginning 1926 for several years and then boxed professionally until 1938. While both an amateur and professional boxer, ROSS frequented the Lamdale Restaurant in Chicago, Illinois, and RUBY also used to hang around this restaurant.

RUBY was almost always present when ROSS fought both as an amateur and a professional. RUBY also traveled to any out of town fights in which ROSS was engaged, including championship fights in New York during the 1930s. ROSS never knew RUBY to have any gainful employment. He was never on ROSS' payroll and ROSS never gave him any money or loaned him any money. RUBY seemed to make a living as a free lance salesman in Chicago selling small jewelry items and other miscellaneous small articles.

ROSS pointed out that he knew RUBY as "Sparky" RUBENSTEIN although he had no knowledge of how RUBY happened to have this nickname.

ROSS left Chicago in 1942 and went to military service. He returned to Chicago for a few years at the end of 1944 when he was released from service.

ROSS believes that RUBY left Chicago 10 or 12 years ago, and went to Dallas, Texas, where RUBY operated a night club owned by a sister or some relative of RUBY's.

On 12/9/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
SAs JOHN W. PARISH and DL 44-1639
by JAMES W. GERBLICK/sfs Date dictated 12/9/63

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On 11/25/63 at New York, New York File # NY 44-974
SAs WILLIAM G. BARRY, JR. &
by JAMES J. ROGERS/smb Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1260

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1261

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NY 44-974

ROSS has had very little association with RUBY over the past 10 or 12 years. He did see RUBY two years ago when they both met accidentally in the lobby of the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. They only had a brief visit at that time.

RUBY has telephonically contacted ROSS at New York from Dallas several times a year over the past 10 years. These calls concerned RUBY's attempts to secure talent for his club and the problems RUBY was having in securing talent for his club. ROSS pointed out that the advertising agency he works for also handles some talent bookings. ROSS never did actually secure any talent for RUBY. ROSS described RUBY as a well behaved quiet individual whom he did not consider antagonistic in manner or the type of person who was a troublemaker. He had never known RUBY to be involved with any law enforcement agency and also never had been involved in any subversive activities.

ROSS added that he was unable to offer any explanation as to why RUBY shot OSWALD. ROSS had never known RUBY to carry any firearms.

1
DL 44-1639

In view of numerous allegations from various sources that JACK L. RUBY operated night clubs in Chicago prior to coming to Dallas, and the inferences of possible confusion of RUBY with HARRY RUBENSTEIN, the Chicago Office has advised as follows:

HARRY E. RUBENSTEIN, 420 Melrose, Chicago, born 1895, Seattle, Washington, advised Special Agent MAURICE J. WHITE on November 26, 1963 and November 27, 1963, that he has never heard of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN. He stated he knew or knows of everyone of any consequence in the 1930's and 1940's in this business in above general areas, and is positive subject is not so connected. RUBENSTEIN claimed he operated and partly owner Olympic Hotel, 1015 North Clark, 1925 to 1956, and ran Harry's Royal Palm, a night club in the building. He operated Hollywood Show Lounge, Randolph Street in Loop, under wife's name, 1946 to 1960. Also, he operated Randcroft Hotel, same location, later placed a steak house at this spot, and also operated Sunny Italy Restaurant nearby. The building was demolished in late 1961. He operated and claimed "piece of" breakfast club, a speakeasy on Erie Street, near north area, about 1930 and operated 225 Club, 225 East Superior, about 1934. He also had additional rooming houses in Chicago. He lived at Maple Manor Hotel, 1925 to 1960, at 65 West Maple, owned by now divorced wife.

RUBENSTEIN was arrested 1945 for shooting and killing a man at Olympic Hotel and charged with manslaughter, later exonerated.

RUBENSTEIN admitted knowing or knowing of most of hoodlum element who frequented clubs in this area, many of whom eventually "muscled in" to many of them. He denied personal association with them. He recalls Folies Bergere Club on Superior Street between Clark and Dearborn around 1940, but it lasted less than a year. It was operated by LEONARD LEON, an old time night club operator in Chicago known to many in the trade. LEON would be about 80 years old, but he is quite sure he is dead. He stated LEON considered to be primarily night club operator, however, naturally would have had to know bootleggers especially during prohibition in an effort to operate his clubs, as did all night spot operators at that time.

RUBENSTEIN believes the French Casino was located on Clark between Erie and Ontario in the mid forties. This club was operated by HARRY BOSHES and was closed by then Mayor KELLY or KENNELLY and never reopened.

²
DL 44-1639

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Date December 5, 1963

RUBENSTEIN stated he has never been to Texas and is no relation to the subject. He stated he has never heard of JACK RUBY, also known as "SPARKY", and is sure RUBY never operated, managed or was connected with clubs in Chicago.

RUBENSTEIN stated that he personally was well known in his day to police and politicians in the old 42nd ward, where his hotel was located. He stated it is possible RUBY is being confused with him.

Nineteen Fortytseven Chicago Crime Commission report reflects Olympic Hotel was owned by DORSEY CROWE, 42nd ward Alderman, and managed by HARRY RUBENSTEIN. HARRY RUBENSTEIN allegedly kill three men although only one killing definitely linked to him. The report also reflects LEONARD LEON, described as ex-convict, operated 5 O'Clock Club, 512 West Diversey, Chicago, at this time.

BEN SHARP, 221 Esplanade, Capitola, California, was interviewed and advised as follows:

He stated he operates Ben's Country Store at 221 Esplanade and also operates a similar establishment at Pacifica, California. During the period 1937 to 1939, SHARP was a crew manager for a group of individuals selling subscriptions for the San Francisco "Call-Bulletin", a daily newspaper. JACK RUBENSTEIN, who was known as SPARKY, was a member of SHARP's crew. EVA GRANT also worked for SHARP for part of this period. Both GRANT and RUBENSTEIN had a good reputation according to SHARP. They occupied most of their time attempting to sell newspaper subscriptions door to door. The group of individuals so employed, including RUBENSTEIN and GRANT, spent considerable time in Foster's Cafeteria then located on the corner of Ellis and Jones Streets in San Francisco. SHARP states that RUBENSTEIN appeared to be an honest forthright person. He did not know him to associate with any hoodlum element although RUBENSTEIN and many of his friends did associate with the sports crowd including those involved in professional fighting. RUBENSTEIN had no radical leanings. He seemed to be completely patriotic. He had a personal liking for law enforcement.

SHARP is of the opinion that had RUBENSTEIN been somewhat larger physically, he would have liked to have been a police officer. SHARP advised that he recognized the photograph of the subject which appeared in daily newspapers and on national television following the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas as being identical with the individual he knew in San Francisco as JACK "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN.

170

on 12/2/63 at Capitola, California File # DL 44-1639
SF 44-494
 by Special Agent CYNTHIA N. MOLMEN/in Date dictated 12/4/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 1264

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DL 44-1639
JWR/jn

The following investigation was conducted at Houston, Texas by SA JAMES W. RUSSELL November 27, 1963:

On November 27, 1963, SCOTT SUDDEN, Food Manager, Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston, advised that in late 1962 or 1963, he recalled seeing subject in Houston. He believed subject was in company of GENE WHALEN, and he did not know the nature of subject's business in Houston. On November 29, 1963, GENE WHALEN, Entertainment Booking Agent, Shamrock Hilton Hotel, advised he has no recollection of ever having met subject RUBY. WHALEN noted he does not book strippers.

The following investigation was conducted at Dickinson, Texas on November 27, 1963, by SA CARLOS L. KIRBY, JR.

EVELYN LOUISE DONAHO, waitress, T & C Club, Town and Country Motel, Highway 75, residence 716 South Main, Pasadena, Texas, advised near the end of November, 1962, she had a job at a small bar in Dallas, name not recalled, located four or five blocks from a skating rink. The owner then introduced her to the new owner who was JACK RUBENSTEIN. She worked for him about one week and left as customers were of small income and tips very few. She recalled subject was quick tempered, and that he would appear at the bar with a white female, age 29 to 30, 5'8" in height, bleached blond hair, name not known, whom she assumed was subject's wife. She related to her knowledge subject did not know victim OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 1265

1Date 12/10/63

Lieutenant GEORGE BUTLER, Juvenile Section, Dallas, Texas Police Department, was interviewed regarding the attempted bribe of STEVE GUTHERIE in approximately 1946, when GUTHERIE had been elected Sheriff of Dallas County. Particularly the purpose of the interview was to ascertain whether or not JACK RUBY had any connection with this bribery attempt. Lieutenant BUTLER informed that he did considerable investigation on the case that PAUL ROLAND JONES drew a sentence to serve two years or more as a result of.

BUTLER stated, however, that RUBY was not involved in the bribery attempt and in fact he had never heard of RUBY until after the investigation and trial had been completed. He stated that the way RUBY came into the picture was a number of the individuals who were involved in the bribery attempt and in particular PAUL ROLAND JONES began "hanging out" at RUBY's club after the sentence. He pointed out that JONES appealed his conviction and took it to the Supreme Court. BUTLER stated that this took approximately two or more years and during this period of time JONES and other hoodlums were known to frequent RUBY's night club.

During the course of this interview Lieutenant BUTLER advised that he came onto the Dallas Police Department with Chief of Police CURRY. He added that in his opinion, CURRY is too level-headed to have attempted to transfer LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the County Jail with all the news media present and in the way it was handled when OSWALD was shot. Lieutenant BUTLER said that he feels that Chief CURRY was pressured and ordered to bring OSWALD out and transfer him while the news media was there to get a story. BUTLER also said that he does not feel that the present City Manager would have ordered CURRY to bring OSWALD out under these circumstances but he did not state who he felt was responsible for the transferring of OSWALD under the circumstances at that time.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN - gj Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1264

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1265

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 12, 1963

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* HENRY SEGEL, 2738 Pine Grove Avenue, Apartment 201, Chicago, Illinois, was contacted at his employment in the United States Postal Substation at 227 West Ontario, where SEGEL is employed as a Postal Carrier.

SEGEL advised that he is well acquainted with JACK RUBY due to the fact that years ago, he, SEGEL was a close friend of MARTIN GIMPEL, who was a close friend of RUBY. He recalls that RUBY grew up in the neighborhood of the west side of Chicago and was well known to many people there by the nicknames of "SPARKY".

SEGEL advised that in 1949 and again in 1950, he and GIMPEL visited RUBY in Dallas, Texas, where RUBY at that time was operating the Silver Spur. GIMPEL died in September of 1962 and following that SEGEL went to Dallas to tell RUBY about GIMPEL's death. He lived with RUBY for approximately a week to ten days but spent part of this time.

SEGEL advised that due to the fact that RUBY grew up under hard financial circumstances during the Depression days, he was always hard up for money and as a result "scratched for money all his life." To the knowledge of SEGEL, RUBY never had any kind of a salaried job in his life. He purchased football tickets and scalped them and SEGEL also recalls that RUBY sold little plaster busts of President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. SEGEL recalls RUBY as being a very good street fighter and a man who was very successful with women.

SEGEL also knew RUBY as being a "very, very emotional man and also was very moody and sentimental". SEGEL stated that RUBY could go very quickly from depression to happiness and vice versa. He was a dog lover and very loyal to his friends. SEGEL feels that RUBY's act in killing OSWALD was "his way of expressing a puerile gesture" and that RUBY "went crazy" about what he felt was a terrible thing and did this on the

2

CG 44-645

SPUR

space of the moment.

SEGEL described RUBY as "100% American". He recalls that RUBY even disliked comedian VAUGHN MEADOR because MEADOR specialized in imitating spoofing President KENNEDY. SEGEL advised that he cannot believe that RUBY acted as a part of a conspiracy or that he was involved with anyone in this act.

SEGEL advised that he wrote a letter dated November 30, to RUBY at the County Jail in Dallas, in which he expressed his continued friendship for RUBY and wished him luck.

SEGEL could think of no mutual friends who might also know RUBY.

SEGEL advised that to his knowledge RUBY never gambled.

On 12/12/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-645
by SA WILLIAM F. ROEMER, JR./dlk Date dictated 12/12/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1266

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1266--Continued

27

Date December 8, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 1/25/60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/12/63

Mr. CARL C. SLOAN, 4926 West Quincy, advised that some thirty years ago he went under the name of VINCE "SPARKY" HEALY. He has known JACK RUBY as "SPARKY" for at least 25 years having known him from the old West Roosevelt Road neighborhood of Chicago, where their respective families resided. He stated those were the days when this part of Chicago was a "tough" area and a man had to be able to take care of himself. "SPARKY" was able to take care of himself, but was not known to SLOAN to be a violent or aggressive type of person.

SLOAN advised that he was not closely associated with RUBY; however, he recalls RUBY was well liked by those who knew him and made his living in those days, the middle 30's, by "scalping tickets" and "hustling" whatever commodity he could sell at the time. He advised he has not seen "SPARKY" since World War II and has no personal knowledge of his activities since that time.

SLOAN continued that he has no knowledge of "SPARKY" being in trouble with the law, stating that he was no thief and was not a "tough guy" or a "punk." SLOAN emphatically stated that he and "SPARKY" were never involved in a rape charge in Chicago, adding that "SPARKY" was not the type of individual, as he recalls him, who would commit such an act. He further stated that "SPARKY" was not the type of individual who would commit any act of violence, and it was a great shock to him, SLOAN, when he learned that "SPARKY" was the person who shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD because he could not imagine him committing such an act.

On 12/9/63 At Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645By SA LOUIS S. CRAIG/mam Date Dictated 12/12/63

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28

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1267

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DAVE YARAS, was interviewed at Joe Pierce's Restaurant, Division Street, Chicago, Illinois. YARAS claims he knew RUBY as "SPARKY" who was a young hustler and fight fan from Division and Damen Street area, 30 years ago. YARAS recalls "SPARKY's" last activity in Chicago was selling salt and pepper shakers with a brother. YARAS claims "SPARKY" knew LENNY PATRICK "like he knows him" but was "positively on his own and not outfit connected." YARAS further described "SPARKY" as a "romeo" who was most successful in picking up girls. YARAS advised he had a brother, SAM YARAS, who was connected with a machinery business in Dallas, Texas, and who was acquainted with JACK RUBY. However, according to YARAS, SAM died seven years ago. YARAS stated he and his brother had a "split" in 1945 and as a result he has not been in Dallas since that time. YARAS emphatically denied having any relationship whatever with JACK RUBY, business or otherwise, subsequent to RUBY's departure from Chicago approximately 14 years ago.

On 12/5/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645by SA JOHN R. BASSETT:lff Date dictated 12/5/63

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29

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1268

Commission Exhibit No. 1269

Date December 13, 1963

1

Mr. NORMAN CANTOR, 13937 Bee Street, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows:

He is employed as manager for Midway Liquor Company, Dallas. He has known JACK RUBY since approximately 1949 but has never had any close association with RUBY. When he first met RUBY, he operated the Theatre Lounge, a burlesque club, at Dallas. RUBY at that time operated a dancehall. RUBY contacted him in an effort to obtain information and advice so that he, RUBY, could convert his dancehall which was possibly the Silver Spur Club into a burlesque club. He gave RUBY the desired information and subsequently had occasional contact with RUBY.

He and his wife last visited RUBY's Carousel Club about two weeks prior to November 24, 1963, but did not see RUBY as he was not there that night. In recent years, he has seen RUBY approximately every six months, usually chance meetings. He has not seen RUBY for the past few months.

He does not know of any close friends, either male or female of RUBY. He said that every one in RUBY's type of business is usually well acquainted with many people but very frequently not intimately acquainted with anyone. He does not know anyone who could furnish information concerning RUBY's recent activities or concerning RUBY's activities during the period of November 22 to 24, 1963.

He never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

He has never known RUBY to carry a gun.

He has no information concerning the shooting of OSWALD.

on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agents EDMOND C. HARDIN & ROBERT J. WILKINSON/jn Date dictated 12/13/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1269

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/15/63

Mr. RAY PARROTT, 1210 Glenwich Lane, who is reported to be a former employee of RUBY furnished the following information:

PARROTT is a musician who has played in various night clubs in the Dallas area since the late 1940's. He first met JACK RUBY during 1952 or 1953 when he went to work for him as a musician at the Silver Spur Club. PARROTT worked at the Silver Spur for approximately two or three years and later worked intermittently at the Sovereign Club for RUBY in Dallas.

PARROTT knew RUBY on a casual basis and did not associate with him on a social basis. PARROTT was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at which time he advised that OSWALD was unknown to him.

PARROTT recalls that numerous uniformed policemen were in and out of the Silver Spur and Sovereign Clubs each evening but he could not recall any policeman with whom RUBY was particularly close.

PARROTT had never discussed politics with RUBY and did not know whether or not he had any particularly strong political beliefs, however, PARROTT did consider RUBY a loyal American and knew of no subversive activities on RUBY's part.

on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JOSEPH PEGGS and ALVIN ZIMMERMAN - gj Date dictated 12/15/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1270

Agent ROBERT TAYLOR, Bureau of Federal Narcotics, 433 West Van Buren, Chicago, Illinois, made available on December 5, 1963, their file for the following pertaining to PAUL ROLAND JONES, MAURICE COSTELLO MELTON, and TAYLOR CROSSLAND. These three individuals had contacted and were associated with JACK RUBY and his brother, HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, while in Chicago during 1947:

TAYLOR CROSSLAND was arrested on August 27, 1947, Laredo, Texas, by U.S. Customs for having 48 pounds of raw and smoking opium brought into Texas from Mexico in his possession. CROSSLAND implicated MAURICE C. MELTON and PAUL ROLAND JONES. MELTON and his brother, JOHN MELTON, were arrested October 29, 1947, at Houston, Texas. MAURICE MELTON corroborated the information given by CROSSLAND implicating PAUL ROLAND JONES and JONES was subsequently arrested October 24, 1947, Dallas, Texas, by Federal Narcotics agents as was MELTON.

Prior to these arrests, the above subjects were surveilled during the course of this investigation and they checked into the Central Plaza Hotel, Chicago, on August 2, 1947. While at this hotel, they made several telephone calls which were checked out and the number of Kedzie 1717 was listed to HYMAN and JACK RUBENSTEIN, 3650 West Lexington, Chicago. The RUBENSTEINS were subsequently interviewed by Federal Narcotics agents, Chicago, and the results of these interviews are set forth as follows:

"I, HY RUBENSTEIN, having been informed by ALBERT E. AMAN known to me to be an agent of the Bureau of Narcotics of the Treasury Department of the United States, and ARTHUR R. ADAMS, known to me to be an agent of the Bureau of Customs of the Treasury Department, that I may decline to answer any questions propounded to me by him on the grounds that the answers thereto may tend to incriminate me; and having also been informed that this statement may be used in evidence against me in criminal or other proceedings; and no threats of any character having been made against me and no

2
CG 44-645

physical violence having been used against my person; and no reward nor immunity having been promised to me in consideration for my making said statements by said AMAN or any other person acting for or on behalf of the United States; I do freely and voluntarily make the following statement:

"My name is HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, I am forty-six years of age, born in Warsaw, Poland, and I was naturalized about 1922, in Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, my occupation is the candy and novelty business and I am the proprietor of the Victory Products Company, 3650 Lexington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

"I reside with my father, my brother, SAMMY, my sister, MARIAN, and a nephew named RONNIE at 3650 Lexington Street. I lived in Chicago since I have been two and a half years of age, at which time my people migrated from Poland.

"Question: I hand you three photographs, will you examine them and inform me whether or not you know these people?

"Answer: I met TAYLOR CROSSLAND and MAURICE COSTELLO MELTON only once. PAUL ROLAND JONES I have known for about a year or less.

"Question: When was the first time you met PAUL JONES?

"Answer: About ten months ago. He called me at my house and said he was a friend of my sister, EVA GRANT, and that he would like to see me if I wasn't too busy. We met at the Sherman Hotel in the Celtic Room and our conversation was merely general subjects of the day. The last time we met was on a Sunday morning, after he called me at my home and this meeting was held at the Sherman Hotel in the Celtic Room. He introduced me to TAYLOR CROSSLAND and MAURICE COSTELLO MELTON and we all had breakfast together.

On 12/5/63 At Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

By SA GEORGE MANDICH/jmd Date dictated 12/5/63

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274

275

"The latter meeting held at the Sherman Hotel, Celtic Room, took place during the first week of August, 1947. During this period of time, the conversation was about general subjects. We walked around the Loop for about an hour and I pointed out places of interest to the men. Later I suggested driving them to the airport because I wasn't busy and inasmuch as they said they were going to Wichita, Kansas. While in my automobile, MELTON and CROSSLAND asked me if I would get them a connection on steel pipes and I said I would let them know tomorrow, which I did, and mailed them the sample (3/4" pipe) to PAUL JONES at 3904 Junius Street, Dallas, Texas. I also wrote him a letter with specifications and prices. I never heard a word from him since.

"During the period of time spent with JONES, MELTON and CROSSLAND, a discussion came up about lumber inasmuch as MELTON asked me. MELTON suggested that he could get many carloads of lumber at a very good price. I believe a brother of his had a connection in a lumber mill. I suggested if he would cut off a one foot sample slab so that I could show it to some people in Chicago, we might be able to do some business. He promised me he would, but I never got a sample.

"While we were waiting for the plane, TAYLOR suggested something about a gold mine that he had with an engineer partner on the Pacific Coast of Mexico. I told him that it took too much money for a guy like me. He said 'Do you think you can find somebody?'. I told him there was only one party that I knew who was a prospector and a miner and knows more about that business than I do, and I gave him the name of JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, located at Room 428, Rowan Building, 458 Spring, Los Angeles, office telephone Van Dyke 4044.

"CROSSLAND said he would have his engineer write to CUNNINGHAM as he knows more about the details of gold mining. No more was ever heard on this subject. (Residence telephone Chapman 5-2801).

"During this conversation, PAUL JONES said that he would like to pick up some new cars if any contacts could be made, but I never tried to make any and that ended that.

"The next time I met PAUL JONES was on or about the 15th of October and he remained in Chicago approximately a week. He called me upon his arrival at my home and asked me to meet him in Room 674 at the Sherman Hotel, which I did. He introduced me to a Mr. WAGNER and the importance of my meeting with him each day that he was here was that Mr. WAGNER was the inventor of a new type of rubber fabric to be used for recapping tires. PAUL JONES said that he met and talked with JACK KEESHIN of the Keeshin Motor Express Corp. and that JACK KEESHIN was going to give it a trial. PAUL JONES also said that he made a trip to Canada and attempted to interest the Goodyear Rubber and the United States Rubber Company in this product, but was informed that he would have to take the matter up with the United States Office in Ohio.

"During this week, PAUL JONES asked me if I could get him seven hundred gallons of bulk four year old whiskey. I wrote him a special delivery air mail letter after he left Chicago and I told him I could get him the whiskey--to find out from his people what they would pay and to let me know immediately. I never heard from him on this matter either.

5
CG 44-645

"During these several meetings that I had with PAUL JONES, he never mentioned opium nor any other narcotics drug to me, nor did CROSSLAND or MAURICE MELTON.

"For the Government's information, I want it to be known clearly that I am a businessman, that I have never been arrested on any charge, and that I absolutely know nothing about opium or narcotics in any shape, manner or form, nor the illicit traffic of narcotic drugs."

"/s/HYMAN RUBENSTEIN"

"Witnessed by: /s/ALBERT AMAN, Narcotics Agent, Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1947"

A further review of the above Narcotics Bureau file reflected that Agent AMAN of this Bureau interviewed JACK RUBY on October 27, 1947. RUBY was a permanent guest of Room 6-142 of the Congress Hotel, Chicago. RUBY identified the photograph of PAUL ROLAND JONES and has known him for the past four to five months inasmuch as PAUL JONES is a friend of his sister, EVA GRANT, Proprietress of the Singapore Supper Club, 1717 South Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas. He was introduced to PAUL JONES by EVA GRANT.

JACK RUBY had talked to PAUL JONES on numerous occasions while visiting his sister in Dallas but he never had any conversations with him relative to narcotic drugs nor has he ever talked to PAUL JONES in the City of Chicago either personally or via telephone. According to JACK RUBY, he was visiting in Dallas on October 2 and 3, 1947, which are the dates that PAUL JONES, TAYLOR CROSSLAND, and MAURICE MELTON were in Chicago.

JACK RUBY is a sales promoter and calls himself a merchandise distributor. He is 36 years of age, 5' 9" tall, 160 pounds, wavy hair with a high receding hairline, a large pointed nose, a fashionable dresser, born in Chicago. He is also the brother of HYMAN RUBENSTEIN who is previously interviewed.

6
CG 44-645

The registration records of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, indicate PAUL JONES occupied Rooms 1024 and 674 from October 10 to 21, 1947, and the telephone calls made by him had been checked and were made to all legitimate organizations.

Files of the Federal Narcotics Bureau and files of the Bureau of Identification, Chicago Police Department, were examined in 1947 and there were no records involving HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, 3615 West Lexington, Chicago, or JACK RUBY, his brother, who resides as a permanent guest of the Congress Hotel, Chicago.

278

279

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/14/63

TAYLOR CROSSLAND, 4173 East Behymer, advised he does not recall ever having known JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN personally. In 1947, when he and MAURICE MELTON brought a load of opium from Mexico to Dallas, Texas, MELTON contacted PAUL JONES in an effort to dispose of the opium. JONES took him and MELTON to an unknown motel in Dallas, where JONES introduced them to an individual who might possibly have been identical with RUBY. JONES and this man went into the motel for about five minutes and then JONES returned to the car and said, "We'll have to go to Chicago to dispose of the stuff." No further reference was made regarding the individual who might have been RUBY.

on 12/7/63 at Clovis, California DL File # 44-1639
by Special Agent THOMAS G. CUMMINGS :lp Date dictated 12/14/63

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280

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1272

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/12/631

MAURICE COSTELLO MELTON, 10273 Timbertrail, advised that to the best of his recollection he has never met JACK RUBY and is certain he has not met him during the past few years.

He advised it is remotely possible that he might have met RUBY as JACK RUBENSTEIN in either Dallas, Texas, or Chicago, Illinois, or this man's brother HYMAN RUBENSTEIN in Chicago back in 1947, but, if so, he does not recall meeting these men by name. He explained that in 1947 he was involved in a federal narcotics violation with TAYLOR CROSSLAND and PAUL JONES, with regard to the transportation of narcotics from Mexico to Chicago, Illinois. In an attempt to sell this narcotic, JONES contacted a number of people, might have contacted JACK RUBY or his brother HYMAN RUBENSTEIN in MELTON's presence as several individuals were contacted. If such were true, however, he does not recall these individuals by name.

MELTON also advised he was not acquainted with EVA GRANT, whom he now knows is RUBY's sister.

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JAMES F. GLONEK and RALPH E. RAWLINGS - LAC Date dictated 12/11/63

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281

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1273

Date of birth: March 25, 1911

Address at registration: 624 S. Independence Blvd, Chicago, Ill.

Ht 5' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", Wt 170

Employed: Universal Sales Company

Date of registration: October 16, 1940

Place of registration: Chicago City Local Board No. 124

Serial No. 3573, Order No. 1912

Questionnaire mailed June 5, 1941

Questionnaire returned June 16, 1941

Notice of classification mailed (apparently 1A) September 9, 1941

Notice to appear for physical examination mailed January 26, 1942

Appeared for physical examination February 9, 1942

Request for appearance before Local Board received from registrant
February 23, 1942

Time fixed for appearance: March 2, 1942

Apparently appeared before the Local Board and was reclassified 1A(X)
or 3A

Reclassified 1A, date not available

Notice to appear for physical examination mailed January 23, 1943

No record of physical examination

Request for appearance before Local Board received from registrant
February 11, 1943

Time fixed for appearance: February 15, 1943, and appeared that date

Submitted appeal to Appeal Board February 25, 1943

Records of registrant sent to Appeal Board March 3, 1943

Notice of continuance of classification (1A) mailed March 30, 1943

Time fixed for appearance for induction: April 12, 1943

Induction postponed thirty days

Time fixed for appearance for induction: May 21, 1943

Accepted and inducted

Discharged, date not available

Form 57, notice of classification, LC Disch mailed March 1, 1946

December 20, 1963

Date

Date 12/20/631

HEYER H. ABLON, 3064 Walnut Hill Lane, voluntarily furnished the following information:

In about 1955 he owned a night club called The Chateau and one evening JOE BONDS, who owned the Sky Club, brought JACK RUBY into his club. RUBY invited him to visit the Vegas Club and thereafter he visited RUBY at the Vegas Club on numerous occasions. RUBY also visited him numerous times at his club, The Chateau. This all occurred between 1955 and 1957. Their relationship was strictly personal and he has never had any business dealings with RUBY, nor did they ever discuss the possibility of doing any business together. JOE BONDS rented The Chateau from him in 1956. He believes RUBY asked BONDS to help him run the Vegas Club but did not know if this happened or if BONDS was ever in business with RUBY. He has not seen or talked with RUBY in the past four or five years.

RUBY was a very nervous individual and could not sit still for any length of time. He always had to be doing something. He recalled that on one occasion when he was in the Vegas Club a customer who had had too much to drink became rather noisy. RUBY attempted to quiet him down in a nice way but when the customer became smart with RUBY, RUBY grabbed him by the shirt and escorted him out of the club. He believed RUBY was the type of person who was not afraid of anyone and if given good reason he would fight. He never knew RUBY to carry a gun or to be in any trouble with the Police Department. He described RUBY as a very likeable and friendly fellow. He never recalled seeing RUBY in the company of a girl. He has heard that RUBY was from Chicago but knows no further information regarding RUBY's background.

He has never heard anything concerning RUBY attempting to bribe or pay off any police officers or any other person to obtain favors. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor does he know of any association between OSWALD and RUBY.

Mr. AL GOLDEN, Westube Corporation, 1920 East Maple Street, El Segundo, California, upon interview advised as follows:

He stated that he formerly resided at 1355 Western Avenue, Northwest Section, Chicago, Illinois, and attended Schley Grammar School located at Oakley and Patomic Street, Northwest Section, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. GOLDEN states that to the best of his recollection he attended this school in the early "1920's" and added that JACK RUBENSTEIN was also in attendance at this grammar school. He stated that after graduating from Schley Grammar School he and RUBENSTEIN, who was generally known as "Yank" among the other school children, then went to Sabin Junior High School.

Mr. GOLDEN advised that it was his recollection that he attended this latter school for one or two semesters and withdrew as his family moved to another section of Chicago, Illinois. He added that while attending Schley Grammar School he became involved in an argument with RUBENSTEIN, nature unrecalled, in the school yard of Schley Grammar School, whereupon RUBEN "knocked the hell out of me".

Mr. GOLDEN described RUBENSTEIN during that period as being a "real nice kid but somebody you should not mess around with". He stated that RUBENSTEIN had a "trigger temper" and stated that if other school children took advantage of RUBENSTEIN it was the general rumor among the school children that "you were in for trouble and a beating".

Mr. GOLDEN added that from a temperament standpoint RUBENSTEIN was no worse than the other kids but his temper was "triggered real quick" and by the same token he, RUBENSTEIN, "calmed down just as fast" and held no grudges against any of the kids with whom he might get in an argument with.

Mr. GOLDEN stated that after he and RUBENSTEIN engaged in a scuffle they became the best of friends while in attendance at the above schools as previously indicated.

on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent LANSING P. LOGAN and
ALTON E. BRAMBLETT - LAC Date dictated 12/18/63

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On 12/20/63 at El Segundo, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA JAMES D. FAZIOLA:deb Date dictated 12/20/63

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LA 44-895

JDF:deb

2

He described RUBENSTEIN as a kid who would "give you the shirt off his back". He added that while they were attending Sabin Junior High School together it is his recollection that the RUBENSTEIN family moved to the West side of Chicago, Illinois, and he, GOLDEN, advised that he last saw RUBENSTEIN in the early 1920's on the West side of Chicago while he, GOLDEN, was passing through that area. He stated that they bid each other the time of day and talked very briefly and he, GOLDEN, advised that this was the last occasion on which he has seen RUBENSTEIN personally.

Mr. GOLDEN advised that to his knowledge there is no connection or acquaintanceship between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBENSTEIN.

BT #62-1965
DL #39-43; 44-123
JML/ar
Page 1

The following investigation was conducted by SA
J. MASON MELVIN:

AT WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

On December 4, 1963, EDWARD MORRIS, Jr., owner, MORRIS MOTEL, advised that he is, no doubt, the person who was overheard to remark that he, MORRIS, could call Chicago, Illinois, anytime and get all the information he wanted on JACK RUBY. MORRIS pointed out that he had been drinking at the time on November 24, 1963, but he pointed out that he had formerly resided in Chicago and, when he had seen the picture of RUBY on TV, he is sure that this is the same person who ran the TORCH CLUB, or the bar next to the TORCH CLUB, about 18 to 20 years ago. The TORCH CLUB was located on the northwest corner of Walton and Clark Streets in Chicago. The bar next to it is not believed to be any longer in existence. At that time RUBY was not using the last name of RUBY and the name he was using may have been RUBENSTEIN or similar.

MORRIS also believed that this man had worked as a bouncer at other places in Chicago. MORRIS said he is going back to Chicago next week for a visit and, if he learns any information there, he will contact the Chicago FBI Office. MORRIS noted that there was a rumor to the effect that this man, whatever his name, was run out of Chicago by "the syndicate."

- 46 -

- 47 -

1

Commission Exhibit No. 1278

Date

12/18/63

ISADORE KAPLAN, 1541 South Beverly Drive, advised that he and his wife, SYLVIA, were employed by the "San Francisco Call Bulletin" as solicitors, from about 1933 to 1938. He stated that JACK RUBY and his sister, EVA GRANT, were also employed as solicitors by the "San Francisco Call Bulletin" for a short while, and their work was managed by him.

Mr. KAPLAN stated that RUBY came to San Francisco from Chicago. He stated that he believes he, KAPLAN, had other solicitors under his management who had come to San Francisco from Chicago, and it was probably through one of these people that RUBY became known to him.

Mr. KAPLAN stated that his wife, SYLVIA, has never met JACK RUBY, as they were not solicitors at the same time. He stated that he had not seen RUBY nor has he heard from him since that time. He stated that EVA GRANT was in Los Angeles, about four years ago, and visited with them for a few days.

Mr. KAPLAN stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to his wife and him.

PAUL J. DORNHAN, 1921 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised as follows:

DORNHAN had never known JACK L. RUBENSTEIN by the name JACK RUBY. His first knowledge that JACK RUBY had changed his name from RUBENSTEIN to RUBY was when he was so advised by IRV KUPCINOW, Chicago Sun Times columnist, who telephoned DORNHAN in Palm Springs, California. DORNHAN was amazed when he was told by KUPCINOW that it was RUBY who had killed LEE OSWALD. DORNHAN had seen the shooting of OSWALD on television but did not recognize RUBY as the RUBENSTEIN whom he had known.

DORNHAN has never considered RUBY as a friend or associate because he, DORNHAN, who is 62 years of age, was probably 12 or more years older than RUBY. He first knew RUBY as a "neighborhood kid" who lived with his parents on Chicago's West Side, somewhere on Independence Boulevard. DORNHAN could not recall the name of any school RUBY may have attended nor the name of his parents, other than their last name was RUBENSTEIN. DORNHAN could recall no names of RUBY's associates, relatives, employments or neighbors. DORNHAN has not seen RUBY since about 1940, except maybe "a couple of times" when he had seen him on the street. The last time he saw RUBY was about 15 years ago and he only learned through RUBY's brother, that RUBY had gone to Dallas, Texas, and was running a cabaret.

About 1940, RUBY was working as an organizer for the Chicago Waste Material Handlers Union. He had been originally employed by JACK MARTIN who was then president of the union. DORNHAN does not know MARTIN's present whereabouts, but MARTIN used to work for the Chicago Sanitary District.

To DORNHAN's knowledge, RUBY was never a salaried employee of the union but probably drew some expense money from collected dues. RUBY was not a successful organizer and finally voluntarily left his employment with the union in 1940, about two months after DORNHAN was appointed to run it. RUBY probably left this employment because he was not making

On 12/17/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
Dallas 44-1639
by SA JAMES E. ETHRIDGE:HMS Date dictated 12/17/63

On 12/18/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-645
by SAs HENRY HINSCHENBERGER and
WILLIAM D. BOON, JR.:HMS Date dictated 12/18/63

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any money. There was only about \$.02 in the treasury when DORFMAN "took over". DORFMAN even had to take \$15 out of his own pocket to pay the salary of a female employee, whose name he cannot recall.

DORFMAN considered RUBY to be an emotional type of person who was either easily excitable or not capable of dealing with people. As an example, when RUBY was with the union, he would become personally concerned and involved with complainants to a degree that he became very excited over matters which did not appear to be important.

The only other persons who may have known RUBY in the union were JOE BRIDGLE (Ph) and HARRY O'REILLY (Ph), both now deceased who were Regional Directors of the Union.

DORFMAN was appointed by BRIDGLE in about 1949 to head the Union. This occurred after an argument between MARTIN, who was president of the Union and his organizer LEON COOKE, which resulted in MARTIN shooting COOKE, who subsequently died. According to DORFMAN, COOKE was a man about 25 years younger than MARTIN, and when COOKE assaulted MARTIN, MARTIN shot him in self-defense. MARTIN was tried in a Chicago Court and was found not guilty because the shooting was in self-defense.



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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 27, 1964

J. Lee Rankin, Esq.
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

It is our understanding that the Commission is seeking from the files of the various federal agencies any information that might possibly concern the particular individuals involved in the investigation. We attach a report from the Copyright Office.

Our statement is contained in the form of two certified documents. We have found a single item, a registration of a claim to copyright made in 1942 for a work entitled REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR in the name of a Jack Rubenstein, doing business as Liberty Distributing Co., 328 So. Jefferson, Chicago, Illinois. We have no way of identifying this name more closely, but it is possible that there is a relationship.

Unfortunately, the copies of the work that were deposited in this Office for registration purposes were transferred a number of years ago to the Library of Congress, and are no longer available, having apparently been discarded, as is permitted by law. Our files disclose no other entries that seem connected with the two persons in question, either under their real names or under the other names mentioned in the search report.

If we may be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham L. Kaminstein

Abraham L. Kaminstein
Register of Copyrights

Enclosures
Two certifications

- 352 -

384

COPYRIGHT OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT a careful search in the indexes and Catalogs of the Copyright Office covering the period 1938 through October 24, 1963, under the names L. H. Oswald, Lee Harvey Oswald, Harvey Oswald, O. H. Lee, Oswald Lee, Harvey Lee and A. Hidell failed to disclose any separate registration for a work identified under these specific names.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY FURTHER THAT a careful search in the indexes and Catalogs of the Copyright Office covering the period 1898 through October 24, 1963, under the names Jack Ruby, Jack Rubenstein, Jack Rubinstein and Liberty Distributing Co. disclosed only the following registration for a work identified under these specific names:

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR, registered in the name of Jack Rubenstein, doing business as Liberty Distributing Co., under K 49571, following publication on January 7, 1942.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the seal of this Office has been affixed hereto this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-four.

Abraham L. Kaminstein
Abraham L. Kaminstein
Register of Copyrights

COPYRIGHT OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT the attached is a true copy of the application on file in the Copyright Office under registration number K 49571, of the year 1942.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the seal of this Office is affixed hereto this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-four.

Abraham L. Kaminstein
Abraham L. Kaminstein
Register of Copyrights

K

2 c. rec'd JAN 16 1942
 Application JAN 16 1942
 Clerk 49571

3947 JAN 17 1942

Fee rec'd \$
 IMPORTANT. Applicant must not write in the blank lines above; to do so will cause delay in registration.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

PRINT OR PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION PUBLISHED IN THE U. S.

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS, Washington, D. C.

Of the PRINT OR PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATION named herein, TWO complete copies of the best edition first published in the United States on the date stated herein are herewith deposited to secure copyright registration according to the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1909. \$2 (statutory fee for registration and certificate) is also inclosed. The copyright is claimed by

Jack Rubenstein, doing business as

- (1) Name of copyright owner Liberty Distributing Co. (Write full legal name of copyright owner)
 (2) Address 328 So. Jefferson Chicago Illinois
 (Street) (City) (State)
 [Please turn this over]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1280—Continued

- (3) Country of which the author of the print is a citizen the United States
 (MUST be stated)
 (4) If an alien author domiciled in the United States, state where (MUST be stated)
 (5) Title of work REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR
 (6) Lithographed or photo-engraved or otherwise produced in the United States by Shelby Printing Co. at Chicago Ill.
 (Name of establishment) (City) (State)
 (7) Published on the 7th day of January, 1942
 (State here the day, month, and year when the work was placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed)
 (8) Send certificate of registration to H. J. Sanders
6430 Evans Ave. Chicago Illinois
 (Street) (City) (State)
 (9) Name and address of person or firm sending the fee H. J. Sanders
6430 Evans Ave. Chicago Ill.
 (Street) (City) (State)
 (July, 1938—15,000) U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1938 [Please turn this over]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1280—Continued

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 18, 1964

Honorable J. L. Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of February 12, 1964, I am enclosing herewith a letterhead memorandum and a complete set of medical records of Fanny Rubenstein (mother of Jack Ruby) which were obtained from Ernest S. Klein, M.D., Superintendent, Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois, on February 14, 1964.

You will note that Dr. Klein has requested that these records not be made public without a court order or the written consent of some member of the Rubenstein family.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
February 14, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On February 14, 1964, Ernest S. Klein, M.D., Superintendent, Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois, made available to Special Agent Harry A. Walker, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Recordak Microfilm containing a complete record pertaining to Fanny Rubenstein as it appears in the files of the Elgin State Hospital.

Doctor Klein advised that he was happy to cooperate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the President's Commission investigating this matter. Doctor Klein pointed out, however, that the medical records concerning Mrs. Rubenstein could not be made public without a court order or the written consent of some member of the Rubenstein family. Because of this, Doctor Klein requested that if the situation arose in the future where information contained in these records was considered for publication that one of the two steps outlined above be taken prior to such publication.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281-Continued

No. 139674
 County Court of Cook County

IN THE MATTER OF

Fannie Rubenstein
 An Insane Person

WARRANT
 TO THE
 ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

Served this warrant by delivering the above
 named person to the

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL
 at ELGIN, ILLINOIS

 Sheriff

By _____ Deputy

Filed _____ A. D. 1937

 Clerk

See back & return to - Sheriff

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, (ELGIN—FEMALE)

Form 11

WARRANT

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 COOK COUNTY, } ss.

The People of the State of Illinois to the Sheriff of Cook County, Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED forthwith to apprehend *Fannie Rubenstein*
 who has been declared to be insane, and to convey her to the ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL (and you are hereby
 authorized to take to you aid and assistance, if deemed necessary, "one of whom shall be a female of repu-
 table character and mature age), and of this Warrant make due return to this office after its execution.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the County Court of Cook County.

this JUL 14 1937 day of _____ A. D. 1937

Michael J. Quinn
 Clerk of the County Court of Cook County

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

RECEIVED, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 1937

from The Sheriff of Cook County the patient named in the within warrant.

 Managing Officer

*NOTE—Draw this line if applicant is Father, Husband, Brother or Son.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

● UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ●

State of Illinois, } ss.
COUNTY OF COOK

PLEAS before the Honorable Edmund K. Jarecki, Judge of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, at a regular term of said County Court of Cook County, begun and holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State, on the Second Monday being the..... day of.....
July

day of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty.....
Seven

and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred
and sixty-second

Present—THE HONORABLE EDMUND K. JARECKI,

Judge of the County Court of Cook County.

JOHN TOMAN, Sheriff of Cook County.

Attest: MICHAEL J. FLYNN, Clerk.

JUL 14 1937

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the.....day of.....A. D. 1937

the same being one of the days of the.....July Term, 1937, of the County Court of Cook County, the following, among other proceedings, were by and before said Court had, and entered of record, to-wit:

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED INSANITY OF

Fannie Rubenstein

And now comes the said.....Fannie Rubenstein.....who is alleged to be insane, in custody of the Sheriff of Cook County; also comes.....Hyman Rubenstein the petitioner herein, and it appearing to the Court that proper notice of this proceedings, as by statute required, has been served on said.....Fannie Rubenstein.....and thereupon also come the commissioners heretofore appointed herein, to-wit.....J. J. Muller.....M. D. and.....Fannie Rubenstein.....M. D., and present to the Court in the presence of said.....Fannie Rubenstein.....their report in writing, as follows, to-wit:

We, the undersigned Commission, appointed by an order of this Court to make a personal examination of.....Fannie Rubenstein.....of said County, alleged to be insane, would respectfully report that we did, on the.....day of.....July.....A. D. 1937 make a personal examination of the said.....Fannie Rubenstein.....alleged to be insane and as a result of our inquiries we find that the said..... is.....Insane and is.....a fit person to be sent to a State Hospital for the Insane. That.....

She is.....a resident of the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois. That her.....age is.....62 years; that her.....disease is.....Senile Deterioration
Paranoid state

that the disease is not with her.....hereditary; that.....she is not subject to epilepsy; that.....she does not manifest homicidal or suicidal tendencies, and we would respectfully recommend that.....she be sent to some public or private hospital or asylum for the insane.

.....J. J. Muller.....M. D.
.....J. J. Muller.....M. D.

Whereupon, upon the report aforesaid, it is considered and adjudged by the Court that the said

Fannie Rubenstein is.....an insane person, and it is ordered that said
Fannie Rubenstein be committed to.....

Commission Exhibit No. 1281—Continued

I, MICHAEL J. FLYNN, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the within is a true copy of a certain order entered of record in said Court, in the matter of the alleged insanity of Fannie Rubenstein

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of County Court of Cook County, at Chicago, in said County, this 14

day of July, A. D. 1937

Michael J. Flynn
Clerk.

RECORDED & INDEXED
JUL 15 1937
CLERK OF COUNTY COURT

CERTIFIED COPY
OF
Proceedings and Order

Fannie Rubenstein

County Court of Cook County

No. 138873

Name of Patient Rubenstein, L. Anne Admitted 7-16 to 37

Weight	13.1 g	Wings extended	22	Wings after adjustment	
Height	4-9/16	Height	170	Figure	Slender, erect, 100%
Color of eyes	Light; intermediate; hazel; dark	Color of hair	White; chestnut; dark brown	Color of hair	White
Breast					White

Barot injuries

Marks of old injuries

Aug 30 1905

Colored markings

Vergara

Condition of body as to cleanliness

Restraint used on patient at time of admission

Attitude of patient (receptive, passive, violent, etc)

Condition of clothing as to cleanliness and value

[illegible]

ACCOMPANYING SOMATIC DISORDERS NOT AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE MENTAL DISORDER

Duration of Present Attack Before Admission 24 years months days No. of previous attacks None
 of previous admissions Date and duration of each previous hospital residence exclusive of those

None
Date of adjustment: 7/16/ 19 37
Presented at Staff Meeting: 8/24/37 19 by Dr. Fishback

Stenographer - H. Lipka

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL
INITIAL EXAMINATION

Name RUBENSTEIN, FANNIE Case No. 152347-3 Date 7/10/37

General appearance as to bodily health

Pulse: 80 Rate Quality

Temperature 100

Respiration

Sex, Deformities, etc.

Brief statement of mental condition Patient is an obese, smart, Jewish woman. She is well oriented, but speaks broken English, so it is difficult to question her. She is very talkative and cheerful and tells of her husband going out with other women. Her conversation is pleasant and she speaks rapidly and continuously with many assonances. Hallucinations are not evident.

Signed Chapman
Dr. Chapman - R. Connolly

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL
OF COOK COUNTY
SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Name Rubenstein, Fannie No. 152347-3
Cross Reference
Address 624 S. Independence. Old No.

S W D Sep. Sex F Age 63 Color Wh Race Russ Admitted 7-9-37
Religion Jewish From Home - Sheriff M. Devorcan
Occupation Housewife. Disposition 14-37 F S B
Financial condition Independent. Years in U.S. 23 in Ill.
Previous hospital care Years in Chicago 32
Frances Willard in 1922. Place and Date of Birth
Michael Reese in 1930. Gaiter opr. and tons. Russia 1875

Relatives	Kin	Age	Address
Joseph	Spouse	63	Samp. (died 1917)
	Father		
	Mother		
S S Exchange			
Hyman Rubenstein	Son	35	JPT 11-25-32
Anna Volpente	Dau	33	JST C. 3-32
Marian	"	31	Rest Haven 8-11-30
Eva Grant	"	28	JPT 7-13-29
Jack Rubenstein	Son	26	W.L. 6-30-27
Sam	"	24	JPT 2-16-28
Earl	"	21	MTS Racine 3-25-24
Eileen	Dau	20	JWR 43-76 7-6-22

Informants' Names and Addresses References

Dau: Marian.

Classification Paranoid state with some deterioration
Resume of Court Hearing 7-14-37. Daughter in court agreed.

ORIGINAL-WHITE DUPLICATE-GREEN TRIPPLICATE-BLUE

PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL
SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

RUBENSTEIN, FANNY

157647-B

COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED FROM MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO,

July 10, 1937

Miss Lora Amelingmeyer, Director,
Psychopathic Hospital,
Social Service Dept.,
Chicago

RZ: RUBENSTEIN, Fanny
MC #38943-A
621 Independence
Husband: Joseph (sup)

My dear Miss Amelingmeyer:

At your request we are sending you the following information about Mrs. Fanny Rubenstein, who is now under observation at our hospital.

Mrs. Rubenstein has been known to Michael Clinic since December, 1927. She was referred to the Psychiatry Clinic in 1928 because of the absence of organic findings to account for her feeling of a sticking sensation in the throat over a period of fifteen years. This she insisted was a fish bone. At the time of the original examination the patient was very garrulous and excited. The diagnosis at that time was psychoneurosis with marked anxiety state. There was also some question of some degree of mental retardation.

Since the time of the original examination, the patient has returned to the Psychiatry Clinic at intervals, sometimes voluntarily, and in the past four years at the request of her sons and daughters, who have found her behavior increasingly difficult in the home. During the past four years the patient has been exceedingly quarrelsome, profane, and markedly suspicious of the motives of her family. She has consistently expressed the idea that her sons are conspiring against her and influencing the other children to be impatient and cruel toward her. Her accusations included the destruction of her clothing by the children and, more recently, their striking her and pouring hot water on her.

At the time of the recent examination on July 6th of this year, she repeated many paranoid ideas, including that of cohabitation of her daughter with her husband. The patient talks incessantly and in anger frequently throws articles at members of the household. Mrs. Rubenstein's children have tried to deal with the situation in various ways, including an arrangement whereby she might live apart from the relatives and thereby be somewhat removed from the immediate sources of her irritation. They have now reached the conclusion, however, that there is no possibility of care for the patient in the community. The psychiatrist made a diagnosis of paranoid condition and strongly recommended commitment to a state hospital.

We have no social information on this family aside from that contained in a brief letter from the Jewish Social Service Bureau in 1934. Mrs. Rubenstein has been separated from her husband over a period of many years, with occasional returns to the household. The support of the family has been carried by the children, all of whom are now grown. Six children range in age from 18 to 49 years; all are unmarried and in the family home.

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL - WHITE

DUPLICATE - BUREAU

TRIPlicate - BLUE - OTHER DIVISIONS

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Patient's No. Ward No. Diagnosis

Name Fannie Rubenstein Paranoid state, senile deterioration

Age Date of Birth Sex Marital Status Married Civil State married 62

Husband (or Wife of) Birth Place City State Country

Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as sponsor, owner, contractor, etc. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year) Total time (years) spent in the occupation

Name of Father Birth Place of Father City State Country

Maiden Name of Mother Birth Place of Mother City State Country

How Long in Chicago Years

How Long in United States Years

Ever Serve in Military or Naval Service of U. S.

M.P. 138/104

A rather effuse talkative female. "Yesterday a little lady came with a button and take me, I don't know why, I no do nothing, I'm 36, no, 32, the father- mother forget what year I born, In October, I 62, is '38".

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of patient **Rubenstein, Fannie** Date committed **7/16/37**

Name of country from which patient was committed **Cook**

Name of relative responsible for commitment **Mr. Joseph Rubenstein**

Name of relative or conservator responsible for clothing **Above**

Address of party responsible for clothing **624 S. Independence Chicago, Ill.**

How long has patient resided in Illinois? **32 years**

What State was patient's former home?

Name of county and city

How long has patient resided in U.S.A.? **32 years**

Name of foreign country patient came from **Russia**

Name of port of embarkation

Name of port of debarkation

Date of arrival

Name of steamship

Was patient a world war veteran?

Serial No. Division No. Company No.

Was patient in Canadian army? Division No. Serial No.

Where discharged? Date of discharge

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATION Examiner - Dr. Chapman

NAME **Rubenstein, Fannie** DATE **7/16/37**

GENERAL DATA:

Weight 175 lbs. Height 4'9".
Eyes - blue. Hair - red.
Nourishment - very obese.
Malformation and deformities - none.
Mucous membranes - normal.
Skin eruptions - none.
Enlargement of the thyroid - scar.
Apparent age - 62 years.

SPERMATIC COMPLAINTS:

Dyspnea evident.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Impaired resonance and moist rales at posterior base.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Heart rhythm regular, no murmurs or enlargement.
Blood pressure 115/80.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM AND RECTUM:

Nutritional anemia. Very obese.

GENITOURINARY SYSTEM:

Fertile.

7/20/37. Pelvic Examination: Menopause four years ago.
Gravida X. Para IX. One spontaneous abortion and eight
living children. Third degree cystocele. Second degree
rectocele. Cervix lacerated, eroded and stenosed.
Cervical polyp. *Dr. Puky. F.R. Buley*

SENSORY ORGANS:

Special Senses:
Smell - not tested.
Taste - not tested.
Vision - unable to test because illiterate.
Hearing - impaired both ears.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281-Continued

D. D. S.

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL
LABORATORY REPORT

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
RAY EXAM. FINDINGS

NAME Fannie Rubenstein

CASE NO.

URINE

Date	Amount	Character	Specific Gravity	Reaction	Sugar	Albumin	Hemoscopic Examination	Microscopic Examination	Remarks
7/16/37	Straw	1025 acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1/17/38	Straw	1030 acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4/29/38	Amber	1.022 acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5/24/38	Straw	1.020 acid	-	traces	-	-	-	Much amorphous sediment.	-

BLOOD

Date	White Cells	Red Cells	Hemoglobin	Color Index	Neutrophils	Lymphocytes	Monocytes	Eosinophils	Basophils	Unidentified	Wassermann	Kahn	Remarks
7/19/37													Neg. Neg. Elgin
1/17/38													Neg. Neg. Elgin

CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID

Date	Pressure	Appearance	Cells per mm. C.	Neutrophils	Monocytes	Lymphocytes	Eosinophils	Basophils	Unidentified	Wassermann	Kahn	Procy	Bacteria Present	Remarks

SPTUM

Date	Character	Bacteria	Cellular	Striae, Crystals and Specimens

19

MENTAL EXAMINATION

Examiner - Dr. Fishback

Name Fannie Rubenstein

Date 8/12/37

APPEARANCE AND HISTORY:

Patient is a short, obese, red-headed, Jewish woman, of about 60 years, who breathes with difficulty and complains of backache and pains in the knees at night for ten years. She is simple, pleasant, and cooperative, but extremely talkative, in a very rapid stream, so that it is with difficulty that she is kept to the point. She is very friendly and appreciative of anything that is done for her. Is effusive and extremely emotional in a demonstrative way, laughing and crying easily.

She lives on Hamilton Cottage where she cooperates well with the routine. She does no ward work, but crochets assiduously and well, and proudly displays her handiwork.

Her answers are for the most part relevant, but her voice is monotonous even when she tells of her troubles and weeps while doing so. She speaks English poorly and with a marked Jewish accent but a complete history is obtained by the use of both languages.

REMOTE HISTORY:

Patient gives her age as 62, born in Poland, in October but cannot give the year. [She has one younger brother, in Denver, and two sisters in Poland. One sister died in Poland of malnutrition during the World War. Two died in infancy, cause unknown. Father, a physician, died at 95. Mother at 60, of overwork (?). The patient was a sickly child, but grew up to be a healthy young woman, who worked as a housemaid after her parents lost their money. [She was married at 24 to Joseph Rubenstein, 30, the match being made, as customary, through a professional matchmaker. Married life was unhappy, because her husband was never in love with her, but ran around with other women and spent his money on them. She came to the United States at 30 years (1905) at which time she had two children and had had a miscarriage at five months. Seven children were born in this country. She has eight living children, one having died at 20 months of scolding. The youngest is now 20. Says that since 26 years ago, a fishbone has been lodged below her right ear and that something is caught near her left tonsil. From the former accident, her vision has become impaired, and her teeth were lost. [She had a thyroidectomy at Michael Reese Hospital, in 1930, because of choking sensations and burning in the throat and chest. These are worse when she has troubles.

Her Max, was so beaten by his father when he was 15, that he was placed in a boy's home by the Jewish Aid Society. Her husband drank and beat her and the children. She has been going to the Jewish Aid Society since coming to this country. This son, now 36, she says slept in bed with his two sisters and she implies that that had sexual intercourse. She says that when she remonstrated with him, he beat her and threatened to send her to Dunning.

Accidents and injuries are denied. [Hearing has been

20

8/12/37

REMOTE MEMORY: (Cont.)

impaired as long as she remembers.

For the last 26 years, since the fishbone episode, she has been attending Michael/Clines.

Denies pre or extra-marital relationships. Wanted a divorce 15 years ago, but her husband refused to grant it.

Drinking, smoking, and drug addiction are denied.

Kenses began at 13, and ceased in 1933 (at 58 years). For 11 years, her legs had been swelling. She has been nervous since her children grew up, and became mean to her. (She says the children like him better than her because he has an insurance policy.)

MENTAL CONTENT:

Hallucinations are not elicited.

RECENT MEMORY:

Has been in the institution four weeks, of which two weeks have been spent in Hamilton Cottage.

Admission routine well recalled.

ORIENTATION: (Correct)

Time - Thursday, August 12, 1937.

Place - Elgin State Hospital - patients with mental and physical diseases.

Person - Nurses ward personnel correctly.

RETENTION: (Good)

White, blue, and black - c.
Chicago, Detroit, and New York - c.
13, 19, 21 - c.

JUDGMENT: (Poor)

President vs. King - President is only for four years; the king for life.

Chair and table - ?

Doctor, lawyer, and minister - ?

Suicide story - Somebody else must have done it. He couldn't.

21

8/12/37

CALCULATION: (Fair)

5 x 4 = 20 8 x 4 = 32 8 x 8 = 64
2 apples for 5¢ = 8 for 20¢ (slow)
100 - 7 = 93, 84, 73, and 64.

GENERAL INFORMATION: (Good)Current Events:

President - Roosevelt.
Mayor - an Irish man.
Governor of Illinois - Horner.
Hitler - German ruler.
Mussolini - Italy.

Geography:

Capitol of the United States - Washington.
Capitol of Illinois - ?
Number of states in the United States - 48.
Direction of New York - ?
Direction of California - thru Denver.

History:

World War President - Wilson.
Lincoln - Freed the slaves.
World War Contestants - United States against Germany.

MOOD:

Wants to go home. Cries very easily, but swings quickly to smiles. Is demonstrative and childishly appreciative of any attention and approbation.

SUMMARY:

The patient is a short, obese, illiterate, Jewish woman, of about 60 years, born in Poland, one of seven siblings, three of whom are living. No nervous or mental disease known in family. Birth and early development not known, except for patient's statement that she was a sickly child. She became a healthy woman, however. Married at 24 to a man of 30, through the services of a professional matchmaker. According to the patient, married life was very unhappy from the first, because her husband philandered and spent his money away from home. She came to the United States in 1905 at thirty years. Had ten pregnancies, including a miscarriage at five months; eight living normal children.

She was always temperamental, domineering, and self-willed, having tantrums, if not indulged. Nagged constantly at husband. Selfish, jealous, and lazy.

22

Fannie Rubenstein

8/12/37

SUMMARY: (Cont.)

In 1927, she began going to Michael Reese clinics because of sticking sensations in the throat, interpreted by her as being due to a fish bone. Patient says a thyroidectomy in 1930 did not relieve it. Says it has impaired her vision. Has been attending their psychiatry clinic ever since. Originally was diagnosed psychoneurosis with marked anxiety state, with possible mental retardation.

In the past four years, she has become increasingly paranoid and suspicious of her family, accusing them of destroying her clothing, and pouring hot water on her. Accuses her daughter and husband of cohabitating. The clinic diagnosed it paranoid condition and recommended commitment.

Upon her admission here, 7/12/37, physical examination revealed dyspnea, impaired resonance, moist rales in both bases, umbilical hernia, impaired hearing, and abnormal obesity. She has a 2nd ° rectocele and 3rd ° cystocele, and an eroded cervix. The blood pressure was 115/60. (At the Psychopathic it was recorded as 158/140.) Menses ceased in 1933.

Here, the patient is cooperative and pleasant, but rather childish, and highly emotional.

The mental examination was done on August 12th. Hallucinations were not elicited. Patient continues to express delusional ideas about the fishbone in her throat, of the meanness of her children, and of her husband's unfaithfulness. She believes her sons and daughters are cohabitating. She has a number of times invoked the aid of the Jewish Charities because of her difficulties with her husband, and at one time tried to get a divorce. For an illiterate woman, she performs intellectual tests well. It is felt that her showing on the judgment stories might have been better if the language handicap had not made it difficult for her to comprehend the questions.

CONCLUSIONS:

The patient is a 62 year old, woman, of simple and emotional makeup, who has never adjusted well in life, and since 1913, has been attending psychiatric clinics because of unfounded somatic complaints and paranoid delusional ideas. The latter have become much worse during the last four years since the menopause.

Diagnosis:

The classification offered is paranoid state with involutional changes.

Prognosis:

The prognosis is poor because of the poor personality of the patient and the long duration (24 years) of her mental abnormality.

23

Fannie Rubenstein

8/12/37

CONCLUSIONS: (Cont.)Treatment:

The treatment is custodial care. She has had hydrotherapy and colonic flushings.

Stenographer - H. Lipka

24

STAFF MEETING RECORD

Name Fannie Rubenstein Age 62 years Date September 25, 1937

Tests Performance Scale

Psychological findings—

Mental Age 16-6
Intelligence Quotient 103
Basal 15
Range 15-18

Reactions During Examination

The patient was demonstratively friendly and cooperative but in such a verbose and effusive manner that she had to be urged to work on the farm boards and not to talk so much. She seemed somewhat euphoric in manner and talked constantly of her abilities as a wife, a mother, a house-maker and a ~~character~~.

Diagnosis

Average adult intelligence.

Signed

Thyler W. W. W.
Psychologist

25

NAME Fannie Rubenstein DATE September 24, 1937

PRESENTED FOR CONSIDERATION OF DIAGNOSIS ---by Dr. Fishback

Present: Drs. Shapiro, Fishback, Bucky, Greene, Chapman, Nierenberg
Intern: Drs. Kappes

(Patient cannot speak English and is questioned in Jewish by Dr. Shapiro. She stated her son wanted her put out of the house because he was doing wrong with women. Said he had a political drag and for that reason she was put here. Said her husband's people are her enemies and that her husband threatened to poison her. Says she has been separated from him for 17 years. She is correctly oriented. Says this trouble started about a year and a half ago.)

DR. CHAPMAN:

I agree with the examiner.

DR. GREENE:

I agree.

DR. NIERNBERG:

I agree.

DR. SHAPIRO:

I agree with paranoid state of many years. The definite etiological factors are unknown. Some mental deficiency may be present. Treatment—custodial care.

Diagnosis: Paranoid State.

Stenographer: S. Manning

26

STAFF MEETING SUMMARY

Dictated by: Dr. Fishback

Name Fannie Rubenstein Case Number Admitted 7/16/37
 Date 9/24/37 Presented by Dr. Fishback Purpose Diagnosis
 Classification Paranoid State

Outstanding medical facts: Patient is a 62 year old, married white woman. Has eight living children. Was always temperamental, nagging, jealous and lazy. Since 1927 has been attending the Michael Reese Clinic. She started with complaints of a fishbone in her throat for fifteen years. In 1938 went to the Psychiatric Clinic and was diagnosed psychoneurosis with anxiety state. For the past four years has become increasingly quarrelsome and suspicious. She thinks her children are conspiring against her. She thinks her daughter is cohabiting with her husband and son. Physically she shows dyspnea, impaired vision, moist rales at bases of lungs, umbilical hernia, second degree rectocele and third degree cystocele; blood pressure 150/60. Had the menopause in 1953. Here patient is cooperative, childish and highly emotional. Same delusional ideas persist.

Further investigations needed:

- 1 Anamnestic None
- 2 Somatic None
- 3 Psychic None

Treatment recommended:

- 1 General Custodial care.
- 2 Special

Probable outcome: Prognosis is poor. (Dissenting opinions)
 Will require custodial care.

Condition for release: Adequate supervision. (Dissenting opinions)

Special dangers and warnings: None. (Dissenting opinions)
 Stenographer: S. Manning

X-24-41

TO BE FILED WITH MEDICAL HISTORY WHEN COMPLETE

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT—Admission of Patient

Name of Patient Fannie Rubenstein ? Admitted 1-14-1938

Ward diagnostic Report rendered _____ hours after admission

Height 4'6" Weight 182 Figure Slim, medium _____

Color of eyes Light, intermediate; hazel; dark Blue Color of hair Fair; chestnut; dark brown; black Red

Bruises _____

Marks of old injuries _____

Scars _____

Colored markings _____

Vernix None

Condition of body as to cleanliness Clean

Restraint used on patient at time of admission None

Attitude of patient (passive, hostile, violent, etc.) Passive

Condition of clothing as to cleanliness and value Clean Fair value

Olaf L. F. R.
 Supervisor

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

General appearance as to bodily health

Pulse; Rate 86 Quality

Temperature 97

Respiration 18

Fractures, Deformities, etc.

Brief statement of mental condition

Patient is a 62 year old, obese, white woman, who escaped from here in October of 1937. She is in good contact and is correctly oriented in all spheres. She shows some pressure of speech, laughs and speaks in a relevant manner. She cries as she says "My children don't want me. The Jewish society knows me. Judge Fisher knows me. I tried mine best for my family".

Signature - *J. Shapiro*
 Dr. Shapiro - M. Connolly

29

NAME Fannie Rubenstein DATE 1/14/38

GENERAL DATA:

Weight 182 lbs. Height 4'6".
 Best weight not ascertained.
 Nourishment - good.
 Malformation and deformities - none.
 Mucous membranes - good color.
 Skin eruptions - none.
 Enlargement of the thyroid - none.
 Apparent age - 62 years.

SPONTANEOUS COMPLAINTS:

None.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:

Lungs clear, resonant, no rales.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:

Heart not enlarged, no murmurs or arrhythmias.
 Blood pressure 160/94. Pulse 76.

J. Shapiro M.D.

30

Permit for Surgical and Medical Procedures

FORM X-1

Name Fannie Rubenstein Ward _____

CONSENT TO OPERATION AND TREATMENT AND RELEASE OF CLAIMS
TO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF AND CONSULTANTS OF THE
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION of the medical treatment, including any and all surgical operations or procedures, which she may receive while a patient in the Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Ill., from or through the duly appointed members of the medical and surgical staff of the said hospital, or their consultants, either separately or collectively, consent by me voluntarily and knowingly is hereby given to the said members of the said medical and surgical staff, or their consultants, or any of them, severally or collectively, to prescribe and carry out, or cause to be carried out, such medical treatment, including any and all surgical operations or procedures, which they, or any of them, in their best judgment, may deem proper for her best interest and furthermore, the said members, consultants, or any of them, are hereby released from any and all liability, of whatsoever kind or nature, for any damage which may result from anything done, suffered to be done or omitted, by reason of such treatment, operation or procedure, or any or all of them.

Dated at Elgin, Illinois, this 28th day of August, A.D. 1937

Mrs. Eva Deauch (FALL daughter)

WITNESS Dr. Burk BY _____ (SEAL)
PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR BEST FRIEND

NOTE: If an adult voluntary patient, sign personally on the first line. For a minor committed patient, the parent, guardian, or best friend, as the case may be, must sign the name of the minor or incompetent on the first line, and the name of such parent, guardian or best friend on the second line.

FB:EL

Vaginal plastic

Stimmed only, per request of daughter

31

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL PROGRESS NOTES

Name Rubenstein, Fannie Date 7/16/37

7/16/37 - B-1 North

Patient is a 61 year old, very pleasant, and cooperative, white woman. She is in good contact and is oriented in all spheres. Her speech is relevant and coherent. She says she has many worries and many judges have been fighting her battles for her. She is unable to explain what the reason is.

Dr. Shepley - H. Shapiro

7/22/37 - B-1 North

Patient in 62 years of age. Gives name of institution and date correctly. Tells that she has been at Michael Reese Hospital for a while and they sent her here. Laughs and giggles as she tells that she has trouble at home because her son has sexual congress with his sister, and the family tears her clothes and her husband went out with other women.

Murphy
Dr. Murphy - H. Lipka

8/28/37 - Hamilton Cottage

Patient has numerous somatic complaints. She is very emotional. Kisses the examiner's hand and cries easily. Talks continuously. Speech is relevant and coherent. Is correctly oriented. Likes it here but wants to go home, and cries as she says it.

Dr. Fishback - G. Ragsdale.
D. Fishback

10/17/37

Paroled.

10/27/37 -

At the time of parole Oct. 17, 1937, patient was making a good adjustment on Hamilton Cottage but still had delusional ideas about her children. Physically, she was obese, had a hypertension and some dyspnea.

Dr. Fishback - H. Westerman.
D. Fishback

1/14/38

Returned.

1/17/38 - Diagnostic

Patient is a return from escape. She is an obese middle aged white woman who has many delusional ideas of a sexual nature. She says her husband and son have intercourse with her daughter. Here, she is quiet, cooperative and makes a fairly good adjustment.

H. Shapiro
Dr. Shapiro - H. Westerman.

#2

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL
PROGRESS NOTE

File

Name Rubenstein, Fannie

Date 7/16/37

1/19/38

Proctoscopic Examination by Dr. Block
 Obese. Loss of anal tone. Mucosa exposed negative.

Dr. Greens - M. Connolly

*Green*2/16/38 -

Patient on Diagnostic-3 had a temperature of 101½ and complained of pain in the hip joint on motion. She has a sore throat with some congestion in the nose. She was sent to the Hospital.

Dr. Shapiro - M. Westerman.

2/21/38

Patient was at the Hospital with an upper respiratory infection, with a laryngitis, from which she has recovered. (See Hospital notes.)

Dr. Wiltrakis - G. Ragsdale.

3/3/39 - Diagnostic 3

Patient made a very good adjustment on the hall. Is doing quite a bit of chirocheting. Still complains of physical condition. Has some dyspnea and is allowed to lie down several hours during the day. She does not express any delusional ideas freely but when interviewed still talks about delusions regarding her children and husband.

Dr. Shapiro - B. Lane

4/16/38 -Pelvic Examination

Third degree perineal relaxation. Third degree cystocele and rectocele. Cervix multiparous and lacerated. Corpus and adnexae essentially negative.

Dr. Buky - H. Lipka

5/18/38 - Loewy Cottage

Patient was seen on the cottage last night. She was vomiting and complained of gastric pain. She did not seem acutely ill; and was left on the cottage. Dr. Fishback: She is better this morning but has a temperature of 101.4. She is a very obese woman. Her pain seems to be in both costal margins this morning.

(Staff Report)
 Dr. Haffron - M. Connolly

#3

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL
PROGRESS NOTE

Name Rubenstein, Fannie

Admission Date 7/16/37

5/10/38Pelvic Examination

Third degree cystocele and rectocele. Cervix lacerated. Permit for surgery requested. The family only agreed to have surgical biopsy. Refused to sign for cystocele and rectocele repair. Patient obese. General condition only fair.

Dr. Buky - G. Ragsdale.

5/23/38 - Improvement Staff

Patient classified as paranoid state. Is somewhat improved but shows some features of manic depressive. We have no objection to her being paroled to her daughter.

Dr. Wittman-P. Ostroski

5/27/38 -

Patient was paroled to her daughter this morning by authority of a Improvement Staff letter.

(Staff Report) Dr. Belinson - M. Connolly

6/1/38

When paroled on 5/27/38 patient was pleasant and friendly, emotionally unstable and demonstrative. She cooperated well on the Cottage. Physically she was very obese, had a hypertension and dyspnea.

Dr. Fishback - M. Connolly

7/9/38

Patient states she feels good. Is well oriented. Helps with the work at home. Cooperative, easy to get along with. The daughter is well pleased with adjustment. Patient speaks little English. Smiles blandly and rather fatuously.

Dr. Jacobson - M. Fairfield.

Patient classified as paranoid state. Was improved mentally and physically at the time of her parole. The daughter was at the hospital and stated that the patient is making a good adjustment at home.

Dr. Wittman-P. Ostroski

6/25/38 - DISCHARGED IMPROVED

PAROLE

Department of Public Welfare

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

Date 10-17 1937

Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Case No. _____
 Name of party to whom patient is paroled Marion Rubenstein
 Residence 624 Independence Blvd., Chicago
 Relationship to patient Daughter
 Reason for parole of patient Chc at home
 Where patient is to be taken alone
 Opinion of relation or friend as to:
 1. Physical condition of patient good
 2. Mental condition of patient improved
 3. Condition of clothing or other personal property of patient all right
 4. Any grounds for complaints, especially regarding abuse, etc. none

The undersigned, who bears the relationship of daughter
 to Fannie Rubenstein
 hereby agrees to take her out on parole. The signer is aware that the patient is, or has been insane and agrees to provide her with a suitable home, to protect her from harm, and to see that she does not harm herself or others. The signer further agrees to notify the Managing Officer as to the patient's physical and mental condition every two weeks during parole period and to agree to guarantee the State against any expenses by reason of the granting of this parole.

Witness P. A. Chapman Signature Marion Rubenstein
 Address 624 Independence Blvd
 (Over)

35

PAROLE

Department of Public Welfare

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL

Date 5-27 1938

Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Case No. _____
 Name of party to whom patient is paroled Ann Volkert
 Residence 3806 Washington Blvd., Chicago
 Relationship to patient Daughter
 Reason for parole of patient Improved - authority of letter
 Where patient is to be taken 3806 W. Washington Blvd
 Opinion of relation or friend as to:
 1. Physical condition of patient fair
 2. Mental condition of patient fair
 3. Condition of clothing or other personal property of patient good
 4. Any grounds for complaints, especially regarding abuse, etc. none

The undersigned, who bears the relationship of _____
 to _____
 hereby agrees to take her out on parole. The signer is aware that the patient is, or has been insane and agrees to provide her with a suitable home, to protect her from harm, and to see that she does not harm herself or others. The signer further agrees to notify the Managing Officer as to the patient's physical and mental condition every two weeks during parole period and to agree to guarantee the State against any expenses by reason of the granting of this parole.

Witness L. Belman Signature Ann Volkert
 Address 3806 W. Washington Blvd
 (Over)

36

STATE OF ILLINOIS
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS

REPORT OF PATIENT READY FOR PAROLE

Hospital F. S. M. Zone L Report made by L. F. Cox Date 10/16/37
Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Date of birth 1870
Alias None Color White Place of birth Poland
Hosp. No. 4404 Sex F Civil State Married Date Committed 7/2/37
Home } Street 604 Independence Ave. From County Cook
Address } City Chicago County Cook State Illinois
To be paroled to Charles Rubenstein Prognosis Good
Address: Street 604 Independence Ave. City Chicago County Cook
Name of nearest relative or guardian Charles Rubenstein

Rubenstein, Fannie
Elgin

Scene
Impressions: Came alone and had a package of fancy work with her. This fancy work consisted of lace and she explained in broken English that she was making this for various friends and wanted to give a present to the doctor and social worker some time. She was garrulous, jesticulated freely and then began expressing paranoid ideas against her husband. She told that he had lived with different women and she does not like to have him around. As she talked she stimulated considerably and it was necessary to put an end to the interview.
2 Psych: She has no insight. The prognosis is poor.

Dr. Rea 11-16-37

1. Cause of entering hospital: as in the threat, interpreted by her as being due to a fight. In the past four years, she has become increasingly paranoid and suspicious of her family, accusing them of conspiring her eluding, and pouring hot water on her. Accused her daughter and husband of conspiring.
2. Development
3. Previous commitments: None
4. Social Agencies Interested: (and list)
5. Parole or discharge: 10/17/37
a. Reason: Care at home.

6. Staff Recommendations

STATE OF ILLINOIS
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS

REPORT FROM HOSPITAL AUTHORIZING PAROLE

Hospital F. S. M. Zone W Report made by F. P. Cox Date 10/27/37
Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Hosp. No. 4404
Home address: Street 604 Independence City Chicago County Cook
1. Date Paroled 10/17/37 From Hospital F. S. M. To Zone C
Discharged
2. Diagnosis at time of parole Paranoid State
3. Prognosis Unfavorable
4. Parole Period 90 days
5. To whom paroled
Name Charles Rubenstein Relationship to patient Daughter
Address: Street 604 Independence City Chicago County Cook
6. Additional Data

STATEMENT OF PHYSICIAN

Cuts or bruises: None Recent or old
Skin disease: None Nature: _____ Distribution: _____
Recent or old: _____ Contagious: _____
Duration: _____
Condition of patient at time of parole or discharge: Improved
Has family been informed of this condition and when? at the time of parole
Date of Examination 10/17/37 Made by Dr. Fishback
(Signature of examining physician)

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STATE OF ILLINOIS

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS

INITIAL REPORT FROM ZONE OF SUPERVISION

Report made by R. N. Rasmussen-RS Date 11-16-37
 Hospital Chicago Zone Cook
 Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Hosp. No. 46464 Hospital Elgin
 Home address: Street 624 Independence City Chicago County Cook
 Information secured from (list sources)
 1. Patient 4.
 2. Son 5.
 3. 6.

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION PREPARATORY TO PAROLE

1. Environment

- a. Home The family has a comfortable, well furnished apartment on the third floor of a six flat building. It faces the boulevard, providing a pleasant outlook. The neighborhood is rather good.

The family consists of patient, her husband, two daughters and the young son of one of them, and four sons. A married daughter is living away from the home.

- b. Neighborhood

- c. Recreational opportunities

- d. Church affiliations

2. Employment

- a. Definite
Nature of Employment

Attitude of Employer

- b. Indefinite
Possibilities

3. Supervision

There are plenty of persons to give patient supervision but she does not get along with any of them, and continues to prove a problem in the family.

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MONTHLY REPORT FROM SUPERVISORY ZONE
PROGRESS OF PATIENT ON PAROLE

Hospital Supervising Chicago Zone Cook Report made by F. Worthington Date 11-16-37
 Name of Patient Rubenstein, Fannie Hospital Number 46464
 Address: Street 624 Independence Blvd City Chicago County Cook
 Paroled } from Hospital Elgin Date 10-17-37 19
 Discharged }
 To whom paroled Marion Rubenstein, date parole period 90 days
 Address: Street Above City County
 Diagnosis at time of parole Paranoid State Prognosis Unfav.
 Progress under parole Social Worker R. N. Rasmussen-RS

1. Number visits made

- a. Home One
 b. Place of employment
 c. Elsewhere-specific

2. Condition of patient

- a. Behavior improved
 b. Behavior unimproved

3. Number of visits of patient to out-patient clinics
 4. Number visits of patient to hospital
 5. Progress of patient and future plans

Worker found patient busy in the living room, crocheting on a tremendous piece of work. She speaks very little English and seems to understand little. However, she talked much of the time anyway.

Worker talked with patient's youngest son. He is not satisfied with patient's behavior. He is also rather bitter about her past behavior. For the past fifteen years it has been impossible to bring friends into the home because of the patient's behavior. The patient is again having trouble with everyone in the family.

It had been planned that patient and her 28 year old daughter would take an apartment together but the daughter's work now appears uncertain. Patient finds fault with this daughter too, but not to the extent that she does with the others.

If patient and her husband got along well, they could easily have a small apartment for themselves. However, they haven't spoken to each other for years. Informant was wondering about the advisability of sending patient to Denver to be with a married brother of hers; she has seemed to get along with him very well. It developed, however, that patient only sees him about once in five years. Worker advised against sending patient so far away as she would probably become restless for her home and family.

The family also wondered if there is an inexpensive home of some type where it has been necessary to hospitalize patient give date and reasons they could board patient. Everyone in the family is working and they can afford this. Worker suggested that it might be tried, but pointed out that patient could not be much of a problem and be kept in such a home.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

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JAN 21 1937
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SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS
MONTHLY REPORT FROM SUPERVISORY ZONE
PROGRESS OF PATIENT ON PAROLE

Hospital Supervising _____ Chicago _____ Zone _____ Cook Report made by P. Worthington Date 12-22-37

Name of Patient Rubenstein, Fannie Hospital Number 46464

Address: Street 624 Independence City Chicago County Cook

Paroled } from Hospital Elgin ✓ Date 10-17-37 19
Discharged }

To whom paroled Marion Rubenstein Parole period 90 days

Address: Street Above City _____ County _____

Diagnosis at time of parole Renard State Prognosis Unfav

Progress under parole Social Worker R. V. Rasmussen-RS

1. Number visits made

- a. Home One
- b. Place of employment
- c. Elsewhere-specific

2. Condition of patient

- a. Behavior improved
- b. Behavior unimproved

3. Number of visits of patient to out-patient clinic

4. Number visits of patient to hospital

5. Progress of patient and future plans

Worker called to see patient and to talk with patient's divorced daughter, Eva Rubenstein. The latter is a very attractive young woman who is quite concerned about her mother. She is going to work soon, to support her young son and the patient will be alone during the day. The sister, Marion, who took the mother out of the hospital, does nothing about making some other arrangements for the patient.

The informant has been keeping house for the entire group. The patient will not eat in the same room with her husband and

she stays in the front part of the house while her husband stays in the back part. Even so, they yell back and forth at each other, using foul language. It is necessary for informant to carry all meals to patient. Patient eats a great deal. She refuses to do anything - cook, wash dishes, dust, go out, etc. She crochets all the time. If she ever does cook something, she leaves the entire kitchen it such a mess that it takes hours to clean it up. Worker suggested that patient be left alone during the day and that perhaps she would do some of the work. Informant was shocked at this, saying patient would not eat then, until someone came home at seven o'clock to cook it for her.

The family is very ashamed of patient having been sent to a state hospital and told everyone she had taken a trip to Denver. They make patient tell all guests about her Denver trip. They do not wish to return patient to Elgin, though some of the sons are willing to do so. Informant seemed to feel that it was worker's

task to find a home for the aged where patient would be perfectly happy and yet the cost would be negligible as there are few members in the family working. Worker again referred the family to the Jewish Social Service Bureau.

(over)

Informant gave me information about the family situation. She stated that her mother had been a very beautiful woman in a wealthy old-country family, but that she never had any intelligence to go with it. She was trained to think only of herself and her appearance. She married a man who never made enough money to suit her, regardless of how much it was. She resented the ten pregnancies which left her with eight children, and she early failed to take much responsibility about her home or children. On the other hand, she felt the children owed her everything. The father began to drink. He left home, and apparently he lived with another woman. The mother placed all the children in homes and supported herself in excellent fashion by doing fine handwork for some shops. As the children grew old enough to work, she took them from their various placements and established a home again, with the children to support it. From then on she did nothing, and has felt it her right to be waited upon; that was about fifteen years ago. Two or three years ago the father became ill and was without employment so he was taken into the family circle too. Since then the home has been a terrible place. The mother and father fight, the mother making up obscene jingles about the relationship between the father and daughters.

Worker talked with patient a little bit. She was again crocheting on a tremendous piece of work. It was a pleasant day, but she insisted it was too cold to walk and that she never wants to go out. Worker suggested she help the daughter with the work in the large apartment. She became very excited, saying that she would not lift a finger so long as her husband is in the home.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281-Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
HENRY HORNER, GOVERNOR

ADDRESS HOSPITAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE MANAGING OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD

A. L. BOWEN, Director
MRS. BLANCHE FRITZ, Assistant Director
JOHN C. WAGEL, Administrative Asst.
JOSEPH E. RAGEN, Superintendent of Prison
JAMES P. COX, Fiscal Supervisor
PAUL L. SCHROEDER, M. D. Criminalist
H. DOUGLAS SINGER, M. D. Alienist
W. C. JONES, Supervisor of Paroles

CHICAGO STATE HOSPITAL

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
EDWARD F. DOMBROWSKI, M. D.
MANAGING OFFICER

January 3, 1933

Mrs. Emma Finty Cox
Social Service Department
Elgin State Hospital
Elgin, Illinois

My dear Mrs. Cox:

This patient's family have requested a letter from Elgin authorizing them to return her to the hospital through the Psychopathic Hospital. They report that she is uncooperative and causes constant discord in the family. She is very noisy and uses obscene language. The family request that the letter be sent to Miss Eva Rubenstein, 624 Independence Boulevard, Chicago.

Very truly yours,
Flora W. Warrington
Chief Social Worker

WRC:RS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

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SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS
MONTHLY REPORT FROM SUPERVISORY ZONE
PROGRESS OF PATIENT ON PAROLE

Hospital Supervising Chicago Zone Cook Report made by E. Warrington Date 1/15/33
Name of Patient Fannie Rubenstein Hospital Number 46464
Address: Street 624 Independence Blvd. City Chicago County Cook
Paroled } from Hospital Elgin Date 10-17-32 19
Discharged }
To whom paroled Marion Rubenstein, dau. Parole period 90 days
Address: Street Above City County
Diagnosis at time of parole Paranoid stato Prognosis Unfav.

Progress under parole Social Worker B. Rossmussen, ES

1. Number visits made

a. Home Worker visited the family in the evening, Jan. 3rd.

b. Place of employment Five of the six children wish to return patient.

c. Elsewhere-specific The sixth, Marion, grants that objections to patient are justified but she is upset at the idea of patient being returned. She cried during the several hours worker spent with the family. She plans to leave at once for Florida to work, and the others feel she is not in a position to object to patient's return.

2. Condition of patient

a. Behavior improved

b. Behavior unimproved

3. Number of visits of patient to out-patient clinics

4. Number visits of patient to hospital The plan originally was that patient and Marion should share an apartment. The latter

5. Progress of patient and future plans stated that this plan was not carried out as the ESH physician stated that patient should not be left alone during the day. Also, Marion has not been earning very much.

The children all seem to be wholesome, nice young people. They manage to leave the impression of living rather comfortably, but in visiting with them longer, one learns that they have little income among them and use great ingenuity to make the home comfortable, meet weekly expenses, etc.

Patient eats huge meals and complains of the quality; she would like to return to Elgin State Hospital provided the children would send her \$5.00 weekly for extra food, etc. The children cannot do that and worker advised against it, even if they could. Patient is oriented, etc., but is a disturbing factor in the household. She uses obscene talk to visitors and yells at her husband and the children. She refuses to go out, saying that her children will throw her things out if she goes. When worker suggested that if it has been necessary to hospitalize patient give date and reasons, she yelled that she would do nothing so long as her worthless husband is in the house, etc. She has treated a delightful little grandson most unpleasantly while worker was there. She does nothing but eat and crochet, yelling from time to time.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS

REPORT FROM HOSPITAL AUTHORIZING PAROLE

Hospital No. 1000 Zone K Report made by E. P. Cox Date 5/23/39

Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Hosp. No. 4C464

Home address: Street 624 Independence City Chicago County Cook

1. Paroled 5/27/39 From Hospital E. P. Cox To Zone C
Discharged

2. Diagnosis at time of parole Paranoid State

3. Prognosis Unfavorable

4. Parole Period 90 days

5. To whom paroled

Name Ann Volz Relationship to patient Daughter

Address: Street 5800 Washington Blvd. City Chicago County Cook

6. Additional Data Patient will reside at 5800 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Patient was previously paroled 10/17/37 and returned 1/18/38.

STATEMENT OF PHYSICIAN

Cuts or bruises scratch on chest Recent or old Recent

Skin disease none Nature Distribution

Recent or old Contagious

Duration

Condition of patient at time of parole or discharge
Improved

Has family been informed of this condition and when?
at the time of parole

Date of Examination 5/27/39 Made by Dr. Fishback
(Signature of examining physician)

STATE OF ILLINOIS
HENRY HONOR, GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
GENERAL OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD

A. L. BOWEN, DIRECTOR
AND CLARENCE PAUL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN C. WIGGILL, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
JOSEPH J. BAKER, SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS
JAMES F. COO, CHIEF CLERK
PAUL L. SCHROEDER, B. S. ADMINISTRATION
H. BOULES, CLERK
H. C. JONES, SUPERVISOR OF PAROLE

ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL
CHARLES F. READ, M. D., MANAGING OFFICER
750 SOUTH STATE STREET
ELGIN, ILLINOIS

May 25, 1939

Miss Marion Rubenstein,
624 Independence Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Re: Fannie Rubenstein

My dear Miss Rubenstein:

Please be informed that your mother has recently been considered by our medical staff with a view to the possibility of parole to you.

It has been decided that this parole may be carried out at once. You may call for her at your earliest convenience.

Yours very truly,

Charles F. Read,
Managing Officer.

EFC:PO

Dr. Fishback

3. 3. No.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS

MONTHLY REPORT FROM SUPERVISORY ZONE
PROGRESS OF PATIENT ON PAROLE

Hospital Supervising Chicago Zone 222 Report made by F. Northington Date 6/28/38

Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Hospital number 46464
Address: Street 118 No. Hamlin Ave. City Chicago County Cook
Paroled } from Hospital Elgin Date 5/27/38 19__
Discharged }
To whom paroled Ann Volpert, dau. Parole period 90 days
Address: Street same City same County same
Diagnosis at time of parole Paranoid state Prognosis Unfav.

Progress under parole Social Worker R. Rasmussen, ES

1. Number visits made

- a. Home
- b. Place of employment
- c. Elsewhere-specify

Condition of patient

- a. Behavior improved
- b. Behavior unimproved

3. Number visits of patient to out-patient clinics

4. Number visits of patient to hospital

5. Progress of patient and future plans

Worker had tried to visit patient and found she had moved. A clinic notice was sent for June 28. One of the daughters telephoned to give the new address and to say that they were not able to bring patient to clinic because she feared she would be returned to Elgin State Hospital. According to the daughter, patient is doing much better than when last she was paroled. She spends the days alone as her daughter is working, but everything is going well. Worker was invited to make an evening call.

6. If it has been necessary to hospitalize patient give date and reasons.

Form No. 4 (6-28-37)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

8. 8. No.

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STATE OF ILLINOIS
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
SOCIAL SERVICE IN INSTITUTIONS

MONTHLY REPORT FROM SUPERVISORY ZONE
PROGRESS OF PATIENT ON PAROLE

Hospital Supervising Chicago Zone COOK Report made by F. Northington Date 8/23/38

Name of patient Fannie Rubenstein Hospital number 46464
Address: Street 3864 West End Ave. City Chicago County Cook
Paroled } from Hospital Elgin Date 5/27/38 19__
Discharged }
To whom paroled Ann Volpert, dau. Parole period 90 days
Address: Street same City same County same
Diagnosis at time of parole Paranoid state Prognosis Unfavorable

Progress under parole

Social Worker R. Rasmussen, ES

1. Number visits made

- a. Home
- b. Place of employment
- c. Elsewhere-specify

Condition of patient

- a. Behavior improved
- b. Behavior unimproved

3. Number visits of patient to out-patient clinics

4. Number visits of patient to hospital

5. Progress of patient and future plans

Worker received a telephone call from patient's daughter Marion. They are now living at 3864 West End Ave. the two of them, but wished that no letters from the hospital need be sent to that address. If necessary, worker could consult the family at 624 So. Independence Blvd.

Marion states that she has work for the time being. Patient is even better than when she first came home; she stays alone during the day, goes to the park, etc. She has not gone back to her home where the husband and children live, and thus much trouble has been avoided.

clinic notices have been sent but patient would not attend clinic.

6. If it has been necessary to hospitalize patient give date and reasons.

Form No. 4 (6-28-37)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1281—Continued

1

Commission Exhibit No. 1282

Date 1/31/64

MARTIN BRAUNER was interviewed at the Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tennessee, where he is currently a guest in Room #827.

BRAUNER advised that he is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, residing at 1219 North Spaulding Street, Chicago, Illinois. He is employed as a District Sales Manager for the Feldco Publications, Incorporated, 612 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois, and travels throughout the Midwest and South selling telephone book covers to various hotels, motels and business firms.

BRAUNER advised that he has known JACK LEON RUBY of Dallas, Texas for approximately thirty-nine (39) years. BRAUNER pointed out that he is currently fifty-four (54) years of age and estimated RUBY to be fifty-two (52) or fifty-three (53) years of age, stating that they originally met while they were young men both living in Chicago, Illinois in the neighborhood of Division and Oakley Streets in Chicago. He advised that they first met on a playground in this area and that they used to play ball together and used to hang around the same cafes, frequent the same dancehalls, swimming beaches in the Michigan Avenue area in the years immediately prior to 1931. BRAUNER and JACK RUBY used to sell football and other athletic event souvenirs together. They used to visit various Big Ten football games during the fall season and scalp tickets and sell souvenirs. RUBY at that time went by the last name of RUBENSTEIN. BRAUNER knew little about RUBENSTEIN's home life other than that he was Jewish, had an older brother namely HYMAN RUBENSTEIN whose nickname was "Mess." "Mess" was older than JACK RUBY and used to assist them in scalping football tickets in the Chicago area. BRAUNER knew nothing concerning RUBY's parents and did not recall ever having visited in his home in the Chicago area.

BRAUNER worked his way through law school in Chicago and subsequently married in 1931 and practiced law for a period of approximately twenty-five (25) years thereafter prior to taking his present position. Following BRAUNER's marriage he drew away from RUBY and RUBY's associates, names not recalled since RUBY had never married. He would occasionally see RUBY on the street but stated that during the middle and late 1930's he did not know what RUBY did for a living. He did recall that approximately seventeen to eighteen years ago RUBY left the Chicago area to go to Dallas, Texas.

On 1/30/64 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1165
SA CYRIL F. BUSCH &
by SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE:bkb Date dictated 1/30/64
Dallas 44-1639

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 No. 1282

About one year ago BRAUNER heard through an unrecalled source that JACK LEON RUBY was operating a night club or strip-tease type entertainment establishment in the Dallas area and when BRAUNER went to Dallas on business and stayed at the Baker Hotel, he began calling various night clubs in an effort to locate the one operated by RUBY. When he called the Carousel Night Club he learned that RUBY was operating this club. Thereafter he got together with RUBY; they reminisced concerning their boyhood days; ate supper together and RUBY invited BRAUNER as a guest at his night club which at the time featured a series of strip-teasers. BRAUNER also during this prior Dallas visit visited RUBY in RUBY's apartment, exact address not recalled but he did recall that they had to cross a bridge to get to the apartment. RUBY was living by himself and had approximately nine dogs for whom he was caring at the time including six Dachshund pups.

About five months ago BRAUNER again made a business trip to Dallas, again staying at the Baker Hotel and again contacted RUBY at the Carousel Club. Again RUBY served as host for BRAUNER and they ate several meals together and on one occasion BRAUNER recalled visiting RUBY's apartment and waiting for him to get dressed prior to going out for the evening. A television newscast came on depicting in part the results of a presidential press conference participated in by the late United States President JOHN F. KENNEDY. RUBY who was then in the process of shaving came out and watched with apparent awe KENNEDY's answers at the press conference. He remarked to BRAUNER that he greatly admired KENNEDY and put him in the same category as the late FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, claiming that both of them had been true humanitarians and always stood up for the "underdog" and for this reason he "truly loved them."

BRAUNER explained that RUBY has always been an extreme egomaniac, a very vain individual who never has had much money but has taken his pay in life in the form of any type personal recognition which he could receive from anyone. He liked to hear people call him by name and went out of his way to get to know people, both prominent people as well as the "man on the street." RUBY has always had an "underdog" complex and has always become very emotional when he saw someone who appeared to be destitute. He also became emotional even as a youth when he saw someone in a fight who seemed to be taking a severe beating. He would oftentimes

intervene in the fight and attempt to assault the aggressor or the person who appeared to be winning the fight, particularly if the adversary appeared to be smaller or more handicapped in his approach. He stated that he would not say under any circumstances that RUBY was a bully. He recalled that RUBY as a young man was extremely strong and in good physical condition and could hit "like a mule" with his fists when he had to. He said he would never start a fight but would never run away from a fight. He recalled RUBY as being a "terrific" swimmer and one who had always worked out a lot in various' gymnasiums.

BRAUNER stated that being from Chicago he is familiar with much of the general vice and corruption with regard to the so-called underworld in Chicago, much of which has been publicized in various news media and that when he visited RUBY in Dallas he asked RUBY if he had to "pay off" to any of the city or county officials in the Dallas area in order to operate his night club.

RUBY replied that he did not have to make "pay offs" to anyone. He did state that when he first went to Dallas years ago that Dallas was a "wide open town" insofar as vice was concerned and that he had to make small "pay offs" to various unidentified officials but that in recent years Dallas had been an extremely clean city from the standpoint of vice and that he did not have to pay any tribute to anyone. He gave BRAUNER to indicate that he was operating strictly on his own, that he was not in partnership with anyone and gave BRAUNER no indication whatsoever that he had any underworld or criminal syndicate type connections.

BRAUNER recalled that on the last trip to Dallas RUBY briefly introduced BRAUNER to RUBY's older sister, EVA GRANT, who also had a night club, name not recalled, in Dallas. BRAUNER stated that he did not remember EVA GRANT from his earlier Chicago days, although she stated that she thought that she remembered seeing him as a young man. She recalled enough about him to know that his nickname was "Muggsy." BRAUNER stated that he knew nothing concerning EVA GRANT, her background or activities in recent years other than the fact that RUBY told him that EVA had at times helped him in the operation of the Carousel Night Club.

12

ME 44-1165

4

BRAUNER reminisced that RUBY is a "born gate-crasher type." He stated that RUBY could oon his way into anything Saligames, dances, political rallies, etcetera. He stated that RUBY was never bashful and he was intrepid almoet to the point of being rude when he wanted anything. BRAUNER gathered from his two brief visits with RUBY during the past year that RUBY was extremely well-known in Dallas, explaining his basis as the fact that when they would walk down the downtown streets of Dallas near the Baker Hotel that numerous persons along the street would speak to RUBY, calling him by name. He stated that RUBY was an extreme egotist and that the fact that people remember him, call him by name and show him little courtesies or attentions further fed his ego. On one occasion when he visited RUBY at the Carousel Club, he saw two uniformed officers come into the club and speak to RUBY but they appeared to be merely checking the club for any evidences of drunks or other possible law violations. RUBY gave him no indication whatsoever that he had any tie-ups or connections with the Dallas Police Department or any of its representatives.

BRAUNER has never known RUBY to be involved in any political, economic or sociological type organizations and has never known him to be a "deep thinker." He stated that he has never had any reason to believe that RUBY has had any affiliations with any organizations which could be considered un-American, either to the "right" or to the "left." He recalled that during the late 1920's or possible early 1930's that RUBY was always very emotional in being against any form of totalitarianism.

At no time did RUBY ever mention the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and based on BRAUNER's knowledge of RUBY he has no reason to believe that RUBY had ever heard of or had ever knowingly seen OSWALD prior to OSWALD's arrest and subsequent charge with the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. RUBY has never given BRAUNER any indication that he has made any trips outside of the United States. He did comment when BRAUNER saw him in 1963 that he had made one or two trips to New York City in connection with working out booking arrangements for various entertainers in his night club. He recalled that RUBY was a very generous individual and that while at the Carousel Club during 1963 visiting with RUBY, a strip-teaser, name not recalled, came to RUBY begging him for money with which to pay her room rent and RUBY gave her \$20.00, commenting after her departure that he would never see the \$20.00, again.

ME 44-1165

5

BRAUNER pointed out that while he realized it had no real significance that he personally feels that RUBY shot OSWALD only for reasons of impulse and emotion and he feels certain that RUBY would have had no ulterior motive in shooting OSWALD. He stated that he felt that this impulse and emotion coupled with RUBY's extreme ego and his alleged strong admiration for the late President KENNEDY probably prompted him to engage in this unfortunate act.

BRAUNER stated that despite the fact that he disapproved of what RUBY did, he still felt sorry for RUBY and sometime back wrote him a letter while he was in jail indicating that he was still friendly with him and would be willing to help him in any normal manner.

BRAUNER was queried as to any knowledge of one VICKIE BRAUNER whose name was found in the personal effects of JACK LEON RUBY following his arrest at Dallas, Texas, November 24, 1963. MARTIN BRAUNER stated that he had no idea as to the identity of VICKIE BRAUNER, that he had no relatives by this name and had never heard of the name previously.

5050201

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM

1. (a) My name is Joseph Rubenstein None Rubenstein
(first name) (middle name) (last name)

(b) I entered the United States under the name of Joseph Rubenstein

(c) I have also been known by the following names, include maiden name if a married woman, professional names, nicknames, and aliases: None other

2. (a) I live at 624 S. Independence Blvd. Chicago Cook Illinois
(street address or rural route) (city) (county) (state)

(b) My post-office address is Same Chicago Illinois
(street address) (city) (state)

3. (a) I was born on Feb. 2 1871
(month) (day) (year)

(b) I was born in (or over) Sokolov Sodlitz Poland
(city) (county) (country)

4. I am a citizen or subject of None Last a subject of Russia
(country)

5. (a) I am a (check one): ☒ Male ☐ Female ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐ Other

(b) My race is (check one): ☒ White ☐ Negro ☐ Japanese ☐ Chinese ☐ Other

6. I am 5 feet, 6 inches in height, weigh 140 pounds, have Brown hair and Brown eyes.
(height) (weight) (color) (color)

7. (a) I first arrived in the United States at New York on July 1, 1903
(city or place of arrival) (month, day and year)

(b) I came in by Steamship - Lake Argentina
(mode of travel) (name of vessel or name of transportation)

(c) I came as a (check one): Passenger ☒ Crew member ☐ Stowaway ☐ Other ☐

(d) I entered the United States as a (check one): Permanent resident ☒ Visitor ☐ Student ☐ Treaty merchant ☐ Seaman ☐ Official of a foreign government ☐ Employee of a foreign government official ☐ Other ☐

(a) I first arrived in the United States on July 1 1903
(month) (day) (year)

8. (a) I have lived in the United States a total of 37 years.

(b) I expect to remain in the United States Permanently
(check one) (check one)

9. (a) My usual occupation is Carpentry (b) My present occupation is Unemployed

(c) My employer (or registering parent or guardian) is None
(name)

whose address is None
(street address or rural route) (city) (state)

and whose business is None
(name)

All items must be answered by persons 14 years of age or older. For children under 14 years of age, only the items marked with an asterisk (*) must be answered by the parent or guardian. All answers must be accurate and complete.

10. I am, or have been within the past 5 years, or intend to be engaged in the following activities:
In addition to other information, list memberships or activities in clubs, organizations, or societies
Carpenter's Union Local #13 - 1904 to present

11. My military or naval service has been Russia
Artillery From 1893 to 1899
(branch of service) (date) (date)

12. (a) I have not applied for first citizenship papers in the United States. Date of application None
(month) (day) (year)

First citizenship papers received None
(month) (day) (year)

Filed petition for naturalization None
(month) (day) (year)

13. (a) I have the following specified relatives living in the United States:
Parent(s) None None None None None None None None None None
(name) (name) (name) (name) (name) (name) (name) (name) (name) (name)

14. I have not been arrested or indicted for, or convicted of any offense (or offenses). These offenses are:
Nature of offense None Date of arrest None Place of arrest None Disposition of case None

15. Within the past 5 years I have not been admitted with or active in (a member of, official of, a worker for) organizations, devoted in whole or in part to influencing or furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government.

AFFIDAVIT FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

I have read or have had read to me the above statements, and do hereby swear (or affirm) that these statements are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp below.

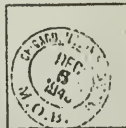
Joseph Rubenstein
Alfred Rubenstein
Charles Rubenstein
Charles Rubenstein

AFFIDAVIT FOR PARENT OR GUARDIAN ONLY

PRINT NAME ADDRESS, AND ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBSCRIBED AFFIDAVIT IN 1904.

I am the father of the above named alien, who is 14 years of age and on July 1, 1903 and have made the above statements for him (or her). I have read or have had the same read to me, and do hereby swear or affirm that they are true and complete to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp of the right.



3746214

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

ALIEN REGISTRATION FORM

1. (a) My name is Fanny Rubenstein
(b) I was born under the name of Fanny Rubenstein
(c) I have also been known by the following names Fanny Turok (Maiden Name)
(Include maiden name if a married woman, professional names, nicknames, and aliases)

2. (a) I was born at 624 Independence Blvd., Chicago, Cook, Illinois
(b) My post office address is Same
(c) I was born on Oct 1, 1875
(d) I was born in (or near) Warsaw, Poland
(e) I am a citizen or subject of Poland

3. (a) I am a (check one):
Male ☒ Female ☒
(b) My marital status is (check one):
Single ☐ Married ☒ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐
(c) My race is (check one): White ☒ Negro ☐ Other ☐

4. I am 5 ft. 0 in. inches in height, weigh 100 pounds, have Red-Gray hair and Gray eyes.
(Castle Garden)
5. (a) I last arrived in the United States at Lillo Island, N. Y. on June 1905
(b) I came in by German Steamship Zeiland
(c) I came as a (check one): Passenger ☒ Crew member ☐ Stowaway ☐ Other ☐
(d) I enter the United States as a (check one): Permanent resident ☒ Visitor ☐ Student ☐
Twenty-fourth ☐ Seaman ☐ Official of a foreign government ☐ Employee of a foreign government official ☐ Other ☐

6. (a) I first arrived in the United States on June 1905
(b) I have lived in the United States a total of 35 years.
(c) I expect to remain in the United States Permanently
(d) My usual occupation is housewife
(e) My present occupation is housewife
(f) My employer (or registering parent or guardian) is None
where address is None
and whose business is None

7. I am, or have been within the past 5 years, or intend to be engaged in the following activities:
In addition to other information, list memberships in clubs, organizations or societies
None

8. My military or naval service has been None
From None to None
First citizenship papers received None
Filed petition for naturalization None

9. I have the following certified relatives living in the United States:
Parent(s) None Husband or wife Yes Children 8
I have not been arrested or indicted for, or convicted of any offense (or offenses). These offenses are:
Nature of offense None Date of arrest None Place of arrest None Disposition of case None

10. Within the past 5 years I have not been affiliated with or active in (a member of, official of, a worker for) organizations, devoted in whole or in part to inducing or furthering the political activities, public relations, or public policy of a foreign government.

AFFIDAVIT FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

I have read or have had read to me the above statements, and do hereby swear (or affirm) that these statements are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp below.

Fanny Rubenstein
Signature of alien
624 Independence Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois
Date of birth: Oct 1, 1875

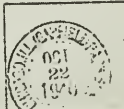
The Lincoln
Signature of official
Date: Oct 1, 1910

AFFIDAVIT FOR PARENT OR GUARDIAN ONLY

PRINT NAME, ADDRESS AND NUMBER OF
POST OFFICE IN THIS AFFIDAVIT IN 1910,
ABOVE.

I am the parent of an alien, who is None
and do hereby swear (or affirm) that the above allegations for him or her. I have read the same read to me, and do hereby swear that they are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me at the place and on the date here designated by the official post-office stamp at the right.



TO BE FILED IN
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
CITY OF CHICAGO



No. 8704552

Petition No. 423095

•DUPLICATE•

Person described in file as of date of naturalization Date of birth
completion fair color of eyes brown color of hair brown sex female
weight 155 pounds height 5 feet 1 1/2 inches
Maiden name Polish
I certify that the description above given is true, and that the photograph affixed hereto is a likeness of me.



Anna Volpert
(Complete and true signature of holder)
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA }
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS } ss:
I, the undersigned, of the District of Chicago
in the State of Illinois
do hereby certify that
on November 5, 1963
then residing at 1944 West Leavelle Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
I produced a card permanently in the United States (which so required by the
Naturalization laws of the United States) and in all other respects complied with
the applicable provisions of such naturalization laws, and was, in fact, admitted to the
admission of citizenship, the upon evidence that such person is, and has been
admitted as a citizen of the United States of America.
In testimony whereof the seal of the court is hereunto affixed this 5th
day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand and
sixty-three

This is a violation of the U.S. Code and
punishable as such, to copy, print, photograph,
or otherwise illegally use this certificate.

ELBERT A. WAGNER, JR.
U.S. District Court
By *Ernest Wagner* Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES
PETITION FOR
FILED

312

JOHN H. BROWN, JR. OF ILLINOIS CHICAGO ILLINOIS

(1) My full, true, and correct name is ANIL VOLINIA (Last name) (First name) (Middle name)
(2) My present place of residence is 1041 N. Loyola Ave. (City or town) (County) (State)
(3) My occupation is Retail Sales Clerk (City or town) (County) (State)
(4) I was born on June 2, 1900 (Date) (Month) (Year) at Warsaw (City or town) (County) (State) (Country)
(5) My personal description is as follows: Sex Male (Male) (Female) color of eyes Brown (Blue) (Brown) (Green) (Gray) (Hazel) (Other) color of hair Dark (Black) (Brown) (Red) (Blond) (Gray) (Other) height 5 feet 7 inches, weight 155 pounds, visible distinctive marks None
(6) I am a citizen, subject, or national of Poland (Country) (State) (Province) (Territory) (Other)
(7) I am un married; the name of my wife or husband is Elaine Philip (Name) (Last name) (First name) (Middle name), he or she was born Dec. 31, 1929 (Date) (Month) (Year) at Chicago, Illinois (City or town) (County) (State) (Country), he or she was born married on Sept. 10, 1929 (Date) (Month) (Year) at Salt Lake City, Utah (City or town) (County) (State) (Country), and entered the United States at May 10, 1930 (Date) (Month) (Year) for permanent residence in the United States
(8) I was naturalized on October 6, 1931 (Date) (Month) (Year) at Chicago, Illinois (City or town) (County) (State) (Country), and now resides at 1041 N. Loyola Ave. (City or town) (County) (State) (Country)
(9) I became a citizen by Declaration (Naturalization) (Citizenship) (Other) at Chicago, Illinois (City or town) (County) (State) (Country) on October 6, 1931 (Date) (Month) (Year)

(5) My lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States was at _____ New York New York
under the name of Anna Rubenstein on June 19th, 1904
on the SS Bremen (Name of vessel or other means of transportation)

(10) Since my lawful admission for permanent residence I have not been absent from the United States for a period or periods of 6 months or longer, except as follows:

[illegible]

I have resided continuously in the United States since June 30, 1964 and continuously in the State in which this petition is made for the term of _____ years.

(Month) (Day) (Year)

I was born at _____ and I have been physically present in the United States for at least one-half of the _____ Year preceding the date of this petition. (17) I have not heretofore made petition for naturalization No. _____

On _____, 19____, at _____, Texas,
County of _____, State of Texas.
I, _____, Clerk of said Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of said Court.

Court, and such petition was denied by this Court for the following reasons and causes, to wit:

10. I, JOHN J. HANFORD, your petitioner for naturalization, pray that I may be admitted to the citizenship of the United States of America, and that my name be inscribed in the records of said country.

ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.

12 245 232

250000 N-105
1000000-1-02)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1285—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/17/64

1.

Mrs. MARY LAWRENCE, Executive Director, Jewish Children's Bureau, 1 South Franklin, Chicago, Illinois, provided the following information concerning records in her possession relating to JACOB RUBENSTEIN, also known as JACK RUBY, and his family:

All actual records relating to the RUBENSTEIN family in possession of her office have been destroyed because of age, with the exception of a face sheet and several copies of Circuit Court of Cook County Juvenile Court records.

Mrs. LAWRENCE advised that because of the passage of time the face sheet reflecting contacts with the RUBENSTEIN family was the only actual record her office still maintained. The face sheet she had in her possession was for JOE and FANNY RUBENSTEIN and their children: HYMAN, date of birth December 21, 1901; ANNA, date of birth May, 1904; MARY, date of birth June 3, 1906; EVA, date of birth 1909; JACOB (JAKE), date of birth April 25, 1911; SAM, date of birth December 25, 1912; ISADORE, date of birth May, 1914; and IDA, date of birth July 11, 1917.

Mrs. LAWRENCE advised that the Cook County, Illinois, Juvenile Court docket numbers for the RUBENSTEIN children were as follows:

HYMAN
Number 60011

JAKE
Number 90342

SAM
Number 90340

ISADORE
Number 90341

IDA
Number 90343

2.

CG 44-645

Mrs. LAWRENCE stated that the Cook County Juvenile Court records in her possession relate to scheduled hearings November 21, 1924, and another hearing scheduled December 8, 1924, before Judge VICTOR P. ARNOLD. Mrs. LAWRENCE advised that the court documents in her possession, and which are mentioned above, provide no information relating to the disposition of the hearings. She further stated that all of the court documents in her possession for each of the RUBENSTEIN children were similar in nature and bore the same dates.

Mrs. LAWRENCE made available for copying the original face sheet she had in her possession concerning the RUBENSTEIN family, along with the Circuit Court of Cook County juvenile records also relating to the RUBENSTEIN family. She requested, however, that these records not be sent out of Chicago, but that they be copied in Chicago and be returned to her before the close of business March 13, 1964.

On review of the reverse side of the face sheet of the RUBENSTEIN family, which she had in her possession, Mrs. LAWRENCE stated that she could not interpret all of the notations appearing thereon. She stated that in spite of the fact she has been connected with social work in the Jewish community in Chicago, Illinois, for over 40 years, she could not identify all the notations on the face sheet.

With regard to the requests by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy for reports on the RUBENSTEIN family entitled as follows: "JFE 11-25-32, JSSB C 3-32, Rest Haven 8-11-30, JFE 7-13-29, WL 6-30-27, JHFS 2-15-26, MTS Racine 3-25-24, IJR 43-76 7-6-22," Mrs. LAWRENCE advised as follows:

The initials JFE could possibly relate to the Jewish Free Employment Bureau, now called the Jewish Vocational Service headed by WILLIAM GEIMAN, second floor, 1 South Franklin, Chicago, Illinois. The initials JSSB probably relate

On 3/12/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA HERBERT F. BRIICK/MJD Date dictated 3/16/64

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
June 5, 1964

3.

CG 44-645

to the Jewish Social Service Bureau, now known as the Jewish Family and Community Service, 1 South Franklin, Chicago, Illinois, headed by Mr. SIDNEY BERKOWITZ. The name Rest Haven is the former name for the Schwab Rehabilitation Center at California and 16th Streets, Chicago. The executive director of the Center is IRA GOLDBERG. The initials WL probably relate to the Women's Loan Association, which is now a part of the Jewish Family and Community Service above. The initials JHFS relate to the Jewish Home Finding Service, which was the parent agency of the Jewish Children's Bureau headed by Mrs. LAWRENCE herself. The initials and name MTS Racine undoubtedly, in Mrs. LAWRENCE's opinion, relate to the Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Racine Avenue Branch. The initials IJR in the opinion of Mrs. LAWRENCE relate to the Institute for Juvenile Research at Chicago, Illinois.

At this point, Mrs. LAWRENCE advised, as she had previously, the only significant information which she felt appeared on the face sheet of her office's record in relation to the RUBENSTEIN family was the notation relating to IJR as, "I.J.R. 7-6-22 Exam Number 4376 Jake."

With regard to the Cook County, Illinois, Juvenile Court records in her possession concerning the RUBENSTEIN children, Mrs. LAWRENCE said none of them related to HYMAN RUBENSTEIN, Juvenile Court Docket Number 60011.

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY
OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Hershey Colvin, Room 406, Coronado Hotel, 1061 West Rosemont Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he is no longer employed at the Vertigo Lounge at Lawrence and Broadway. He stated he is presently unemployed and contemplates re-employment at the Dunes Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, as a poker dealer in the near future.

In regards to his association with Jack Ruby, Colvin recalled that during the Summer of 1943, he was a corporal in the training unit at Kessler Field, Mississippi, and was an instructor in marching, rifle lore and calisthenics. He advised that during the Summer of 1943, Jack Ruby arrived from the induction center at Camp Grant, Illinois, and was assigned to Colvin's unit. Colvin advised that he had known Ruby from the old neighborhood on Roosevelt Road bounded by Kedzie and Crawford, and was pleased to have him in his unit.

He stated that, as best he could recall, Ruby possessed no real close associates during the training period although he was a likable individual and was on a friendly basis with nearly all of the men in the unit. Colvin advised that he considered himself to be Ruby's closest associate during the training period and recalled that he and Jack Ruby traveled to New Orleans on several weekends. He advised that they checked into hotels, danced at the Roosevelt Hotel, and spent other leisure time at the beaches in the New Orleans area.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1287

3

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY
OSWALD - VICTIM

Colvin advised that from what he could recall of Ruby's general makeup during that period, he considered him an intelligent, likable individual but who left the impression that he was nervous, high-strung and, as Colvin described, "taut as a fiddle". He stated that Ruby left the impression that he found it impossible to relax. He recalled that Ruby carried on conversations in an excitable manner. He stated, however, that Ruby, although newspaper accounts report otherwise, was not the type of person to start a fight on his own. He stated that he would become highly irritated if anyone made degrading remarks against the Jewish faith.

In regard to Ruby's political interest, Colvin recalled that Ruby, during the time he knew him, voiced an extremely high regard for former President Franklin Roosevelt. He stated, although he did not consider Ruby to be an active Democrat, he spoke often of his high regard for Roosevelt. Ruby never discussed local politics as best he could recall.

Colvin considered Ruby's sexual behavior to be absolutely normal, stating that he positively did not possess any perverted attitude toward sex. From his own observations, Colvin stated that, "if Jack could make a broad in a gentlemanly manner, he would". Colvin advised he considered this to be perfectly normal.

In regards to criminal associates of Ruby, Colvin advised that he knew of none. He stated Ruby had been affiliated in some capacity with a Chicago union but he knew of nothing derogatory in this regard. He stated he definitely did not hang out with known hoodlums and was positively not a criminal or "a heist guy". He reiterated that Ruby was known as a hustler who scalped tickets at athletic events and attempted to make a profit from the sale of cheap merchandise.

Colvin advised that, in his opinion, the newspapers have "ballooned up" stories of Ruby's vicious fighting nature, criminal associates, and involvement in foreign intrigue. He stated, in his opinion, Ruby definitely did not have criminal instincts and was a loyal American citizen. He stated he considered Ruby to be normal except that he appeared unusual in the sense that he was extremely sensitive and hot-tempered.

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY
OSWALD - VICTIM

Colvin stated that, in view of the length of time that has elapsed since his association with Ruby at Keesler Field, he is unable to recall specifically instances which would illustrate Ruby's quick temper and sensitive nature.

Colvin advised that during 1952 when he operated the Showtime Lounge in Chicago, Illinois, Jack Ruby and his sister, Eva, appeared there on several occasions. He stated, however, that he never cultivated a close friendship with Ruby after their Army days and he saw him only very infrequently during 1952.

Colvin advised he is unable to recall any close associates of Ruby at Keesler Field, stating that he considered himself to be the closest friend of Ruby during that period of time. Colvin further stated that he could not recall any evidence of Ruby possessing a hearing defect or Ruby wearing a hearing aid during the time he knew him at Keesler Field, Mississippi, or prior to his entry into service.

Colvin concluded by stating that Jack Ruby's brother, My Rubenstein, who sells floral supplies in Chicago, possesses much of the same temperament as Jack Ruby and he stated that this individual could probably be the best illustration of the nervousness and excitable demeanor that Jack Ruby possesses.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

June 5, 1964

Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim

Interview With Barney Ross Concerning Jack L. Ruby

Barney Ross was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 4, 1964. He furnished the following information:

He resides at 301 East 86th Street, Apartment 10E, New York, New York, and is employed by the Milton Blackstone Advertising Agency, 221 West 57th Street, New York, New York, where he is engaged principally in public relations work. He is 54 years of age. His true name is Barney Rasofsky, and in his early boxing days, he also used the name Barney Rasof. He never has had his name legally changed to Barney Ross.

Ross pointed out that in his autobiography although he stated that he had at one time worked for Al Capone, he never did actually work for Capone.

When he began his boxing career as an amateur about 1926 in the 24th Ward of Chicago, Illinois, he associated with a group of about twelve youths, among whom was Jack Ruby who had the nickname "Sparky". One of the people with whom Ross and others of this group became acquainted with was Al Capone. Ross did not realize at the time that Capone was a big time racketeer and he is sure that others of the group also did not realize Capone was a big time racketeer. Later about 1927 when Capone began receiving a great deal of publicity, Ross did realize that Capone was a big time racketeer and had very little association with Capone after that.

When Ross first began his career in boxing, he trained and boxed at the Kit Howard Gymnasium located in the "loop" area of Chicago, Illinois. When Ross fought, tickets for the fight were sold for about 25 cents each and Capone, on several occasions would buy all the seats in the gym and then give the tickets away to fans who supported Ross. He estimated the seating capacity of the gym was about 125.

Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim

He recalled that occasionally Capone would give Ross or one of the members of the group with whom he associated a dollar to run errands. He mentioned that on several occasions Capone would give one of them a dollar to deliver an envelope to someone in the downtown section of Chicago. Ross believed that these envelopes, which were sealed, did not contain any messages or anything of value. He believed that Capone did this in order to make them think they were earning a dollar and in order to keep them from hanging around the streets. Ross observed that when he would run such an errand for Capone, the envelope he carried did not appear to contain anything.

Ross never had any financial support from Al Capone or any business dealings with Capone other than indicated above. He furnished the names of the following as associates of Al Capone who were fans of Ross, but Ross said he would not describe them as close followers:

Ralph Capone
Matty Capone (who are brothers of Al Capone)
Murray Humphries
Frank Nitty
"Tough Tony" Capezio
"Machine Gun Sam" Hunt

The only persons whom Ross could recall as being friends of Jack Ruby, who followed and supported Ross, were Ira Colitz, who he believes has an interest in the furniture mart in Chicago, and Lou Koppel who still resides in Chicago, Illinois. Ross described Lou Koppel as one of his closest friends who has known Ruby since Ruby was about five years of age and, in fact, knew Ruby before Ross did.

Ross knew that Eva Grant was a sister of Jack Ruby, but he hardly knew her. He would have recognized Eva Grant if he had seen her in the street, but he was never closely associated with her or any other members of the Rubinstein family. He knew that Jack Ruby had two other brothers, but he had very little contact with them and did not even know their first names. Ross could not recall ever being in the Rubinstein home.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
June 5, 1964

Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald

JACK L. RUBY

Ross believed that Ruby might have seen Capone at the Kit Howard Gymnasium in Chicago, Illinois, about 1926 and might have run innocuous errands for Capone, but he had no knowledge of any other relationship between Al Capone and Jack Ruby.

He did not know of any criminal activities ever engaged in by Jack Ruby, and he pointed out that among the group that he and Ruby associated with, none of them had ever carried a knife, gun or other dangerous weapon.

Ross had no knowledge that Jack Ruby was ever involved in the illegal sale, possession or use of narcotics.

U Ira Colitz advised as follows on June 5, 1964:

He was born on September 27, 1915, in Chicago, Illinois. He is a bachelor and resides at 1000 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago. His brothers Ivan and Jerome Colitz are bachelors and reside at 4950 Marine Drive, Chicago. Ivan has been employed by United Auto Parts for the past 25 years. He recently quit that position and is considering new employment. He is a writer and writes under the pen name of Ivan Bunny which appears frequently in Irv Kupcinet's column which appears in the "Chicago Sun Times" newspaper. Jerome is employed by the Continental Illinois National Bank. His sisters are Mrs. Viola Stein, 443 North Doheny Drive, Beverly Hills, California, Mrs. Elaine Hanock, 8710 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Illinois, and Mrs. Clarice Bochan, 6458 North Richmond, Chicago. His father Benjamin Colitz is 85 years of age, is a retired scrap iron dealer and resides at 6301 North Sheridan Road, Chicago. His mother Rose Colitz is deceased.

He attended three years of high school in Chicago. Following his leaving school in the early 1930's, he commenced work with his father in the scrap iron business. In 1941 he became manager of Barney Ross' Cocktail Lounge, Madison and Clark Streets, Chicago. In the latter part of 1941 and until he entered the military service, he managed the Hollywood Lounge, Randolph and Clark Streets, Chicago. He was in the United States Army from May 5, 1942, until January 10, 1946. He served in the European theatre and had service serial number 36335482.

On his return from service, he operated the Realto Rail Lounge at Clark and Randolph Streets, Chicago, with a partner Martin Brin. They were in business at that location from 1946 until 1948 when their building was razed for the bus station which currently occupies that location.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1289

JACK L. RUBY

He bought the Clover Bar next to the Sherman Hotel on Clark Street after selling the Realto Rail and operated that bar from 1948 until 1953. In 1953 and part of 1954 he operated a distributorship for the Blatz Brewery in Chicago. In 1954 his cousin who was a prominent lawyer in Chicago wanted him to leave the bar business. His cousin purchased the Norcor Factory at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and gave him stock in it and a position in the firm. That firm makes folding chairs and tables and he handles sales for that concern, in Chicago with offices at the American Furniture Exchange, 666 North Lake Shore Drive in Chicago.

To his knowledge he does not have an arrest record, however, in the latter 1930s he was involved in a number of brawls involving the German American Bund and on several occasions spent the night in jail, being released the following morning without charges being filed.

Colitz recalled that he knew of Jack Ruby two or three years before he was aware of his name. Ruby frequented the same neighborhood as he and he frequently saw him in the neighborhood area. Ruby is a few years older than he is and naturally in their younger days, they travelled in somewhat different groups. In about 1938 he first recalled knowing Ruby's exact identity inasmuch as Ruby and his partner Leon Cook attempted to persuade the iron peddlers to form a union. Colitz's father was considered a wealthy scrap iron dealer and had a large yard located at 3700 South Kedzie, Chicago. Leon Cook's father operated a small yard and sold material to Colitz's father. Leon Cook was an attorney by profession and also assisted his father in the operation of his scrap iron business. In their attempt to unionize the scrap peddler, Cook and Ruby were somewhat successful and made considerable headway in this venture. Subsequently Cook was killed while resisting a robbery attempt and Ruby was unable to carry out the organization. Later on, Paul Dorfman took over the organization which eventually led to the formation of the Junk and Waste Material Handlers Union. It is Colitz's opinion that Cook was a very high type individual and solicited Ruby's help in this union in that he believed the peddlers needed to be organized for protection

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1289--Continued

JACK L. RUBY

of their business as well as to gain a sufficient wage. Colitz's only association with Ruby in connection with the organization of this union was the fact that Ruby and Cook attempted to organize his father's employees in their yard. Colitz also believes one reason for Ruby's leaving the union was that progress was too slow and Ruby was more interested in making a "fast buck."

During the years 1941 and 1942, while he was engaged in the bar business, Ruby frequently visited his bars along with many other friends and acquaintances they mutually knew from their neighborhood area on Chicago's west side. Colitz left his father's business primarily because his father demanded regular hours of him and since he also wanted to engage in a venture on his own without his father's intrusion.

Shortly before he entered the United States Army, two southern college students visited his bar and made insulting remarks to the colored piano player he utilized for entertainment. These remarks were somewhat uncalled for and on this particular night, Ruby happened to be in the bar and took offense at these remarks. A scuffle occurred between Ruby and the two students which he finally settled by asking the college students to leave. He had always realized that Ruby had a quick temper and was always trying to help anyone who was attacked by any means. He also realized that Ruby involved himself in situations in which he was not invited. Ruby as well as others in their Jewish crowd spent considerable time at the Lawndale Poolroom, which was also known as a good restaurant prior to World War II and which was frequented by prominent people. It was a place to meet as was Dave Miller's Restaurant and Health Club, at 12th and Kedzie Avenue. Miller was a former boxing referee, was an older individual and was somewhat of a leader among the Jewish group on the west side. He was also considered as a gambling boss of the area and was always a soft touch for a couple of bucks for anyone who was in need of financial assistance. He was a well-liked man, respected and interested in sports.

There was no certain time when Colitz was in contact with Ruby or any others in the Jewish group. There were usual meeting places where they would congregate and on

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1289--Continued

JACK L. RUBY

occasion they would not see one another for two weeks at a time. Ruby was a natural-born salesman and took great pride in being able to sell most anything. He spurned regular employment for a nominal wage in preference to being able to travel throughout the country selling novelties, notions, knickknacks, and anything which might sell for a specific occasion. He was also considered a good ticket scalper and travelled to various sporting events to ply this trade. Ruby made most of Barney Ross' fights and frequently travelled to New York to scalp tickets on same.

Ross during the 1930s was idolized by the west side group of Jewish people which included Ruby, Colitz and their crowd. Ruby's closer friends were those who were also more interested in selling. As in Ruby's case, it was necessary for him to continually earn money in order to help support his family which was unlike Colitz, inasmuch as his family had some wealth and he did not have to contribute to same. Colitz does not feel that Ruby could have been described as a "loner" inasmuch as he was readily accepted by their crowd and was liked by all. Because of his enthusiasm and interest in most everything, he received the nickname "Sparky." During the middle 1930s Ruby was away from Chicago often and spent some time in California with Solly Schulman, a former fighter from the west side of Chicago who seemed fond of Ruby. Schulman had a restaurant in San Francisco but died about eight years ago.

Ruby and his sales promotions, although appearing to be somewhat "shady" in nature, were legitimate and he was able to induce people into buying various wares that could be classified as seconds or irregulars but still were first class merchandise. Being a good salesman he was obviously somewhat of a con-man, however, he was not the type to take advantage of someone who could not afford it. To his knowledge Ruby had no close associates in any of his selling adventures and preferred to be on his own.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1289—Continued

JACK L. RUBY

During the late 1930s there were many meetings in the Chicago area of the German-American Bund. These meetings occurred throughout the city of Chicago and were generally against the Jewish people. Upon learning that a Bund meeting was being held, that information would be telephoned to places like the Lawndale Pool Hall, Dave Miller's Restaurant, and other hangouts of the Jewish following and they would automatically go to that meeting and attempt to break it up using violence. During these brawls, invariably some of the Jewish crowd including himself, as well as Ruby, ended up in jail and generally stayed overnight. To his knowledge seldom were charges preferred against him and he, Colitz, was never convicted nor were charges filed against him for this involvement.

The Jewish participants in these attacks on the Bund varied in number and there was no organization of same to handle this type of action. This was a spur of the moment reaction to knowledge that a Bund meeting was taking place and the Jewish people felt it necessary to attempt to prevent same. No individuals with communist or socialist leanings were in their groups to his knowledge. In addition no meetings were had to plan such attacks. Ruby, like himself, was only one of many participants and neither was a leader. Dave Miller's participation in same was primarily that of advising the group that he was aware a Bund meeting was being held and he in turn would call other gathering spots to alert them of this fact.

While operating the Clover Bar, Colitz recalled that Ruby visited his bar on only one occasion while being in Chicago and away from his business in Dallas, Texas. In 1946 while operating the Realto Rail Lounge, he was visited by Ruby who had just been released from the military service. Ruby sang the praises of the military service and his country. Colitz realized he was somewhat unusual in that many other individuals had also served in the military service and did not have the enthusiasm which Ruby showed. At that time Ruby asked Colitz to loan him \$5,000 inasmuch as he wanted to invest in his sister's bar in Dallas. Colitz refused this loan and subsequently received a telegram from Ruby asking for \$2,500. This he also refused.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1289—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
June 9, 1964

JACK L. RUBY

Since about 1948 he has not seen Ruby and his only knowledge of same until the recent publicity given him was that on occasion friends would remark that they had visited Dallas and had seen Ruby.

Colitz is acquainted with Joe and Morris Kellman, John Mc Donald, Solly Schulman, previously mentioned, Frenchie and Don Medlevine, Art Wayne, Buzzie Rifkin, Frank Howard, Jack Howard, Irwin Berke, Ben Epstein, Bennie Barrisch and Lou Graverman. He knew these individuals from Chicago's west side and to his knowledge Ruby was no more acquainted with them than himself. That acquaintance was out of their coming from the same area and travelling together as a group. Colitz cannot recall the identity of Martin Gimple, Mike Nemezin, Alex Gruber, Sam Gordon, Harry Epstein and Seymour Chazin. He is not aware if Ruby could have been close to these individuals. He recalled that Buzzie Rifkin was somewhat close to Ruby as was Bennie Barrisch. Rifkin now is employed in nightclubs on Chicago's east north side, while Barrisch is in the Los Angeles or San Francisco, California, area and employed by a whisky company.

Mauri Kahn, editor of a nightlife magazine in Chicago, should know Ruby inasmuch as he was also one of the group who travelled in the west side crowd. Colitz knows of no close relationship Ruby has had with anyone in Chicago since leaving here in 1946.

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Robert O'Connell, Senior Clerk, Board of Education, Lafayette School Depository, 2714 West Augusta, Chicago, furnished the following information on June 8, 1964:

Jake-Jacob Rubenstein, 1232 Morgan, Chicago, born June 23, 1911, in Chicago, Illinois, father Joseph, attended Smyth Grammar School, Chicago, from October 24, 1916, through the 1920-1921 term. He completed kindergarten to grade 4B. No grades were shown for this period.

Jacob Rubinstein, 1121 South Marshfield, born April 25, 1911, Chicago, Illinois, father Joseph and mother Fannie, attended Clarke School, Chicago, from September 5, 1921, to the end of the 1921-1922 term. He completed the fourth grade. No grades were shown.

Jack Rubenstein, 1410 North Claremont, born March 13, 1913, in Chicago, father Joseph and mother Fannie, attended Schley School, Chicago, from September 1, 1924, until the end of the 1924-1925 term. Rubenstein completed the sixth grade and also a residence of 2247 Iowa, Chicago, was listed. Rubenstein's grades were not shown.

Jack Rubenstein, 1307 Oakley Boulevard, Chicago, born March 3, 1911, in Chicago, father Joseph, attended Sabin Junior High School 1925-1926 and 1926-1927. No grades were shown. *- All Grades 223.44*

Jack Rubenstein, 1129 Sacramento, Chicago, attended Shepard School, Chicago, from September, 1925, until the end of the semester beginning in September, 1926. Rubenstein completed grades 7A, 8B and 8A.

Rubenstein's grades were reflected as follows:

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

	<u>7A</u>	<u>8B</u>
Reading	A	E
Writing	G	A+
Spelling	G	G
English	A	P
Arithmetic	G	G
Geography	A	A
History	G	P
Effort	G	A
Conduct	G	A
Music		P

The above grades are under the system of A for average, E for excellent, G for good, and P for poor.

Rubenstein's grades for 8A were not shown, but the record reflected he was promoted to grade 9B. The name of the school to which he was promoted was not shown.

Rubenstein was absent six days in grade 7A, twelve and one half days in 8B and twenty days in grade 8A.

Mr. O'Connell advised that his records contain no other information and that he does not know where Rubenstein attended high school.

Dr. John F. Byrne, Principal, John Marshall High School, 3250 West Adams, Chicago, advised on June 8, 1964, that he has made a complete search of his records and that he was unable to locate a record for Ruby. He stated that his files contain the records of John Marshall High School and the former Manley High School.

Mr. A. M. Shapiro, Assistant Principal, Crane High School, Chicago, advised on June 8, 1964, that his files, which include Crane High School, Medill High School and Mc Kinley High School, contain no record of Ruby.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1290—Continued

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Stanley Murphy, Assistant Principal, Cregier High School, 1820 West Grenshaw, Chicago, advised on June 8, 1964, that his files, which include Cregier High School and Manley Vocational High School, contain no record of Ruby.

Miss Kathryn O'Brien, Secretary to Dr. Thaddeus Lubera, Associate Superintendent, In Charge of Instruction, Chicago Board of Education, 228 North LaSalle, Chicago, advised on June 9, 1964, that in November, 1963, Dr. Lubera attempted to verify the education of Ruby and that he could not locate any record of Ruby attending high school in Chicago. She advised that Dr. Lubera stated that he believes that Ruby advised the newspapers that he attended Medill High School in Chicago.

It is to be noted that the records of Medill High School were checked, and no record of Ruby was located.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1290—Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
CHICAGO 13, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE BELEY 8-4070

April 15, 1964

P E R S O N A L

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, North East
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Below is a resume of the data collected and clinical evaluation done at the Institute for Juvenile Research on Jack Ruby in 1922.

The report consists of three sections. Section one contains a systematic presentation of the data apportioned from the case record. Section two contains a summary of data on action taken by the Institute on completion of the evaluation. Section three contains a psychiatric evaluation of the data contained in the case record. There is no evidence in the record that such an evaluation was made by the psychiatric staff at that time. You will also note that it is our impression that the material in the case record is sketchy according to current psychiatric standards. With these qualifications the following report is hereby submitted.

CASE-RECORD SUMMARY

Name: Jacob Rubenstein
No: 4376

Institute for Juvenile Research

1. Factual Data based on the material compiled from the case history.

- a. Background Information: Jacob was admitted to the Institute for Juvenile Research on June 6, 1922. He was 11 years and 3 months old at the time and April 26, 1911, (Chicago) listed as his birthdate. The family was described as "poorly dependent" and their address listed as 3647 Roosevelt Road in Chicago. The family occupied a five room apartment with electric light and gas, with a bathroom inside in the hallway. The monthly rent was \$32. Patient slept in the same bed with two brothers. The referral was made by the Jewish Social Service Bureau and the reason was given as follows: "truncy and incorrigible at home." He was described as quick-tempered and disobedient. At the time of admission Jacob attended 5th grade.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

- 2 -

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
CHICAGO 13, ILLINOIS

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Jacob Rubenstein
Our # 4376

TELEPHONE BELEY 8-4070
April 15, 1964

Background Information (cont'd):

The family obviously had numerous contacts with various social and welfare agencies in the city. Between 1913 and 1920 the case record lists thirteen different entries including such agencies as the Jewish Welfare Service and the Municipal Court. Jacob's father, Joseph, was, at the time of the examination, separated from the family. He was 51 years of age, was born in Russia, of Jewish religion, had been in the United States for 17 years and his occupation was given as carpenter. He was described as a quick-tempered, alcoholic, and sexually promiscuous man in good health. Mr. Rubenstein was not interviewed by the clinic staff. The mother was born in Russia. Her occupation was listed as a housewife. She was 46 years of age -- 17 years in the United States. She complained of severe headaches during menses, otherwise her health was good. The record indicates that Mrs. Rubenstein had so little self control that during any conversation of the slightest importance she became highly excited talking most rapidly and often unintelligibly. She admitted losing her temper with the children and hitting them. She yelled at the children most of the time; there was always a lot of noise in the home. She was described as having a very disagreeable disposition and a sharp tongue which led to frequent quarrels with her neighbors, to the point where she was ready to come to blows with them. In spite of her temper and severity with the children she was unable to control them and was always getting into brawls with them mainly because of their delinquencies, their deceptive tendency and disregard for other people's property. Patient's truancy and incorrigibility at home as well as the rest of his "bad behavior" was considered by the examiners to be caused by mother's extreme temperament. It was implied that the boy's truancy was the result of his not being able to get up on time, and this in turn was related to Mrs. Rubenstein's excessive sleeping habit. The examiners thought that the "unusual amount" of sleep might have been due to physical causes in both mother and patient.

The siblings were listed as follows:

1. Hyman, 20, graduated from high school, nervous, quick-tempered.
2. Hannah, 20, graduated from business college, was in ill health, graduated at 14.
3. Mary, 16, graduated at 14, finished 1 year of high school.
4. Gennie, died at 3 months.
5. Eve, 13 years, grade not known.
6. Jacob, patient.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1291--Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS

MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

- 3 -

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Jacob Rubenstein
Our #4376

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE REBEL 8-4070
April 15, 1964

STATE OF ILLINOIS

MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Jacob Rubenstein
Our #4376

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
CHICAGO 12, ILLINOIS

April 15, 1964
TELEPHONE REBEL 8-4070

a. Background Information (cont'd):

7. Sam, 9½ years in school, grade not known, described as nervous.
8. Stevie, 7 years in school, truant from second grade.
9. Ida, 5 years

- b. Clinical Information: The clinical data and part of the basic information apparently was collected through semistructured interviewing methods. The bulk of the record, however, consists of two identical sets of self-administered questionnaire forms. One set filled out by the mother and the other presumably by the patient (obviously someone filling it out for the patient). Some of the questions produced information more or less significant but most of the questions were irrelevant. Among other things this questionnaire form reveals that patient always had enough to eat at home, did not belong to any clubs, was not a member of any athletic team. He was not fond of his parents but still preferred his father to his mother. The question "does he like girls" was answered with a "no" on the other hand the question whether he liked boys or whether he had any friends with "yes." It was evident from the questionnaire that he was not a sleepwalker and a bedwetter but he did bite his nails. Both mother and patient felt he was bigger than other children in his class but contrary to his mother's statement patient found that he was stranger than others. He also differed with mother about his deportment which in his opinion was good. Jack felt that his classmates were picking on him and he gave his nickname as "Jack" whereas his mother thought that his nickname at school was "Jackass." Jack indicated that he wanted to be a mechanic but felt he was too little to know why he chose this occupation. He also felt that he did excel in athletics and swimming and that his work was at least as good as that of others. Though he had friends, he could not get along with them. He was described as being a good ballplayer and was proud of making a home run. In general mother tended to describe him on more negative terms than the boy's self-description indicated. The mother complained mainly about his disobedience at home and school. She did not consider him a leader and thought he allowed his friends to lead him. The mother answered with "yes" the question whether he ever broke his word or whether he ever planned to injure anybody. Mrs. Rubenstein also indicated that though she was fond of patient she was not proud of him.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1291—Continued

The educational history reveals that he entered the public school system at the age of 4½ years and he always attended public school. At the time of the examination he was in the low fifth grade and it was stated that he never repeated a grade. His best subject was arithmetic. His worst subject was spelling and history. His deportment at school was considered not too good. The statement that he did not go to Sunday School probably refers to the fact that he had no religious education outside of the public school system.

A psychiatric interview with patient yielded the following additional data: "He is cooperative, talks freely and states that he does not like to live at home because he does not like his mother. States his mother lies to him and beats him so he runs away. It was also mentioned that there were frequent quarrels between patient and mother. He could give no other good reason for running away from school except that he went to amusement parks. He has some sex knowledge and is greatly interested in sex matters. He stated that the boys in the street tell him about these things. He also claims that he can lick everyone and anybody in anything he wants to do." It was also noted on the "mental tests" that he reacted quickly, often carelessly, his attention was apt to wander so that he had to be held to task. There was no evidence of sex delinquency though it was mentioned that patient masturbated frequently.

Psychological Examination

A Stanford-Binet Intelligence test was administered on July 6, 1922, and yielded an IQ of 94.

Physical examination revealed that his height was 51.3 inches and his weight was 64.7. He was well developed but not well nourished. The physical examination was essentially negative except for the following two items:

1. The thyroid gland was found to be somewhat enlarged.
2. Both testicles were not completely descended yet.

Follow-up Action taken by the Institute

On July 10, 1922, the following letter was addressed to Miss London, Representative of the Jewish Social Service Bureau then located at

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1291—Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
- 5 -

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Jacob Rubenstein
Our #4376

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE BELEY 8-4070
April 15, 1964

Follow-up Action (cont'd)

1800 South Street. The letter which summarizes the diagnostic conclusions and makes recommendations reads as follows:

"Dear Madam: This boy was examined by me on July 6, 1921. Physical examination showed no findings of special importance. By mental test he gave 10 years, 7 months and his IQ is 94. This boy was cooperative and talked freely. His attention wandered and he states that he does not like to live at home because he does not like his mother. States his mother beats him so he runs away. He could give no adequate reason for running away from school but said that he went to amusement parks. He has some sex knowledge and is greatly interested in sex matters. He stated that the boys in the street tell him about these things. This patient is egocentric, states that he can lick everyone and is as good as anybody at anything he wants to do. The most important factor in this boy's problem is the home situation. He is egocentric and expects much attention and is unable to get it as there are many children at home. His behavior is rather colored by his early sex experiences, his great interest and the gang situation in the street. From a superficial examination of his mother who was here with him, it is apparent that she has no insight into his problem and that she is inadequate in the further training of this boy. It is therefore very advisable that he be put into a new environment where his characteristics will be understood and where he will get adequate supervision and recreation. This will tend to take his interest away from the street gang and will be a good substitute for his sex delinquency."

On March 9, 1922, the Jewish Social Service Bureau inquired at the Institute about the progress of the boy. They complained that they had not received a written report and had to rely entirely on several telephone contacts. They reported that they referred Jacob to the Jewish Home Finding Society for placement and before this placement could be arranged it would be necessary for the agency to have a report from the Institute. The case at the Institute was closed with the following letter to the agency:

"In our last conference with regard to this boy the conclusion reached was that the mother's mentality and general behavior is

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1291—Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
- 6 -

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Jacob Rubenstein
Our #4376

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE BELEY 8-4070
April 15, 1964

Follow-up Action (cont'd)

such that it is impossible for her to adequately give this boy the right kind of training and supervision. In our last conversation with the boy it was noticed that he felt that the mother was inferior, therefore, he did not have to abide by her rules. Placement in a home where intelligent supervision and discipline can be given him is recommended.

(signed) Harman M. Adler, M. D.
Director
Institute for Juvenile Research"

III. Evaluation of the factual information

From the point of view of current psychiatric knowledge the above data is sketchy and contains many gaps so that it is not possible to make a diagnosis with any degree of certainty. A few facts, however, seem firmly established.

1. Family relationships were characterized by a high degree of instability and disorganization. The many agency contacts are indicative of the family's marginal social status. All the children apparently were involved in some, more or less minor, delinquent activity not clearly specified. No detailed description of the accumulated data and it is not possible to reconstruct from the accumulated data the nature of mother's disturbance. She might have been an emotionally and materially grossly deprived individual suffering from a severe character disorder but by the same token she could have been of low intellectual endowment (mentally deficient?) or grossly disturbed emotionally to the point of being psychotic.
2. The unstable and disorganized home could not provide Jack with the necessary controls and discipline. His relationship to both parents was apparently poor and while he claimed that he preferred his father, he evidently had serious open conflicts with his mother.

The evaluation does not contain a formal diagnosis. The term used in lieu of diagnosis "egocentric" would be very hard to translate into any of the modern diagnostic categories. It is strongly implied, however, that the poor social environment and the emotional, possibly

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1291—Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
- 7 -

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Jacob Rubenstein
Our #4376

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
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April 15, 1964

Evaluation of the factual information (cont'd)

- also material deprivation were considered as causative factors. The gross maternal inadequacy and the complete breakdown of limit setting and disciplinary parental functions were obviously considered as the main causative agents. It is also hinted that father's absence from the home might have played a role. Jack's contacts with delinquent or quasi delinquent sub-cultures, street gangs, etc., might also have been contributing to the problem.
4. The data failed to yield any definite information concerning any possible Central Nervous System damage. Electroencephalographic examinations were not yet available in 1922, neither were any clear concepts formulated yet as to how central nervous system dysfunction might influence the more subtle aspects of behavior. Consequently, the data contained in the record do neither support, nor rule out the presence of some mild degree of central nervous system involvement.
 5. No physical condition of any great importance is mentioned in the record. The note on enlarged thyroid glands appears to be a very marginal finding with a questionable significance. The only medical finding of some interest is the undescended testicles. This may be of a certain physical as well as psychological importance.
 6. Measured by contemporary standards the clinical methods utilized to gather the information were inadequate. The testing methods, e.g., the self-administered questionnaire forms are grossly outdated and many of the questions asked were outright naive from the point of view of our current knowledge. Such isolated data for instance as "low average IQ 94" convey little useful information. It can be stated, however, in summary, that even on the basis of very incomplete and even archaic clinical data, it was possible to formulate certain valid conclusions about Jacob Rubenstein's background and family situation.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1291—Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
MENTAL HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
- 8 -

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

Jacob Rubenstein
Our #4376

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
807 SOUTH WOLCOTT AVENUE
CHICAGO 18, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE BELEY 8-4070
April 15, 1964

We hope that this information will be of help to you and the President's Commission. Please feel free to contact us if you wish additional information or if you wish to discuss the report.

Sincerely,

Raymond E. Robertson
Raymond E. Robertson, M. D.
Superintendent
Institute for Juvenile Research

John E. Halesz, M.D.
John E. Halesz, M. D.
Acting Head,
Department of Psychiatry

RER:JEN:ee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1291—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 9, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. D. C. Currie, President of the Waste Material Handlers Union, Local 20467 (Local 20467), 72 East 11th Street, Chicago, Illinois, on June 8, 1964, advised that this union was formerly the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union, Local 20467. He said that he had been associated with this union for several years, but that Mr. John Yancy of the AFL-CIO at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, would be in a better position to furnish historical information about this union.

Mr. John Louis Yancy, Field Representative of the AFL-CIO, Room 1025 at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information on June 8, 1964:

Local 20467 was first issued a federal charter during the 1930's because Local 20467 was not affiliated with any international union. Mr. Yancy explained that at the time the AFL combined with the CIO in approximately 1956, there were 800 such federally chartered unions in the United States. About half of these have now become affiliated with some international union and today there are only about 400 such federally chartered unions still in existence.

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Local 20467, about 2½ years ago, became affiliated with the International Union of the United Transport Service Employees, AFL-CIO, 444 East 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, and, therefore, it is no longer a federally chartered union.

Mr. Yancy explained that the original seal and charter are now at the AFL-CIO headquarters at the AFL-CIO Building, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., under the custody of Mr. William Schutzler, Secretary. Several years ago when Local 20467 was investigated by a United States Congressional Committee, all of Local 20467 records were shipped from this office to the AFL-CIO headquarters. As a result, none of the old records are available in Chicago.

Concerning the general nature of the activities of Local 20467, Mr. Yancy cited page 7 of the "Report and Recommendations of AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph A. Beirne, Hearing Officer to President George Meany, Regarding Chargee Against Waste Material Handlers Local 20467 and Paul Dorfman" dated July 30, 1957, which reads as follows:

"Dorfman's testimony was quite lengthy. According to his testimony, the Waste Material Handlers Union, then known as the Scrap Iron Handlers Union, was in existence before he was connected with it. Prior to 1939, Dorfman had been a business agent for the Retail Clerks Union in Chicago and had also worked for the Painters Union and other unions in the Chicago area. In 1939, the Local Union, which had been largely a shake-down operation, collapsed as a result of a fight between the two men who were running it. Dorfman was asked by the Regional Representative of the American Federation of Labor to take over the Local and attempt to reorganize it. He went

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1292

434

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

to work in the industry and was subsequently elected as Secretary-Treasurer of the Local. At that time, the Union had no assets and virtually no organization."

Mr. Yancy pointed out that subsequently, Paul Dorfman was removed as Secretary-Treasurer of Local 20467 and the Local was placed in trusteeship.

Mr. Yancy stated that he has never been a member of Local 20467, and he is not personally acquainted with Jack Ruby. The only individuals he could suggest who might be helpful are Mrs. Gladys Walsh, the Office Manager of Local 20467, and Harry Young, an original member of Local 20467 who is now working for the Lissner Paper Grading Company in Chicago.

Mrs. Gladys Walsh, Insurance Administrator, Local 20467, 72 East 11th Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information on June 8, 1964:

She has been employed as a clerk in the office of Local 20467 since 1939.

Mrs. Walsh made available a copy of the second charter issued to Local 20467 by the American Federation of Labor on August 19, 1941. This charter was issued to the Waste Material Handlers Union, Local 20467, for the purpose of changing the name of the union from that of Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union, Local 20467, which union was originally chartered by the American Federation of Labor on March 11, 1937.

The names of the following officers, without title designation, are contained on the face of the above charter:

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

James Logan
Charles Jones
Alf Johnson
Paul J. Dorfman
Charles Strickland
Albert Bryant
R. D. Buchanan.

She does not know the whereabouts of any of the above listed individuals with the exception of Dorfman and Buchanan. The latter is presently employed by the Sangamon Paper Company, 1613 West 15th Street, Chicago, Illinois. However, she does not believe that Buchanan knew Jack Ruby.

She explained that on February 21, 1961, Local 20467 became affiliated with the International Union of the United Transport Service Employees, AFL-CIO, Chicago, and a third charter was issued Local 20467 on that date.

She recalled Jack Ruby as an organizer for Local 20467 along with Joe Medill in about 1939. There are no records available on any of these early employees, and if any do exist, they would be at the AFL-CIO Chicago office of Mr. John L. Yancy. She recalls that these records were turned over to Mr. Joe Briegel of the AFL-CIO office about five years ago, but that Mr. Briegel is deceased.

She recalls how Ruby and Medill would come into the office once a week at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon to turn in their cash and make reports. This would be just at about the time she was leaving the office and, therefore, she never got to know Ruby or Medill very well. She believes that Ruby was an organizer for about a year, and she never did learn why he left Local 20467. As she recalls it now, Ruby and Medill just disappeared for unknown reasons. She

44-733 O-64-vol. XXII-30

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

further recalls the talk in the office at the time was that Joe Medill was the name of a west side boxer, and there was speculation in the office that the individual who was working with Ruby as an organizer was using the name of Joe Medill as an alias. She has no idea where Medill is today, and she never heard of him after he and Ruby left the union. She suggested that perhaps Ruby might know Medill's present whereabouts.

Mrs. Walsh explained that she is the only old-time employee left at Local 20467. At about the time Ruby was there, the membership totaled an estimated 300 to 400 members. There were no business agents, just the two organizers, Ruby and Medill. The members of the union were employed by contractors handling rags, scrap and paper.

She can recall nothing concerning the reputation of Ruby except to say that she heard nothing adverse about him. Ruby seemed to her at that time to be a very normal person. Both Ruby and Medill were in their mid-20's at that time. She only recalls one strike involving Local 20467, and she believes that was during the time when Paul Dorfman was the Secretary-Treasurer. She does not believe that Ruby was with Local 20467 at the same time that Dorfman was associated with it but rather, that Leon Cook, deceased, was the Secretary-Treasurer when Ruby was there, which she believes was in about 1939.

Mrs. Walsh identified the following individuals, in addition to Cook, as possibly being the officers of Local 20467 at the time Ruby was employed there:

Jack Martin, President
(deceased)

Harry Young, who is still a
member of Local 20467.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1292-Continued

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

When she first went to work for the union, it was located at 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, in the year 1939. Shortly after she commenced her employment, the union moved to offices at 3159 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, also in that same year, 1939. Subsequently, the union moved to 130 North Wells Street, Chicago, year unrecalled, where it remained until April, 1958, at which time the union moved to its present address at 72 East 11th Street, Chicago.

Harry H. Young, Assistant Foreman, Lissner Paper Grading Company, 1050 North Branch Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information on June 8, 1964:

He did not join Local 20467 until Paul Dorfman became an officer in the union in about 1941. He never met or saw Jack Ruby, and he never saw or knew of a Joe Medill.

Sometime after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November, 1963, he believes he participated in a conversation with Jerome Snyder, who is the owner of Huron Paper Stock Company, 2334 West Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois, and Austin Sullivan, a fellow employee at the Lissner Paper Grading Company, at which time he understood Snyder to recall the following incident:

About 25 years ago, Jack Ruby was attempting to organize the employees of the Lissner Paper Grading Company at ~~THEIR~~ plant at 1801 North Leavitt Street, Chicago, Illinois. Leon Cook was with Ruby and an argument developed as the result of which Ruby pulled a gun.

Other than the above, he never had any association with Ruby and did not know him by reputation. He does not know the whereabouts of any of the former officers of Local 20467 (listed above).

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1292-Continued

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Mr. Meyer Lissner, an official of the Lissner Paper Grading Company, 1050 North Branch Street, Chicago, on June 8, 1964, advised that he did not know Jack Ruby very well, but that he does recall on one occasion about 25 years ago when Ruby accompanied Leon Cook on a visit to the company office. Although Ruby just sat there during the conversation, he nevertheless left him with the impression that he was sort of "nutty" at the time. He could furnish no further basis for this impression. He never heard of Ruby pulling a gun on anyone.

He never heard of a Joe Medill, and he said that other than Leon Cook, he did not know any of the union officers (listed above) when Ruby was with Local 20467.

Austin Sullivan, Assistant Foreman, Lissner Paper Grading Company, 1050 North Branch Street, Chicago, advised on June 8, 1964, that he has been employed by the above company since 1930. He joined the union in about 1937, and he specifically recalls that Harry Young, also still employed by the Lissner Paper Grading Company, was the union steward at the time. He believes the union had a good reputation in 1942 and prior to that time.

He never knew Jack Ruby, and he does not know the whereabouts of any of the former officers of the union (listed above). He never heard of Joe Medill.

Sullivan specifically denied having had a conversation with Jerome Snyder of the Huron Paper Stock Company, and he never heard any story to the effect that Ruby had pulled a gun on anyone. He does not know a Joe Medill, or of anyone by a similar name ever being connected with Local 20467.

Re: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Sullivan identified Forrest Williams as an old-time member of Local 20467 who is presently employed by the Lissner Paper Grading Company.

Forrest Williams, laborer for the Lissner Paper Grading Company, 1050 North Branch Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on June 8, 1964, that he has been employed with this company since 1930, and that he joined Local 20467 sometime during the 1930's. However, he does not know Jack Ruby, Leon Cook or Joe Medill. He never heard anything about Ruby until November, 1963. He recalls that Leon Cook was a former officer of that union. He does not know the whereabouts of any of the former officers of Local 20467 (listed above), and stated that it is his belief that Local 20467 had a good reputation in 1942 and prior thereto.

Jerome Snyder, Owner of the Huron Paper Stock Company, 2534 West Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on June 8, 1964, as follows:

He recalls Jack Ruby as an organizer for Local 20467 about 25 years ago, and he believes that Ruby worked for Local 20467 with another individual, "possibly" his (Ruby's) brother. At the time he, Snyder, was employed by the Lissner Paper Grading Company at 1801 North Leavitt Street, Chicago. Ruby did make an effort to organize the employees there on one occasion. At no time did Ruby engage in any type of violence, to his knowledge, and Ruby never pulled a gun on anyone, to his knowledge. Furthermore, he has never made a statement to anyone to the effect that Ruby pulled a gun on someone. He has not had a conversation with Harry Young or Austin Sullivan concerning Ruby.

He does not know the whereabouts of any of the former officers of Local 20467 who held their jobs when Ruby was employed by that Union. He never heard of a Joe Medill. At the time Ruby was connected with Local 20467, the union had a good reputation, as far as he can now recall.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

June 15, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
(DECEASED)
CIVIL RIGHTS

RE: Ruby's Association with American
Federation of Labor and Congress
of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)

On June 12, 1964, Mr. E. Logan Kimmel, Record
Administration, AFL-CIO National Headquarters, 815 16th
Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., made available the
following records pertaining to Waste Material Handlers
Union, Local 20467, Chicago, Illinois.

Application for Certificate of Affiliation to
the AFL-CIO was submitted by the Scrap Iron and Junk
Handlers Union on March 9, 1937, at Chicago, Illinois.
The organization's officials were listed as:

President	Marry Winnick 4302 North Bernard Street Chicago, Illinois
Secretary	Maurice L. Levinthal 5800 Kenmore Avenue Chicago, Illinois
Financial Secretary	Leon E. Cooke 1135 South Sacramento Chicago, Illinois

The membership was comprised of sixty individuals
whose work consisted of employment in various junk yards
and in the dismantling of old automobiles and separation
of the parts for resale or conversion as scrap iron. In
addition, these workmen received other junk consisting of
papers, rags, scrap iron and other materials from any
sources obtainable.

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

On August 27, 1941, Local 20467 amended its
charter to change the title of the Union to Waste
Material Handlers Union, Local 20467, Chicago, Illinois.
The organizer at this time was Joseph A. Briegleb. A
letter from Briegleb, dated August 22, 1941, to the
AFL-CIO Headquarters, Washington, D. C., stated that the
name change was being requested due to the following
reason:

Approximately a year previously, the former
financial secretary, Leon Cooke, died from the effects
of gunshot wounds inflicted by an unknown assailant. As
a result, a stigma was attached to the old name of the
Union, and the membership felt it could be removed by
changing the name.

The identities of the individuals inscribed on
the new charter are as follows:

James Logan
1910 West Roosevelt Road
Chicago, Illinois

Charlie Jones
4514 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Alf Johnson
1342 West 14th Street
Chicago, Illinois

Paul J. Dorfman
903 Independence Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

R. D. Buchanan
3207 Prairie Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Charles Strickland
608 Maxwell Street
Chicago, Illinois

Albert Bryant
4940 Vincennes Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

AFL-CIO Local 20467, Chicago, Illinois, by communication dated February 2, 1961, directed to AFL-CIO Headquarters, Washington, D. C., advised that the Union had voted to transfer its status from that of a directly affiliated local union to affiliation with the United Transport Service Employees of America. This affiliation became effective January 26, 1961, and was attested to by Daniel J. Healy, Regional Director, AFL-CIO.

Mr. Kimmel advised that the National Headquarters did not maintain a record of individual union membership, and therefore he could not produce any records which would identify individual union members of a local for a specific year. He explained that they also do not maintain any list of union officials or business agents other than that which is included on the original charter record.

Mr. Kimmel advised that during the period 1937 to 1961, while Local 20467 was affiliated with the AFL-CIO, it could not have been jointly affiliated with any other national or international union inasmuch as dual membership was not permitted. He stated that this did not rule out the possibility that this local had been affiliated with another Chicago Labor Federation which was city-wide and not national in scope.

Mr. Kimmel stated that when Local 20467 transferred its affiliation in January, 1961, it had a total of 814 members as compared to its original membership of 60. He explained that any disciplinary action such as the expulsion of a member is handled entirely by the Executive Board on the local level and that the National Headquarters would not be informed of such action. The only way in which such a matter would come to the attention of the National Headquarters would be if the particular member filed a grievance petition with the Headquarters. Such a petition would be maintained in the file of the individual local union.

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Mr. Kimmel recalled that following the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack L. Ruby, articles had appeared in the local press concerning Ruby's prior affiliation with Local 20467. He stated that these clippings had been placed in another file which concerned legal action involving this particular local. He explained that in 1956, the committee on ethical practices of the AFL-CIO had conducted an exhaustive inquiry and investigation into the activities of Paul Dorfman, the Secretary-Treasurer of Local 20467. As a result, Dorfman was suspended and the Union placed in trusteeship. Among the material compiled by the committee which was used in this hearing were photostatic copies of the minutes of the meetings held by Local 20467 during the period encompassing February 2, 1940, to June 3, 1954. Examination of these minutes contained only one reference to one Jack Rubenstein. The minutes of this particular meeting are set forth below:

"Minutes of Meeting, 2/2/40

"A meeting of the officers and Executive Committee of the Scrap Iron & Junk Handlers Union Number 20467 was held on Friday, Feb. 2, 1940, at 8 p.m. in the offices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, 606 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

"Brother Briegel acted as chairman.

"Those present were Mr. Paul Dorfman, Sec-treas; Mr. Jack Rubenstein & Miss Walsh. Our president, Mr. Mallon was not present due to illness.

"The Executive Committee present were Miss Nettie Johnson, Mr. Alf Johnson, R. D. Duchann, Clarence Crown & James Logan. Miss Hazel Ellis asked permission to attend the meeting to report to the members at her plant that the union is still in existence & not disbanded as rumors have it. Permission granted.

"Brother Briegel called the meeting to order. Brother Duchann was unable to attend the meeting owing to the fact that it was the opening night of the W.C.F.U. Frolics, one of the largest affairs of the Labor Organization. He then spoke on the organization of our union from the beginning, with a short summary of its activities & explained

that his aim in the future is to have a good union that will demand for its members fair wages, good working conditions & a clean union. He said that the American Federation of Labor was going to use to it that we have a clean organization. Bro. Briegel gave a few short illustrations where unions were not being run in the order they should, and pointed out where under his guidance and advice, they now have some of the finest organizations in the field. He explained the check-off system & said in his opinion it is not as satisfactory as direct contact with the Union members if a union clause was in the agreement.

"Brother Dorfman then addressed the Executive Committee & told them they should have no antipathy toward the American Federation of Labor & from now on, with the guidance of Brother Briegel, cooperation of Union officers they would have an organization to be proud of. He advised the members, if they have any grievances, to bring them up at the meetings, and not to be afraid of their jobs, as some of them seem to be. He also cited a few cases he has before the Wage & Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.

"Brother Briegel then brought up the subject of conducting meetings & assured the members that he would give them any advice desirable in such matters and that an open report be read at each meeting.

"Brother Brown, who is also steward at his plant, reports that some of the members are not in favor of the union, but he thought about 75% of them were for the union. He also brought to light the fact that he thought the new agreements should classify the minimum rates of wage for procman, pickers, laborers, etc.

"Sister Ellis reported that members at Aetna Paper Canning Company complained that the rate of union dues of \$1.50 was too high & in her opinion should be reduced to \$1 per month.

"Bro. Briegel explained to her that the aim of the union in the future is to increase wages to the point where their investment would only be a small part of their earnings.

"Sister Johnson asked for something definite to report to her plant in regard to vacations, etc. & Bro.

Dorfman assured her that he would keep this in mind but could make no definite promises at this time.

"Brother Briegel convinced the members that the main objective of the union at this time was job security, with a seniority roster set up & also advised that all agreements, before being presented to plants for consideration, be adopted by the union. He then brought out the question of local autonomy & explained to the Executive Board that they have a right to select leadership of men outside of the craft, citing the case of Brother Schoenburg of the United Cement, Lime and Gypsum workers as a precedent.

"Then came the question of local obligation & passport, all of which are to be taken up at the next meeting to be held at the Bohemian-American Hall, 1433 W. 13th Street, Monday, Feb. 12th at 8 p.m. Brother Dorfman explained that he is having circulars printed & distributed through all of the plants as to the meeting & advised the Executive Committee to advertise as much as possible.

"Reporting on the case of Evelyn Carter, Bro. Dorfman explained that after due investigation, he found she was only hired during the busy season.

"Bro. Briegel, after asking for any more questions or suggestions, moved that the meeting be adjourned. So ordered.

"Meeting adjourned.

"/s/ Gladys H. Walsh
Acting Sec."

"The minutes of Local 20167 meetings contained the following list of union officials who were elected to office on April 25, 1940:

President	James Layan 1010 W. Roosevelt Road Chicago, Illinois
Vice President	Charlie Jones 4514 Indiana Avenue Chicago, Illinois

JACK L. RUDY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Recording Secretary Alf Johnson
1112 Wolcott Street
Chicago, Illinois

Secretary-Treasurer Paul J. Dorfman
903 South Independence Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Guide Mickey Cooper
24 North Laundy Street
Chicago, Illinois

Guardian Ben Hall
2128 Lake Street
Chicago, Illinois

Trustees R. D. Buchanan
3207 Euclid Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Golden Morris
4743 Forestville Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Ellis Elliott
1230 Hastings Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Kimmel advised that a thorough examination had been made of all records maintained at the National Headquarters for Local 20437, and that the above meeting was the only instance in which the name of Jack Rubenstein has been mentioned. He did not know if the minutes of any previous meetings prior to February, 1940, were in existence, but considered the possibility that they could still be maintained by the local under their present affiliation with the United Transport Service Employees of America, Chicago, Illinois. He stated there was no additional information in their records to indicate that the nature of the union's activities had ever been other than the collection and processing of scrap materials.

Mr. Kimmel advised that based upon the information contained in the minutes of Local 20437 meetings, it would appear that Jack Rubenstein had not been present at any

JACK L. RUDY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

meetings subsequent to February 2, 1940. He noted that Rubenstein had not been a union official and that the fact that his name had been mentioned in the minutes of this particular meeting would possibly indicate he had been present for a specific purpose.

He noted that if any disciplinary action had been taken against Rubenstein, such as his expulsion from the local, it would not necessarily appear in the minutes of the meeting, due to the fact that activities of this type are often conducted off the record.

- 5 -

- 7 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1293-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1293-Continued

June 22, 1964

1.

Date

Mr. STEPHEN ANDREW BELANCIK, 8 Murphy Avenue, Bristol, Rhode Island, occupation machinist, J. L. INCISIS Company, 97 Constitution Avenue, Bristol, Rhode Island, stated that he was born August 18, 1917, at Torrington, Connecticut. He served in the U. S. Air Force from May, 1941, to November, 1945, at which time he was honorably discharged as a Staff Sergeant with U. S. Army Serial No. 31047054.

Mr. BELANCIK recalled that he first met JACK RUBY sometime in the period April to June, 1944, when he and RUBY were stationed at Blumenthal Field, Wilmington, North Carolina. At that time, JACK RUBY was known to him as JACK RUBENSTEIN and was a P.F.C. with a military specialty as aircraft mechanic assigned to the 321st Fighter Squadron. Mr. BELANCIK recalled that RUBY had told him he originally came from Chicago, Illinois, and prior to World War II he had been engaged in a wholesale toy and novelty company with his brother in Chicago.

RUBY was single. At no time during his association with RUBY was BELANCIK aware of any sexual intimacies on the part of RUBY. BELANCIK never remembers RUBY's having a date with members of the opposite sex, and at that time RUBY never displayed any homosexual tendencies.

He pointed out that shortly after he met RUBY he moved from the barracks at the base to join his wife in quarters off the base and therefore had less contact with JACK RUBY.

BELANCIK said he had no information which would indicate that RUBY during the period he knew him had any criminal associations. He recalled that RUBY liked to gamble but his gambling activities were usually confined to card games and dice games in or near the barracks. RUBY never gave any indication of any intense interest in politics and appeared to be an adherent of the Democratic Party. In BELANCIK's opinion, RUBY was not favorably disposed to communism or any other radical political system. He recalled RUBY as an emotional person who was quick to lose his temper whenever

2.

BS 44-337

anti-Semitism was alluded to in any form. As an example of his emotional makeup, BELANCIK said that at the time of the death of President ROOSEVELT in 1945 RUBY went openly and had a propensity for weeping when he was upset. RUBY also had a great affinity for physical calisthenics and never lost an opportunity to engage in these exercises. BELANCIK recalled that RUBY had no liking for work and carefully avoided any situation that would dirty his hands. He was however considered to be a "hustler" since BELANCIK recalled on one occasion in 1944 RUBY contacted someone in Chicago, Illinois, who subsequently sent RUBY some punch boards and chocolates which RUBY peddled through the base to make extra money. He was considered a conniver with an abundance of nerve in that at one time in a Savannah, Georgia hotel in 1944 RUBY was engaged in a telephone conversation with some girl, and at this time BOB HOPE, the popular comedian was going through the lobby of the hotel from which RUBY was telephoning. At this time RUBY reached out and took HOPE's arm and steered him to the phone booth where he had HOPE speak to the girl.

BELANCIK said JACK RUBY, to his knowledge, never was arrested; never went absent without leave (AWOL); and was for the most part a well behaved, polite person who was favorably regarded by his military associates.

He was not known to have gone on extended sick call and to the contrary was an exceptionally healthy person physically and appeared to be mentally well adjusted, at least to the degree where he did not visit a psychiatrist.

BELANCIK added that he has not seen RUBY since his discharge from the Army in 1945 but recalled that he had received a post card or short letter from RUBY nine or ten years ago indicating that RUBY was changing his name from JACK RUBENSTEIN to JACK RUBY.

On 6/19/64 at Bristol, Rhode Island File # Boston 44-337
by SAs EDWARD J. DUNN, JR. and FRANCIS E. MURPHY :rar Date dictated 6/22/64

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.

3.

4.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1294—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1294

441

6/24/64

Date

1

Commission Exhibit No. 1295

IRVING ZAKARIN was interviewed at the offices of Lee Vic Belt and Novelty Company, 9th Floor, 153 West 27th Street, Manhattan, New York, where he is employed as a foreman by this firm. He furnished the following information:

He resides at 14 Spector Lane, Plainview, Long Island, New York, with his wife and children.

He was in the United States Army Air Force during World War II, and in 1944, he was stationed at Bluthenthal Field, North Carolina. He was transferred about June, 1944, from this field to another Army Air Force Unit, at Chatham Field, Georgia. He could not recall the name or number of this unit with which he was stationed at Chatham Field. Also transferred with him from Bluthenthal Field to Chatham Field was JACK RUBY.

He served at Chatham Field with JACK RUBY for about one year, and then ZAKARIN was transferred to another field and had no further contact with RUBY after leaving Chatham Field.

At Chatham Field, ZAKARIN served as an airplane mechanic with about 15 other men, including JACK RUBY. These men were also transferred to Chatham Field about the same time. They serviced P-47s which were classified as "transit aircraft", and there were usually about six of these planes handled by their service group.

While at Chatham Field, ZAKARIN was probably RUBY's closest friend. They frequently went on liberty to nearby Savannah, Georgia, usually to meet some girls.

2

NY 44-974

One of the places they frequented was known as "Bo Peep", a bar owned by a man named GULLY. They also frequented the De Soto Hotel, the Oglethorpe Hotel, and the USO (United Service Organization) Club, both in Savannah and Savannah Beach, Georgia.

RUBY did not smoke or drink, but was the type of person who liked to go out and have a good time and be with other people. RUBY was friendly, good natured, and readily loaned money to his close associates. RUBY appeared to him to be a normal male insofar as his sexual behavior and interests were concerned. There was never any indication that RUBY was homosexual.

ZAKARIN felt that RUBY was very emotional. He recalled that when President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT died in April, 1945, RUBY had cried and expressed great admiration for President ROOSEVELT. Although he was the type who would do anything for his friends, he could on occasion become violent when aroused. On one occasion, when he was working on an airplane and a minor accident occurred, RUBY and another crew member became involved in an argument. This crewman, who was a Buck Sergeant and came from Texas, and whose name was unknown, called RUBY a "Jew bastard". RUBY then attacked this Sergeant and beat him with his fists. This was the only occasion that ZAKARIN could recall when RUBY became violent, and ZAKARIN was surprised as he had never expected that RUBY would become so angry when he was called a name by another person.

RUBY was about 34 years of age at the time and the oldest man in the group. RUBY always worked harder than the younger men in the group in order to prove that he could keep up with them, which he always succeeded in doing. When they were required to train on an obstacle course and were supposed to go over the course once, RUBY would frequently do the course twice in order to prove that he could keep up with the younger men.

On 6/22/64 at New York, New York File # NY 44-974
by SAs JAMES J. ROGERS & GERALD V. CASWELL/mae Date dictated 6/24/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1295-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1295

NY 44-974

RUBY frequently brought up the fact that he was closely associated with BARNEY ROSS, former welterweight boxing champion, and displayed pictures of himself with ROSS, which were apparently taken at the time ROSS was welterweight champion in the late 1930s. ZAKARIN believed that RUBY had displayed photographs of himself with other well known personalities, whose names ZAKARIN could not recall.

ZAKARIN never knew RUBY to engage in any criminal activity and had no known criminal associates. RUBY did speak of his upbringing in a poor section of Chicago, and had mentioned that he sold newspapers to earn money when he was young.

ZAKARIN described RUBY as a loyal American citizen, and he never knew him to engage in any political activity. His interests seemed to center around sports.

ZAKARIN could only recall the name of one member of the service group, and that was a Sergeant (First Name Unknown) LOGDSEN (phonetic), who was a "Line Chief" in their service group. The man in charge of the group was a Lieutenant or a Warrant Officer named ROSENWEIG (phonetic). There were two pilots who were stationed at Chatham Field, Georgia, and who flew the P-47s serviced by this group. They were Major DOWNING and a Captain DAY, and ZAKARIN believed they were stationed at this base for quite a few months while he was stationed there.

ZAKARIN believed that RUBY's parents were deceased at the time, but RUBY was apparently fond of his sister, named EVA, who frequently sent him packages of food.

6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1295—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
June 17, 1964

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
CIVIL RIGHTS

On June 11, 1964, Major George Stewart, State Selective Service Headquarters, Springfield, Illinois, advised that the Selective Service file for Jack L. Ruby was destroyed in 1955 pursuant to a directive pertaining to such records issued in that year from National Headquarters. The only information pertaining to Ruby, as such, was a card and classification ledger which information had been previously furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Stewart stated Local Draft Board 124, Chicago, according to records available in his office, was located at 9 South Kedzie, Chicago, Illinois, and during the period 1940 - 1942, had the following Board members:

Alfred R. Anderson
George Gamboney
Harold Mockel

William A. Bell
Frank M. McKey
William S. Wilcox

Major Stewart stated these Board members were never salaried and were appointed on the recommendation of the Governor and no records are maintained in the office of the Governor, State of Illinois, regarding the appointments or identities or background information concerning these individuals.

Major Stewart could not assist in locating the present whereabouts of these individuals, however, stated that if they could not be located through logical sources in Chicago, Illinois, the only possibility that would remain would be National Headquarters of Selective Service as he recalls that such Board members, upon completion of service, received a citation signed by the President of the United States and this might be a matter of record with National Headquarters.

444
JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 15, 1964, George W. Gamboney, 5132 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, advised he was a member of Local Draft Board 124, Chicago, during 1940-1942. Frank M. McKey and William S. Wilcox were also members of the board and a Mrs. Carey was the Clerk during that time. He advised that the other members of the board were "fly by nights" and never actually participated in the Board's affairs but were merely members in name only. To his knowledge both Mr. Wilcox and Mr. McKey are now deceased. Both they and the other individuals connected with the Board were in their sixties during the early 1940's and he was the youngest man connected with it. He is now sixty-two years of age. The person who would most likely recall if Jack L. Ruby was registered with the Board would be Mrs. Carey, the former Clerk. He personally had never heard of Jack L. Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination.

On June 16, 1964, Mrs. William S. Wilcox, Jr., 8131 South Campbell, Chicago, Illinois, stated her father-in-law, William S. Wilcox, had been deceased for the last ten years. She stated that he, Mr. George Gamboney and Frank M. McKey were the active members of Local Draft Board 124 in Chicago. She advised that Mr. McKey was deceased. She stated, however, that Mrs. Bernard Dempsey, 2521 West 109th Street, Chicago, William S. Wilcox's daughter, could probably furnish information concerning the location of Mrs. Carey.

On June 16, 1964, Mrs. Bernard Dempsey, 2521 West 109th, Chicago, advised that her father, William S. Wilcox, George Gamboney and Frank M. McKey were the only active members of Local Draft Board 124 to her knowledge. She stated her father has been dead for ten years and Mr. McKey has been dead for about the same length of time. She was able to furnish information as to the location of Mrs. Clarence Carey, former Clerk of Local Draft Board 124.

On June 16, 1964, Mrs. Clarence Carey, 4921 New-castle, Chicago, stated she was the Clerk of Local Draft Board 124 from September, 1940, until May, 1947. Mr. William S. Wilcox was the Board Chairman and Frank M. McKey and

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

George Gamboney were members of the Board. Harold Meckel was also a member, but he never attended the meetings. She recalled that Alfred M. Anderson and William A. Bell were also members but they took no active part in the operation of the Board. She was quite certain that the only surviving member of the Board was George Gamboney.

Mrs. Carey stated that the Board handled 6,000 registrants during the war years and she personally could not recall Jack L. Ruby. She stated she had never heard of Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1296—Continued

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

4376
NUMBER 4376
RESIDENCE 2647 Roosevelt Blvd. Chicago
STATUS Rept. as dependent family (Miss Deutch?)
REFERRED BY Family, to whom report to Miss Deutch?
REASON Delinquency, in charge of home.
SEX male AGE 14 yrs 3 mos. COLOR W.
CIVIL CONDITION S. PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH Chicago 4-26-11
RELIGION Jewish OCCUPATION — EDUCATION 5th grade
TIME IN ILLINOIS 5 yrs TIME IN COUNTY — CITIZENSHIP —
RESIDENCE BEFORE 14 YEARS Chicago
REGISTERED AGENCIES B.S. & S. 13 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15
J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15
J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15 J.S. 1-2-15
NAME OF FATHER Joseph (deceased) ADDRESS 1250 Morgan St.
NAME OF MOTHER (deceased) ADDRESS Same as pt.
NAME AND AGES OF SIBLINGS 9, 1 dead & living 9 - no misdeeds.

NAME OF SPOUSE

ADDRESS

NAME AND AGES OF CHILDREN

ADMITTED 7-6-22

PROVISIONAL DIAGNOSIS. Adequate intelligence. ego center personality.

DIAGNOSIS:

DATE RECOMMENDATIONS July 10-22
Mar. 9-1923
Place in a new environment where adequate supervision and recreation may be had.
boy feels that mother is interferer and that he does not have to abide by her rules.
placement in home with supervision and discipline is recommended.

DISPOSITION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1297

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

NUMBER 4376 NAME Jacob Rubenstein

July 6, 1922.

Informant, Mother.

H I S T O R Y

Patient

Patient truant from school. Disobedient. Quick tempered. Patient doesn't steal. Doesn't know of any sex delinquencies. Patient fell from table at age of two years and hurt his head.

No emaciation.

Hereditary

Father - Joseph - 51 yrs. Born in Russia. Jewish. In U.S. 17 years. Carpenter. Separated. Alcoholic. Sexually promiscuous. Health good. Quick tempered.

Mother - 46 years. Born in Russia - Jewish. Housewife. In U.S. 17 years. Health poor. Foot hurt. Severe head-aches during meneses.

Siblings

1. Hyman - 20½ yrs. Graduated from High school at 20 years. Nervous and quick tempered.

2. Hannah - 18 years. Business College. Health fair. Grad. 14½ yrs.

3. Mary - 16 yrs. Graduated at 14 yrs. 1 yr. High school. Weak eyes and poor teeth.

4. Jennie, died at 3 mos.

5. Eva - 13 yrs. Grade not known. Small and skinny.

6. Jacob (Pt) May 1911, Chicago.

7. Sam-9½ yrs. Health weak; nervous. In school. Grade not known.

8. Izzie - 7 yrs. In school. Truant from school - second grade(?). Health; weak eyes.

9. Ida. 5 yrs. Health; Pale and thin.

Relatives

Paternal grandfather - died at 90 yrs. Always sick. Carpenter.

Paternal grandmother - died at 75 yrs. Apoplectic stroke.

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

4576

Jacob Rubenstein

NUMBER

NAME

Paternal uncle - former Health O.K.

Paternal uncle - Carpenter Health O.K.

Paternal uncle - ?.

Paternal uncle - ?.

Paternal aunts ? Three or four. All in Europe.

Maternal grandfather died at 95 yrs. Physicians assistant

Maternal grandmother died at 65 yrs. in U. S. Health poor.

Maternal uncle - farmer - four children, O.K.

Maternal sisters - ? Doesn't know.

PHYSICALDevelopmental:

Nine months. Twelve hours, hard labor, pains in foot for three days.
 Birth weight 9 lbs. Breast-fed one year. First tooth ? First sat up ?
 First walked 1 1/2 yrs. First talked ?.

SOCIAL HISTORY:Home:

Five rooms; \$32 a month. Electric light and gas. Bathroom inside,
 in hallway.

Patient sleeps in same bed with two brothers.

Food—eats everything. Drinks tea and coffee.

L.S.R.

JUVENILE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE

NUMBER 4376. NAME Rabenstein, Jacob. DATE July 6, 1942.

Problem.

Truancy from school, behaviour trouble in school and at home.

Findings.

History.

Heredity. Father: Divorced from mother; alcoholic; sexually promiscuous. Quicktempered.
Mother: Neg. probably low grade; intell.
1 sibling: nervous and quicktempered; truant.
Siblings: truant from school; weak eyes.
Pat. grf; always sick.

Development. Normal.

Physical.

Thyroid hypertrophied.
Both testicles not completely descended.

Mental tests.

CA 11-3 MA 10-7 IQ 94.
Adequate.
Reactions quick and careless.
Attention unsustained.

Psychiatric.

Difficulty at home. Pt. doesn't get on with mother.
Sex. Knowledge and interest. Experience denied.
Frequent masturbation.
Reactions; egocentric.

Disposal of case.

Advised that pt. be removed from home, or that home situation be adjusted.

~~Re-examination~~ Re-examination after 6 mos.

200

4

State of Illinois
 Department of Public Welfare
 INQUIRY FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
 721 South Wood Street
 Chicago

SUMMARY SHEET

Subject

Name

Date

4376

Jacob Rubenstein

7-6-22

History

Pt. is ref. by J.S.S.B. because he is a
 truant from school, is disobedient and
 quick tempered at home. No sex delinq.
 no EPILEPSIES. Pt. quarrels with Mother.

Parents are not living together - Fa is an
 alcoholic, sexually promiscuous.

Pat. gran. died at 45 yrs. apoplexy.

Pt. was born at full term.

Pt. masturbates.

L.S.P.

Physical

Thyroid Hypertrophied

Both testicles incompletely descended -

5

Clay

Adequate

Reacts quickly - often carelessly.

Attention is apt to wander. Has to be
led to task.

Mental Examination

Cooperative, talks freely.

Says he doesn't like to live at home. He doesn't like
his mother. Mother beats him & so he runs away.Runs away from school because he wants to go to prison
place.

Agitates often.

Knows some law knowledge & is interested. (Boys on
street) told him about those things.

Agitates sometimes & talks everyone.

Discussion

Future of home situation.

Unpleasant place to live, many children at home &

he cannot get any situation.

Only one opinion & interest. Wants to run away
from home like his older brother.

Reason for same —

Boy's truancy, incorrigibility at home and mother's extremely erate temperament which may be the cause of boy's bad behavior.

Mrs. R. has so little self control that during any conversation of the slightest importance, she becomes highly excited - talking most rapidly and often unintelligently; she admits she loses her temper with the children and beats them; has a very disagreeable and sharp tongue and quarrels with her neighbors - often is ready to come to blows with them; in spite of her tempera severity with the children, she cannot control them and is always getting into quarrels because of their delinquencies, v. e. principally their destructive tendencies and disregard for other people's property.

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

NUMBER 4376 NAME

Jacob Pulverstein - 11 3/4 years

Height -	52.1 in.	132.4 cm	54.3 in -
Sitting Ht -	27.3 in.	69.3 cm	
Weight -	64.7 lbs -	29.3 K.	71.8 lbs -

General - pt is well developed, not well nourished -

Head - B.P. - 144 cm
C.F. - 174 cm
Circum - 474 cm

| Symmetrical head -

Eyes - pupils equal, regular, react to light
Fac - no nystagmus or strabismus -

Ears - Large, flaring, thick - normal drums

Nose - normal

Mouth - teeth in good condition - tongue clear - tonsils small - palate, high broad -

Neck - few small glands on both sides -

Thyroid - hypertrophied to about 3x normal -

Thorax - well developed - symmetrical -

expansion good - lungs clear - heart normal, rate 70 lying down -

Abdomen - normal -

Genitalia - circumcised - both testicles partially underscinded -

8

Extraculus - well developed - no epithelial -
Reflexes - normal, active -
Skin - clear

Vision. R eye $\frac{15}{20}$ - 4 - Left eye $\frac{15}{20}$ - 4

Shoulders 24.0

Hips 21.0

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

NUMBER 4376 NAME

Jacob Robinson

Examination of Blood:

Date	wbc	hb	rbc	Differential Count	
7-6-22	14,000	95	4,100,000	Polymorphonuclear Leucocytes	73 %
				Eosinophilic Leucocytes	4 %
				Basophilic Leucocytes	1 %
				Monocytes	4 %
				Small Lymphocytes	18 %
				Transitional	%

Urine

Date	Reaction	Sp.Gr.	Alb.	Sugar	Sediment
7-6-22	acid	1.030	neg	neg	neg

Blood Wassermann Test: negative

10

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
731-735 SOUTH WOLC STREET CHICAGO

STANFORD-BINET EXAMINATION

NAME Vacav Reservation DATE OF BIRTH _____ CROWN AGE 11-3
DATE 7-1-22 RACE AND NATIVITY _____ MENTAL AGE 10-7
RACE AND NATIVITY: FATHER _____ MOTHER _____ I. Q. 94
SCHOOL ATTENDED _____ SCHOOL GRADE 5-12 PED. AGE _____
YEARS IN SCHOOL _____ GRADES FAILED 2 EXAM. BY E

COOPERATION	RATE OF REACTION	TYPE OF REACTION	ATTENTION	ADAPTATION	MOOD
FULL Resistant	QUICK Average 17.9 sec. Slow	REFLECTIVE Impulsive	SUSTAINED Unstable	SUBORDINATE Subordinate	Cordial Anxious

SUMMARY OF INTELLIGENCE EXAMINATION



Year III (6 TESTS, 2 MONTHS EACH).

1. "SHOW ME YOUR": NOSE... EYES... MOUTH... HAIR... (3 of 4).
2. NAMES KEY... PENNY... CLOSED KNIFE... WATCH... PENCIL... (3 of 5).
3. THREE OBJECTS IN ONE PICTURE: DUTCH HOME
CANOE
POST OFFICE
4. GIVES SEX
5. GIVES LAST NAME
6. REPEATS (1 of 3): 641... 352... 837...
ALT. REPEATS 6-7 SYLLABLES.

Year IV (6 TESTS, 2 MONTHS EACH)

1. COMPLETES LINES (3 of 3, or 5 of 6).
2. DISCRIMINATES (7 of 10): CIRCLE... SQUARE... TRIANGLE...
OTHER FIGURES...
3. COUNTS 4 PENNIES (NO ERROR).
4. COPIES SQUARE (PENCIL, 1 of 3).
5. COMPREHENDS (2 of 3). "WHAT MUST YOU DO":
a. WHEN YOU ARE SLEEPY?
b. WHEN YOU ARE COLD?
c. WHEN YOU ARE HUNGRY?
6. REPEATS (1 of 3): 4739... 2654... 2201...
ALT. REPEAT: (1 of 3 CORRECT, OR 2 WITH 1 ERROR EACH):
a. THE BOY'S NAME IS JOHN. HE IS A VERY GOOD BOY.
b. WHEN THE TRAIN PASSES YOU WILL HEAR THE WHISTLE BLOW.
c. WE ARE GOING TO HAVE A GOOD TIME IN THE COUNTRY.

11

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1297-Continued

5. (a) Does he get enough to eat at home? *Yes*
 (b) Is he often hungry? *no*

- IV
 (a) Is he a member of any athletic teams? *no*
 (b) Does he belong to the militia? *no*
 (c) Does he belong to any clubs? *no*
 (d) Does he belong to any secret societies? *no*
 12. (a) Does he wet his bed? *no, just once*
 (b) Does he bite his nails? *no*

- VII
 How many teachers has patient?
 40. Is there any reason why he is not able to do what others do? *no*

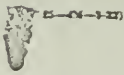
42. Do you know of any trouble patient has ever been in? *no*
 45. Does he easily lose his temper? *yes*
 446. Does he easily get embarrassed? *no*
 51. Is he cautious? *Do not know*

53. (a) Is he generous? *" "*
 (b) Is he selfish? *" "*
 54. Does he cry easily? *" "*
 55. Is he fond of his parents? *Not very*
 57. (a) Does he like girls? *no*
 (b) Does he like boys? *yes*
 60. (a) Has he any friends? *yes*

- (b) Does he get along well with them? *no not now*
IX Are there any quarrels in his home? *yes - a great many minor ones*

63. Does he get along well with his neighbors? *No*
64. Is there anyone who does not like him? *No - not know*
65. Has he ever had any quarrels or trouble with others? *with neighbor*
66. Does he lead his friends? *no - not know*
67. Do his friends lead him? *" "*
68. Are there any quarrels in his home? *yes*
69. Does he go to Sunday School? *no*
70. Has he ever done anything of which he should be proud? *no*
(Give an example) *no*
71. Has he ever done anything of which he should be ashamed? *no*
(Give an example) *no*
72. Has he ever hurt anybody in any way? *no - not know*
73. Has he ever broken his word? *" "*
74. Has he ever planned to injure anybody? *" "*
75. Who, besides his parents and teacher have anything to do with patient's training? *no one*
76. Is his teacher fond of him? *no*
77. Is his employer fond of him? *no*
78. (a) What do you consider the chief trouble in patient's situation? *An extremely excitable & un-understanding mother.*
79. (b) What do you consider the remedy? *Do not know -*

80. Please state any further information you may have? *Boy plays truant a great deal, says he can not get up on time. His mother too, sleep a great deal - in unusual amount. This may be due to physical causes in both mother & child.*



STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
727 SOUTH WOOD STREET, CHICAGO

C. M. JENKINS,
DIRECTOR, THE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WELFARE, SPRINGFIELD
HERMAN M. ADLER, M. D.,
DIRECTOR, THE INSTITUTE FOR
JUVENILE RESEARCH, CHICAGO

TELEPHONE BELL 126

July 4, 1922
Prof. Walter J. S. S. B.
Miss H. H. T. S.

Dr. R. B. R. H. S. B. one
of your cases, has an appointment at the In-
stitute for Juvenile Research for examination,
on

We are very anxious to have
the enclosed questionnaire filled in by you.
It will be very helpful to us to have your
frank opinion on this subject, and we would
prefer that you do not consult other people
in answering these questions. Any information
that you are able to give will assist us greatly
in our study of this patient's case.

It is desirable that we have
this data no later than
in order to give a complete examination at that
time. Will you please make every effort to give
this your immediate attention?

Thanking you for your
cooperation, and assuring you of our appre-
ciation, we are

Yours very truly,

Herman M. Adler M.D.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH
721 SOUTH WOOD STREET, CHICAGO

C. H. JONKING
DIRECTOR, THE DEPARTMENT
OF PUBLIC WELFARE, ILLINOIS
HERMAN M. ADLER, M. D.,
DIRECTOR, THE INSTITUTE FOR
JUVENILE RESEARCH, CHICAGO

TELEPHONE BUREAU 108

7/1/22

Dear Sir: your
..... has an appointment at the
Institute for Juvenile Research for examina-
tion, on July 4/22.....

We are very anxious to have
the enclosed questionnaire filled in by you.
It will be very helpful to us to have your
frank opinion on this subject, and we would
prefer that you do not consult other people
in answering these questions. Any information
that you are able to give will assist us greatly
in our study of this particular case.

It is desirable that we have
the data no later than July 27..... in
order to give a complete examination at that
time. Will you please make every effort to give
this your immediate attention?

Thanking you for your
cooperation, and assuring you of our ap-
preciation, we are

Yours very truly,

15

2. Is patient as big as the other children at home? *Yes*
in school? *Yes*
4. (a) Is he stronger than others? *No*
(b) Are they stronger than he? *Yes*
5. (a) Does he get enough to eat at home? *Yes*
(b) Is he often hungry after meals? *Yes*
(c) Does he eat well? *Yes*
6. (b) Is he "finicky" about his food? *No*
7. (b) Does he often have headaches? *No*
(c) Does he often have stomach aches? *No*
8. Has he ever been dangerously ill? *Yes - had flu*
1. What illnesses has he had? *Measles, influenza, etc.*
11. What operations? *No*
111. What serious accidents? *No*
10. Does he like athletic games? *Yes*
- IV (a) Is he a member of any athletic teams? *No*
(b) Does he belong to the military? *No*
(c) Does he belong to any clubs? *No*
(d) Does he belong to any secret societies? *No*
11. (a) Does he average more than eight hours sleep a night? *No*
(b) Does he average less than eight hours sleep a night? *No*
(c) Does he sleep well? *Yes*
(d) Does he dream much? *Yes*
(e) Does he talk in his sleep? *No*
(f) Does he walk in his sleep? *No*
12. (a) Does he wet his bed at night? *No*
(b) Does he bite his nails? *Yes*
(c) Has he any habits of which he is ashamed? *No*

13. In what grade is patient at school? *low fourth*
14. (a) Has he ever repeated a grade? *yes*
- (b) Has he ever skipped a grade? *no*
15. At what age did he start school? *4 1/2 yrs*
16. (a) Has he attended parochial schools? *no*
- (b) Has he attended public schools? *yes*
- (c) Has he attended private schools? *no*
17. How many teachers has patient this year? *one*
18. Is he a good student? *yes*
19. Is his best subject arithmetic? *yes*
- spelling? *yes*
- reading? *yes*
- geography? *yes*
- history? *yes*
- manual training? *yes*
- cooking? *yes*
- sewing? *yes*
20. Is his worst subject arithmetic? *yes*
- spelling? *yes*
- reading? *yes*
- geography? *yes*
- history? *yes*
- manual training? *yes*
- cooking? *yes*
- sewing? *yes*
21. (a) Is his a poor student? *no*
- (b) Is his a poor student? *yes*
22. Is he ever truant? *yes*
23. Does he get to school on time? *no*
24. (a) Does he work after school? *no*
- (b) Does he play after school? *yes*
25. Is he fond of reading books of adventure? *yes*
- novels? *yes*
- comic books? *yes*
26. Has he any hobbies? *yes*
27. Has he any nicknames? *yes*
28. Do you know what he wants to be when he grows up? *Doesn't know*

29. How does his work compare with that of others -
Is it better?
Is it worse?
Is it average? *yes*.....

30. Is he being paid what he is worth?

31. Did he work steadily last year?

32. Did he have more than one job last year?

(Example) How many jobs?

34. Is there anything that he can do better than other people? ..

40. Is there any reason why he is unable to do what others do? ..

41. Is there anything which is very hard for him to do?

42. Has he ever been in trouble?

45. Does he easily lose his temper? *yes*.....

46. Does he easily get embarrassed? *no*.....

47. Is there anything that worries him? *no*.....

49. Is it difficult for him to keep at work? *!*.....

50. (a) Does he do things quickly? *yes*.....

(b) Does he do things slowly?

51. Is he cautious? *yes*.....

53. (a) Is he generous? *no*.....

(b) Is he selfish? *yes*.....

54. Does he cry easily? *no*.....

111. Is he afraid of anything? *afraid of mother - she has been very strict*.....

55. Is he fond of his parents (or guardian)? *not very much*.....

56. (a) Does he like his father better than his mother? *no*.....

(b) Does he like his mother better than his father? *yes*.....

57. (a) Does he like girls? *no*.....

(b) Does he like boys? *yes*.....

58. Is he fond of his teacher? *not very much*.....

59. Is he fond of his employer?

60. Is he obedient to his parents (or guardians)? *No*
61. (a) Is he obedient to his teacher? *No*
 (b) Is he obedient to his employer? *No*
62. (a) Has he any friends? *Yes*
63. (b) Does he get along well with them? *No*
64. Does he get along well with his neighbors? *No*
65. Is there anyone who does not like him? *No*
66. Has he had any quarrels or trouble with others? *No* *with neighbors sometimes*
67. Does he lead his friends? *No*
68. Do his friends lead him? *Yes*
69. Are there many quarrels in his home? *Yes*
70. Does he go to Sunday School? *No*
71. Has he ever done anything of which he is proud?
 (Give an example)
72. Has he ever done anything of which he is ashamed?
 (Give an example) *Is a good base player. Proud of making "home runs"*
73. Has he ever broken his word? *Yes*
74. Has he ever planned to injure anybody? *Yes*
75. Has anyone besides his parents (or guardian) or teacher had anything to do with patient's training? *No*
76. Are you fond of him? *Yes*
77. Are you proud of him? *No*
78. Do you think he has been fairly treated? *No*
79. (a) What do you consider the chief cause of the patient's present situation?
 (b) What do you consider the remedy?

80. Please state any further information you may have?

Year V (6 tests, 2 months each).

1. COMPARE WEIGHTS (2 of 3): 3-15..... 15-3..... 3-15
2. CORDS (NO KNOTS) REEL... STEEL... RAIL... ALUMIN...
3. ALPHABETIC COMPARISON (NO TESTS): call... call...
4. IDENTIFICATION TEST: call letter, 4 of 65.

CHAM	ONE
MOORE	TEN
POW	TWO
5. PATIENCE (2 of 3, 1 minute each). call... call...
6. TELL COMMISSIONERS: KID IN CHAIR... BIRD... BIRD... IN TO...
 ALT. "HOW OLD ARE YOU?"

Year VI (6 tests, 2 months each)

1. "SHOW ME YOUR": R HAND... L EAR... R EYE... (2 of 3 or 3 of 1).
2. MISSING PARTS (3 of 4): FLY... MOUNTAIN... NOSE... ARM...
3. CORDS 15 FLORES (1 of 2 THICK... NO TEST)
4. COMPLETION (2 of 3): "What's the thing to do?"
 a. If it's LACING WHEN YOU START TO SEWING?
 b. If you find that a... is there in on the?
 c. If you are going some place and miss your car?
5. "What is 'that'?" (3 of 4) NAIL... PENNY... QUARTER...
 HERE
6. REPEATS (1 CORRECT, or 2 WITH 1 FROM EACH).
 a. WE ARE HAVING A FINE TIME. WE FOUND A LITTLE
 HOLE IN THE TRAP.
 b. WALTER HAD A FINE TIME ON HIS VACATION. HE WENT
 FISHING EVERY DAY.
 c. WE WILL GO OUT FOR A LONG WALK. PLEASE LIVE BY MY
 PRETTY STREAM THAT
 ALT. MORNING OR AFTERNOON?

Year VII (6 tests, 2 months each).

1. FINGERS (NO INDEX) RAIL... L... BOTH...
2. "What is this picture about?" (ONLY HAD BECAUTION):
 a. DUTCH HORN
 b. CAMEL
 c. POST OFFICE
3. REPEATS (3 of 3): 31759..... 4255..... 96976.....
4. THE HORN-KNOT (SINGLE BOX HALF CLOST. 1 MINUTE). TOWEL...
 METHOD...
5. CORDS DIFFERENCE (2 of 3): FLY AND BUTTERFLY
 STONE AND EGG
 WIRE AND GLASS
6. CORDS DIAMOND (FLS, 2 of 3): call... call...
- ALT. 1. DAYS OF WEEK... DAY OF THE WEEK... TOWEL...
 F... (2 or 3 CORRECT)
- ALT. 2. REPEATS BACKWARDS (1 of 3): 263..... 0..... 99.....



- IRON AND SILVER
-
- SHIP AND AUTOMOBILE

- +

— 1 —

- +

4 1 1 1 1

 $1 \frac{1}{2}$

1241

all my best
and I love
you to the moon

21

1. VOCABULARY, 40 words 3.6
2. DEFINES 13 OF 507 PETS. incl. pet. ones in 1st list seen
+ 1000 very basic — 2000
— CHARTS 1000 each of meanings — JUNGLE in pairs
3. PAIR AND FILE (SURNAMES PAIR) — 1000 pairs
4. DISCARDS SENTENCES (2 OF 3): a. For use at said, or other time
+ b. —
5. PAIRS UNDER 40: HINDLES
— Ends
— Chew
— Snack
— Drink

7 "EXPLORE THIS PICTURE" (3 of 4): Dutch Heist
Case
S.O.

8. IN W. AT DAY AFTER 4000' (3 OF 5)	SPARK, COW, SPARROW
9. IN W. AT DAY AFTER 4000' (4 OF 5)	WIRE, WIRE, WIRE
10. IN W. AT DAY AFTER 4000' (5 OF 5)	RUM, POTATO, TREE
YEAR XIV (10 TESTS, 4 MONTHS EACH)	FRUIT, POTATO, TREE

1. VICTORY, 50 WORDS. _____
2. INDICTION (LISTS DATE BY 6TH) 1. --- 2. --- 3. --- 4. --- 5. --- 6. ---
3. PRESENT AND KING (2 OF 3): POWER, ACCESSION, TRUCE. _____
4. PHASES (2 OF 3): HEATING, COOLING, _____
5. ACHIEVEMENTS: BRIDGING (2 OF 3): a. --- b. --- c. ---
6. GUNA (2 OF 3): 1. --- 2. --- 3. ---
ALT. REPEATS (1 OF 2): 218-245 _____
YEAR XVI (6 DAYS, 5 MONTHS EACH) _____

[illegible]

4. Core 12 (2nd) 100% TIME - MISSING

ALT. 1. REPEATS (1 to 2): a. WANTS EVERYTHING TO GO
WELL b. MARY TRANSFORMS, BECAUSE SHE ALWAYS TELLS
HER MANY ILLOGIC THINGS
c. Yesterday I saw a pretty little dog in the street
it had white hair, in the 1st & 2nd a long tail

ALT. 2. COMPREHENDS PHYSICAL RELATIONS (2 of 3):
a. PATH OF CASINO BALL
b. WEIGHT OF FISH IN WATER
c. HITTING DISTANT MARK

1. VOLTAGE, 75 WHEEL
2. BATTERY PUMP CUTTING TEST.
3. BATTERY (1 of 3): 725/5074 4853762 5375502
4. BATTERY THROTTLE OR PASSAGE (1 of 3): a.
5. BATTERY VOLTAGE (1 of 3): 4125/3 302/475

4-20-----	VOCABULARY:
& Intensity (2nd I. 5 minutes each):	1-1 121
a. Gears 3 and 5, Cat 7 "Blow with 5"	2-1 16
b. Gears 3 and 7, Cat 8 "Blow with 5"	35- 16
c. Gears 4 and 5, Cat 7 "Blow with 5"	U- 20

Part

- 1) 18. Dublin. - The song the song is crying - Baby - baby - baby - it's a dangerous place - she has to live
- + 2) All search - from down a rapid - a radio - some thing replaced even
- + 3) Every man have to be - they had to be - the cost of apples - on - good -
- 4) The way she felt - no ref - continuing happened - some body died -

- 1) No more moved away from center at 1000 m. and up the ascent. The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached.
- 2) The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached.
- 3) The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached.
- 4) The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached. The 1000 m. level was not reached.

July 13, 1927.

4476

Miss Leah London,
Jewish Social Service Bureau,
1600 Selden Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Jacob Poterstein

Dear Madam:

This boy was examined by us on July 6th.

Physical examination showed no findings of special importance.

By mental tests he graded ten years seven months, and his intelligence quotient is 91. This is adequate intelligence.

The boy was co-operative and talked freely, his attention wandered and he stated that he does not like to live at home because he does not like his mother. States his mother beats him and so he runs away. He could give no adequate reason for running away from school, but said that he went to amusement parks at this time. He has some sex knowledge and is greatly interested in sex matters. He stated that the boys in the street tell him about those things. This patient is eccentric, states that he can lick everyone and is as good as anybody at anything he wants to do.

The most important factor in this boy's problem is the home situation. He is eccentric and expects much attention, but is unable to get it as there are so many children at home. His behavior is further colored by his early sex experiences, his great interest and the gang situation in the street. From a superficial examination of his mother who was here with him, it is apparent that she has no insight into his problem, and that she is thoroughly inadequate in the further training of this boy.

It is, therefore, very advisable that he be put into a new environment where his characteristics will be understood, and where he will get adequate supervision and recreation. This will tend to take his interest away from the street gangs, and will be a good substitute for his sex satisfaction.

Very truly yours,

Acting Director
Institute for
Juvenile Research

23

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1297—Continued

Physical Examination

Name Jacob Rosenwasser Address _____ Date _____

1. How tall are you? 5' 10" 1/2
2. Are you as big as the other children at home? No
in school? No
3. (a) Are you the biggest? No
(b) Are you the smallest? No
(c) Are you in the middle? Yes
4. (a) Are you stronger than the others? Yes
(b) Are they stronger than you? No
5. (a) Do you get enough to eat at home? Yes
(b) Are you often hungry after meals? I eat 6 or 7 meals a day
(c) Do you eat well? Yes
6. (a) Have you had as much to eat as you wanted? Yes
(b) Are you "fussy" about your food? Yes
7. (a) Have you any pains or aches? No
(b) Do you often have headaches? Yes, not very often
(c) Do you often have stomach aches? No
8. Have you ever been dangerously ill? No
9. Is there anything the matter with you? I have a pain in my throat
10. Do you like athletic games? Yes
11. (a) Do you average more than eight hours sleep a night? Yes, to bed at 7 o'clock and get up at 7:30
(b) Do you average less than eight hours sleep a night?
(c) Do you sleep well? Yes
(d) Do you dream much? Yes
(e) Do you talk in your sleep? No
(f) Do you walk in your sleep? No
12. (a) Do you wet your bed at night? No
(b) Do you bite your nails? At examination table
(c) Have you any habits you are ashamed of? Yes, when I play hooky from school

24

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1297—Continued

Physical Examination

76. Do the other children at home and in school think that
you are stronger than they? ... *yes*
77. Does your family think there is anything the matter with
your health now? *No*

Jacob Rubenstein

Psychological Examination

13. In what grade are you at school? *5th*
14. (a) Have you ever repeated a grade? *3*
- (b) Have you ever skipped a grade? *no*
15. Are you a good student? *yes - in most cards*
16. Is your best subject arithmetic? *+*
- spelling?
- reading?
- geography?
- history?
- manual training?
- cooking?
- sewing?
17. Is your worst subject arithmetic?
- spelling?
- reading?
- geography?
- history?
- manual training?
- cooking?
- sewing?
18. (a) Is your deportment good? *yes*
- (b) Is your deportment poor? *once*
19. (a) Do your classmates like you? *1) NO 2) When I play basketball I am the best player in the room.*
- (b) Do they "pick on you"? *yes*
20. Does your teacher like you? *NO*
21. Are you ever truant? *yes*
22. Do you get to school on time? *no*
23. (a) Do you work after school? *Once worked after sch. (2 days)*
- (b) Do you play after school? *yes*
24. Are you fond of reading books of adventure? *like to but can't*
- novels? *yes*
- fairy tales? *books*

Psychological Examination

25. Have you any hobbies? *Baseball*
26. Have you any nicknames? *Jack*
27. Do you know what you want to be when you grow up? *I don't know*
28. (a) Is that because you really want to do this most? *The little to*
(b) Is that because you think you ought to do this? *just*
29. How does your work compare with that of others -
Is it better? *just as*
Is it worse? *well is some*
30. Are you being paid what you are worth?
31. Did you work steadily last year?
32. Did you have more than one job last year?
(Example) How many jobs?
33. (a) Have you gone backward since you started to work?
(b) Have you remained stationary since you started to work? ...
(c) Have you gone forward since you started to work?
34. Is there anything that you can do better than other people? *Write*
35. Do you excel in athletics? *No* *Swimming*
36. Do you excel in music? *Not much*
37. Do you excel in dancing? *Not so good*
38. Are you a good actor? *No*
39. Can you stand pain? *Yes*
40. Is there any reason why you are not able to do what others do? *Don't study (spelling)*
41. Is there anything which is very hard for you to do? *History & spell*
42. Have you ever been in trouble? *Caught when I burned school*
43. Have you a good memory? *No*
44. Do you easily get restless? *Yes - sleep in school*

Psychological Examination

93. Does your teacher think you are a good student?..... *Good*
94. Does your teacher think your best subject is arithmetic?.....
 spelling?.....
 reading?.....
 geography?.....
 history?.....
 manual training?.....
 cooking?.....
 sewing?.....
95. Does your teacher think your worst subject is arithmetic?.....
 spelling?.....
 reading?.....
 geography?.....
 history?.....
 manual training?.....
 cooking?.....
 sewing?.....
96. (a) Does your teacher think your deportment is good?..... *Yes*
 (b) Does your teacher think your deportment is poor?.....
97. How does your employer think your work compares with others --
 average?.....
 better?.....
 worse?.....
98. (a) Does your employer think you have gone forward?.....
 (b) Does your employer think you have remained stationary?.....
 (c) Does your employer think you have gone backward?.....
99. Is there anything that your family and friends think you fail
 to do as well as other people?..... *No*
100. (a) What do you consider the chief trouble in your present
 situation?..... *Harsh rules, no work*
 (b) *Bicycle*

 (b) What do you consider the remedy?..... *Being good -*
 *Obey parents*

INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH

NUMBER

NAME

Robert R. Rosten

1/25/23

Wheatland, Virginia

Since he has not been in the house, I have not seen much.

He is not in the house, I have not seen much.

He is not in the house, I have not seen much.

He is not in the house, I have not seen much.

He is not in the house, I have not seen much.

He is not in the house, I have not seen much.

He is not in the house, I have not seen much.

H

March 9, 1923

4376

Miss Deutch
Jewish Social Service Bureau
1940 Selden Street
Chicago, Illinois

RE: Jacob Rubenstein

Dear Madam:

In your last conference with Dr. Sherman, regarding this boy, the conclusion reached was that the mother's mentality and general personality were such that it was impossible for her to adequately give this boy the right kind of training and supervision.

In our last conversation with the boy it was noticed that he felt that the mother was inferior and that he, therefore, did not have to abide by her rules.

Placement in a home, where intelligent supervision and discipline can be given him will in all probability improve his present behavior and his future conduct.

Yours very truly,

Director, Institute
for Juvenile Research

MS*2J

30

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1297—Continued

Jewish Social Service Bureau
of Chicago

(FORMERLY BUREAU OF PERSONAL SERVICE AND RELAY DEPT. OF JEWISH AND SOCIETY)
1800 SELDEN STREET
TELEPHONE WEST 4900

M. J. KARPP, SUPERINTENDENT

CHICAGO, ILL.

PLEASE REFER REPLY
TO ATTENTION OF District 31

March 9, 1923.

Re: Jacob Rubenstein
3647 Roosevelt Rd.

Dr. Herman J. Adler,
Institute for Juvenile Research,
721 S. Wood St.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Adler:

On January 26th Jacob was examined at the Institute, but up to the present time we have received no report from you though we have telephoned you several times. We have referred Jacob to the Jewish Home Finding Society for placement and before they can arrange for this it will be necessary for them to have your report. Will you be good enough to let us have it at an early date.

Very truly yours,

JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU

Lucas C. C. C.
DISTRICT SUPERVISOR

ED:CA

31

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1297—Continued

Date December 18, 1963Date 12/20/63

1

Mr. GILES MILLER, 3415 Westminister, University Park, Texas, residence 3416 St. John's Drive, Highland Park, Texas, furnished the following information:

In approximately the fall of 1959, he met JACK RUBY through a former business associate of his, MILLER, J. D. "JACK" SCHATZ.

He advised SCHATZ told him that RUBY was a friend of his who he wanted MILLER to meet. He said he and SCHATZ went to the Sovereign Club and while there, in conversation with SCHATZ, he recalls RUBY saying that he had been exiled from Chicago and although he wanted to go to California, he had been directed to come to Dallas.

MILLER advised he did not pay too much attention to the foregoing conversation as RUBY impressed him as a "typical Chicagoan".

He said subsequent to the meeting with RUBY, he received a membership card to the Sovereign Club and thereafter, visited the club on six or seven occasions, the last time being in April or May of 1960. He said he only recalls seeing RUBY in the club on three or four of these occasions.

MILLER advised RUBY appeared to be trying desperately to get people with money, or influence to join his club.

MILLER advised he recalls seeing BLACKIE SHERROD, a sports writer with one of the Dallas newspapers at the Sovereign Club on one occasion.

MILLER advised he does not recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD with RUBY or at the Sovereign Club.

1

ARTHUR DOUGLAS COHEN, permanent residence 10450 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, part owner of Douglas Furniture Corporation, 1920 East Maple, El Segundo, California, was interviewed in his hotel room at the Reef Hotel, Honolulu, where he is currently vacationing.

COHEN advised that he was in the furniture business in Chicago, Illinois, for many years up to November, 1951, when he moved to Los Angeles, California. At a time, best recalled as sometime between 1938 and 1945 and extending over a period of five to ten years (he was unable to fix this period more accurately), COHEN was acquainted with SPARKY RUBENSTEIN, then age thirty, who has since been identified by him through newspaper photographs as identical with JACK LEON RUBY. COHEN first met RUBENSTEIN as a customer in the same barbershop which both regularly patronized at the corner of Lawndale and 12th Streets in Chicago. The two barbers in that shop, HARRY GELBART and HARRY STURNER, were well acquainted with RUBENSTEIN in those days and are believed to know his closer friends in that period.

The barbershop was frequented largely by persons active in sports and had a long line of regular customers. Through this contact and frequent contacts through the five to ten years, COHEN came to know RUBENSTEIN as only a casual acquaintance and had no separate social contacts except on occasion having a drink together in a nearby cocktail lounge. COHEN emphasized that RUBENSTEIN only had soft drinks on these occasions and was never known to either drink, smoke, or curse. He apparently resided with his family somewhere on Independence Boulevard near Harrison Street section in the so-called Eastside of Chicago, while COHEN resided about one mile distant on the "Westside." COHEN never had occasion to visit RUBENSTEIN's home nor meet members of his family.

The two barbers are both presently in business and residing in the Beverly Hills, California area. HARRY GELBART who is considered the "Number One Barber in Beverly Hills," operates the Rothschild Barbershop on Beverly Drive, while HARRY STURNER is associated with either the Beverly Hilton Barbershop

120

on 12/17/63 at University Park, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agents JAMES J. WARD & ROBERT E. BASHAM/in Date dictated 12/17/63

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12/19/63 at Honolulu, Hawaii File # HN 44-36
by SA J. STERLING ADAMS/mbd Date dictated 12/19/63

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or Comb and Shears Barbershop, both located in the Beverly Hilton Hotel or in the latter-named shop at its Beverly Drive location.

COHEN recalled that RUBENSTEIN left Chicago ahead of his own departure prior to 1951, approximately 1948, and at the time indicated he was going to Dallas, Texas, to run a bar for an older sister.

During this period in Chicago, RUBENSTEIN was never known to be regularly employed but was like some other younger men who frequented the above barbershop, a so-called "hustler," buying various merchandise items such as watches at special prices and reselling at discount prices. He was described as good looking, dapper, clean-cut, a person of very good manners, and very gentlemanly with women on the few occasions COHEN observed him in female company.

Specifically, COHEN was never aware of any association by RUBENSTEIN with any known or suspected hoodlum elements nor was he ever suspected of any un-American sympathies or affiliations with any suspected leftist or extreme rightist groups.

COHEN never attended the same school with RUBENSTEIN since they resided in different neighborhoods, and they did not meet until after RUBENSTEIN was out of school. COHEN believes that at one time RUBENSTEIN aspired to being a prize fighter, but he was never known to have entered into training. RUBENSTEIN could suggest no close acquaintances or friends of RUBENSTEIN pointing out that his only known associates were others patronizing the barbershop, but he believed that the two barbers, above, could provide further information on RUBENSTEIN's closer associates in that period.

Following his last contact with RUBENSTEIN in Chicago about 1948, COHEN had never seen or heard about him until the news story broke regarding his shooting of OSWALD.

COHEN recalled that one AL GOLDEN, an employee of the Westube Corporation at 10450 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles,

in discussing this case, commented that he and RUBY had been kids together in Chicago; at one time got in a fight, and RUBY had "beat the hell out of him." COHEN pointed out that GOLDEN and RUBY were apparently from the same neighborhood although he had not known GOLDEN during the period he, COHEN, resided in Chicago.

In reading of the OSWALD slaying, COHEN had the feeling that this act by RUBY was completely out of character since, in his opinion, he had always been a "gentleman's gentleman." He added that RUBY was always a good talker and a person of very affable nature with lots of personality and one who made friends very easily, so it was understandable that he could have ingratiated himself with members of the Dallas Police Department.

COHEN advised that he has never had cause to believe RUBY was emotionally unstable or had any psychiatric problems during the period he knew him in Chicago, but he recalled that one occasion when they were talking together in the Glass Hat Cocktail Lounge, Chicago, with RUBY having a soft drink, they were discussing the fighter JOE LOUIS, and RUBY made a serious remark that he could hit harder than LOUIS. From the odd look on RUBY's face, COHEN chose to walk away and leave him since he felt that RUBY might even seek to prove his point, and he did not want to chance a disturbance. This was the only instance when he considered RUBY reflected an unstable temperament.

15

No

Date 12/17/63

PAUL R. JONES, 1120 Graylynn Drive, Vestavia Hills, Alabama, advised he first met JACK RUBY at the Congress Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, about early Fall of 1946, as best he could recall. RUBY was residing at the Congress Hotel and the reason for JONES being in Chicago was to discuss the slot machine and policy business with PAUL LABRIOLLA and JIMMIE WEINBERG, both now deceased. JONES was walking in company of PAUL LABRIOLLA and JIMMIE WEINBERG in the lobby of the Congress Hotel and they ran into JACK RUBY. JACK RUBY's sister, EVA GRANT, had arranged the meeting between JONES, LABRIOLLA and WEINBERG. RUBY some time later moved to Dallas Texas, because his sister, EVA GRANT, had become involved with a phony chiropractor and he (JONES) knew that she was about to be taken. He so advised RUBY and thereafter became friendly with him.

He said he had no direct business dealing with RUBY; however, he had been in contact with RUBY on a friendly basis on numerous occasions and considered RUBY to be an "acquaintance" rather than a friend. He described RUBY as being a "physical fitness bug, a dapper dresser and a ladies' man". RUBY, in his estimation, was capable of doing anything to accomplish what he set out to do, including shooting OSWALD or the President. He said he was acquainted with HYMIE RUBENSTEIN, brother of JACK RUBY.

JACK RUBY, according to JONES, must have been paying off the police department in Dallas, Texas, otherwise he could not have operated his businesses nor been permitted to put on the "raw shows" that he did. He based this opinion on his own activities in having had to pay off in order to operate in Dallas. JONES saw RUBY about ten days prior to the assassination of the President at Dallas. He saw him at the "Carousel Club and asked RUBY how he was getting along. RUBY replied he was not doing any good and said "his competitors had become his enemies." He asked RUBY if he could help and RUBY replied that he got himself into the situation and that he had to get himself out. JONES did not know what RUBY meant by this statement and assumed it

involved some problem regarding the night club business.

JONES stated he has known Captain FRITZ, Dallas Police Department, for 30 years and Police Chief CURRY for a number of years. He does not believe CURRY has ability or ability to do the job and that if Captain FRITZ had been handling the OSWALD arrest with complete authority, OSWALD would not have been killed. He said he does not know how RUBY was allowed to be in the police department and reiterated the opinion RUBY must have been paying off someone in the police department.

He said he is not aware of any of RUBY's activities other than those in the Dallas area.

He had never heard of OSWALD prior to the assassination of the President and had no knowledge of any relationship whatsoever between RUBY and OSWALD.

The following descriptive and background data concerning JONES was obtained during this interview:

Name	PAUL ROWLAND JONES
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	August 23, 1909, Pittsburgh, Kansas
Height	5' 10"
Weight	180 pounds
Hair	Gray-white
Eyes	Blue
Build	Medium
Marital status	Married; two children son - PAUL G. JONES, Captain, U. S. Army, resides Silver Springs, Maryland daughter - Mrs. PATTY ARCHER New Brunswick, New Jersey
Employment	VULCAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY Cleveland, Ohio
Soc. Sec. No.	511-18-6049

50

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1300—Continued

On 12/14/63 at Birmingham, Alabama File # BH 44-1110
DL 44-1639
by SA J. RICHARD MILLER &
SA RALPH N. BUTLER:rvn Date dictated 12/17/63

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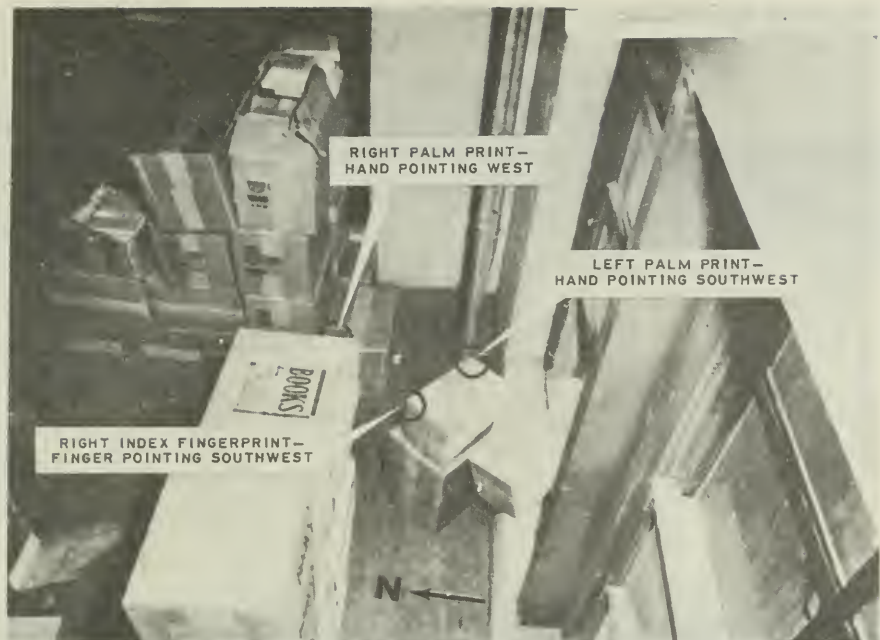
49

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1300

Address 1120 Graylynn Drive
Vestavia Hills
Birmingham, Alabama

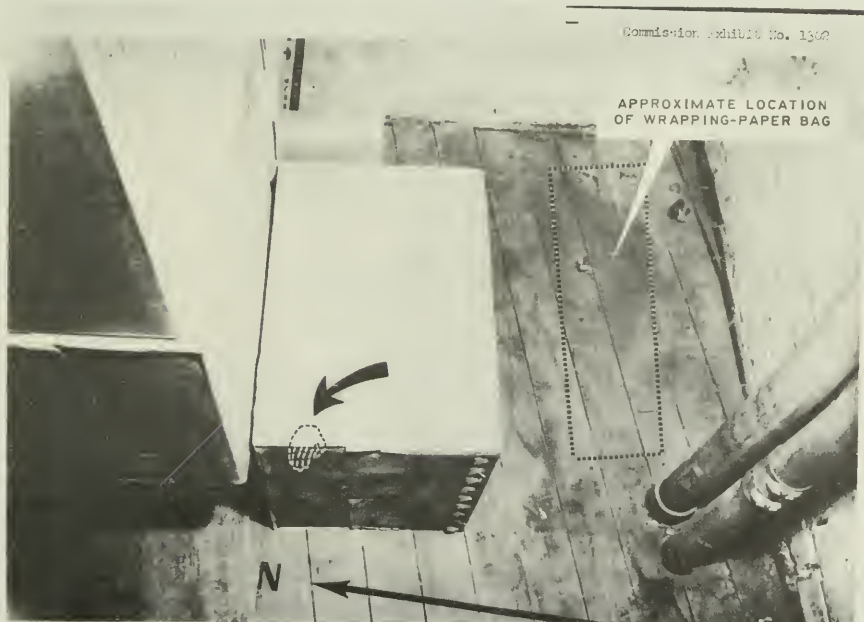
51

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1300—Continued



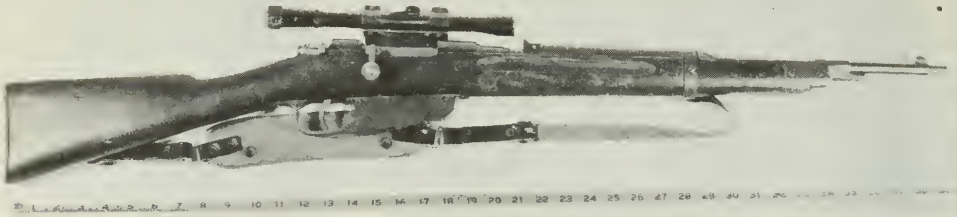
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SIXTH FLOOR SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF CARTONS SHORTLY AFTER SHOTS WERE FIRED.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1301

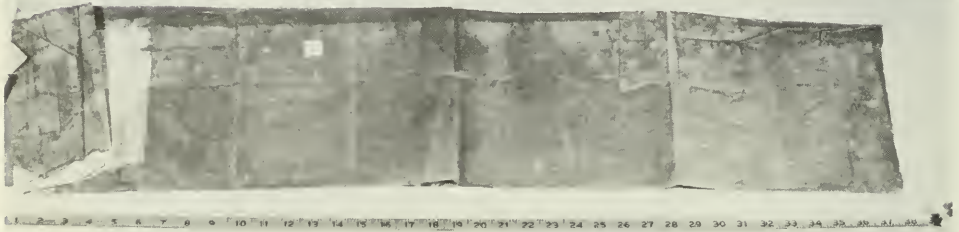


APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF WRAPPING-PAPER BAG AND LOCATION OF PALM PRINT ON CARTON NEAR WINDOW IN SOUTHEAST CORNER. (HAND POSITION SHOWN BY DOTTED LINE ON BOX)

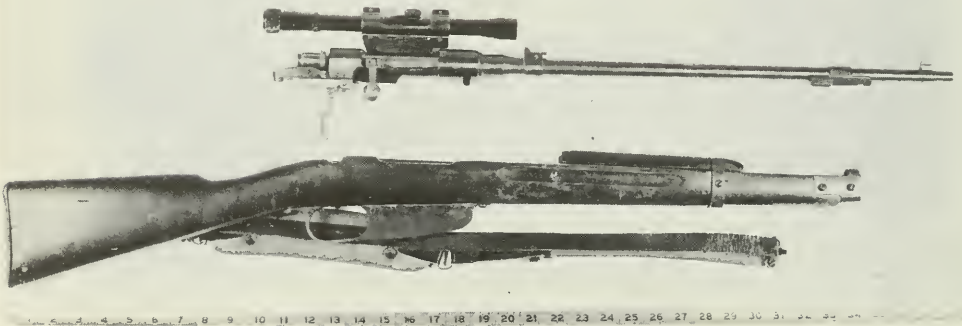
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1302



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1303

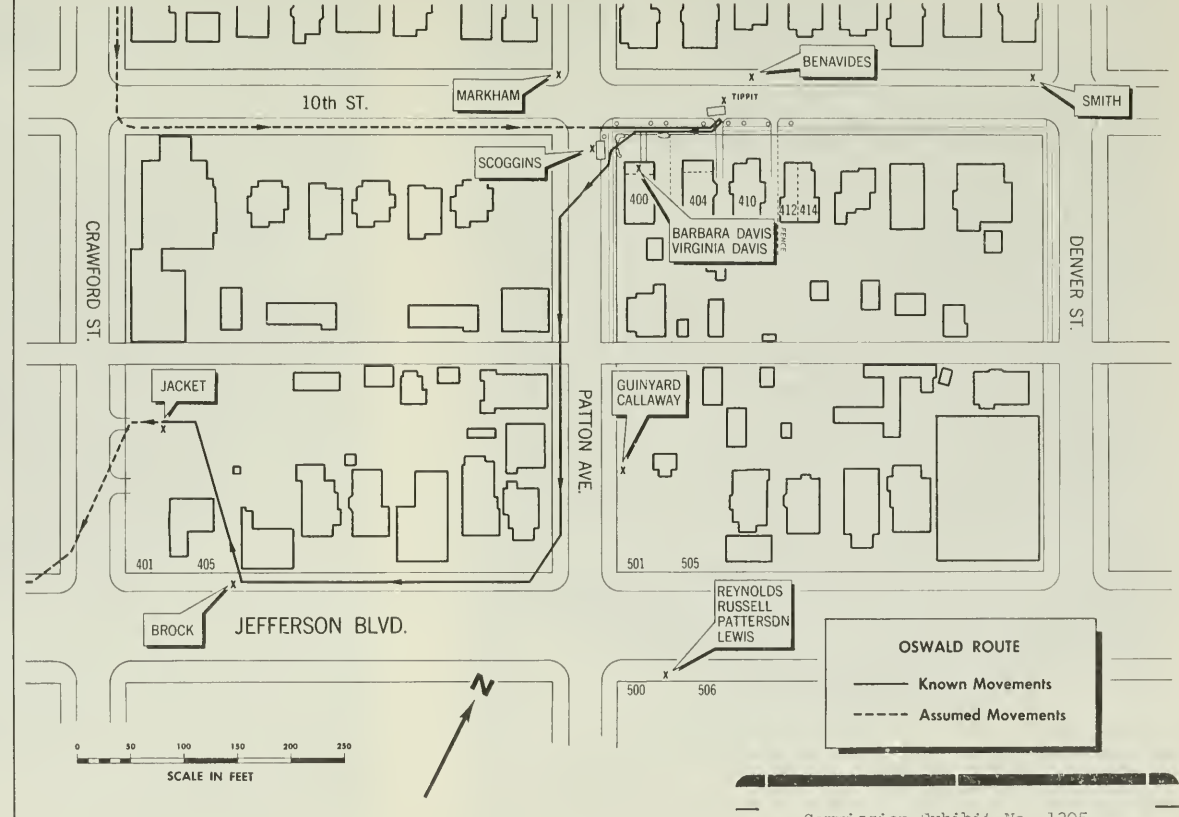


COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1304



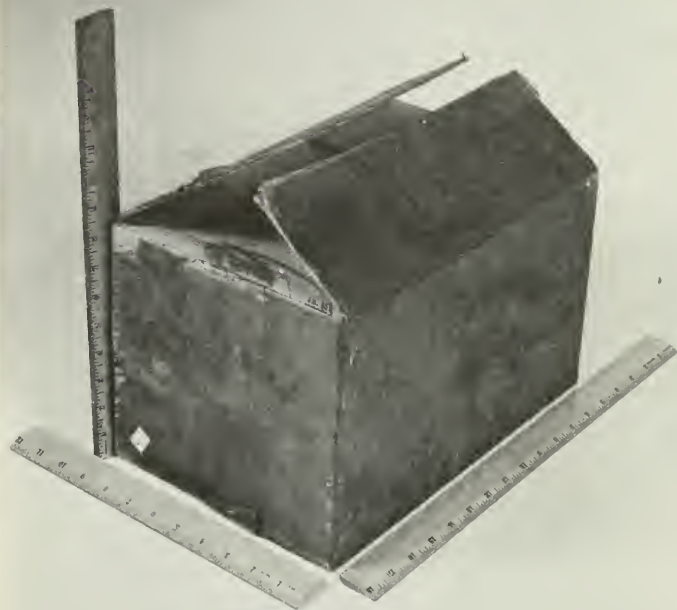
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1304—Continued

LOCATION OF EYEWITNESSES TO THE MOVEMENTS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE VICINITY OF THE TIPPIT KILLING



Commission Exhibit No. 1305

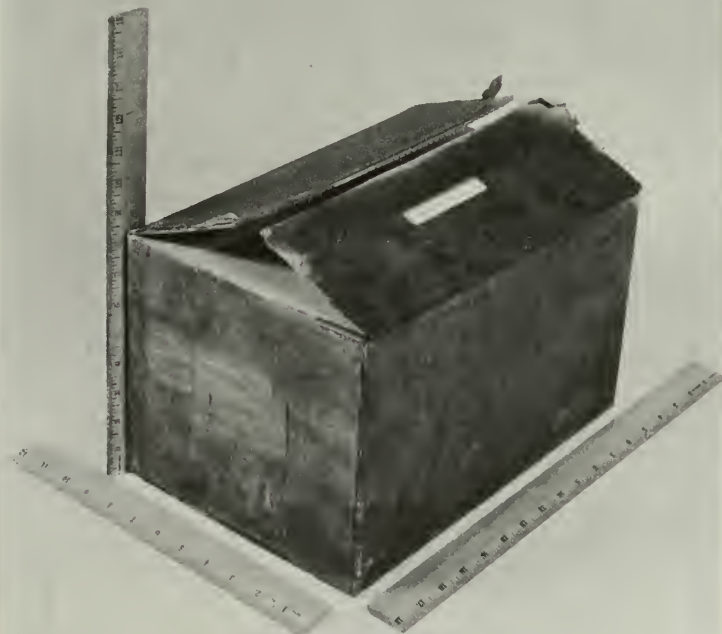
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1305



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
641



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
648



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
653

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1308



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
654

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1309



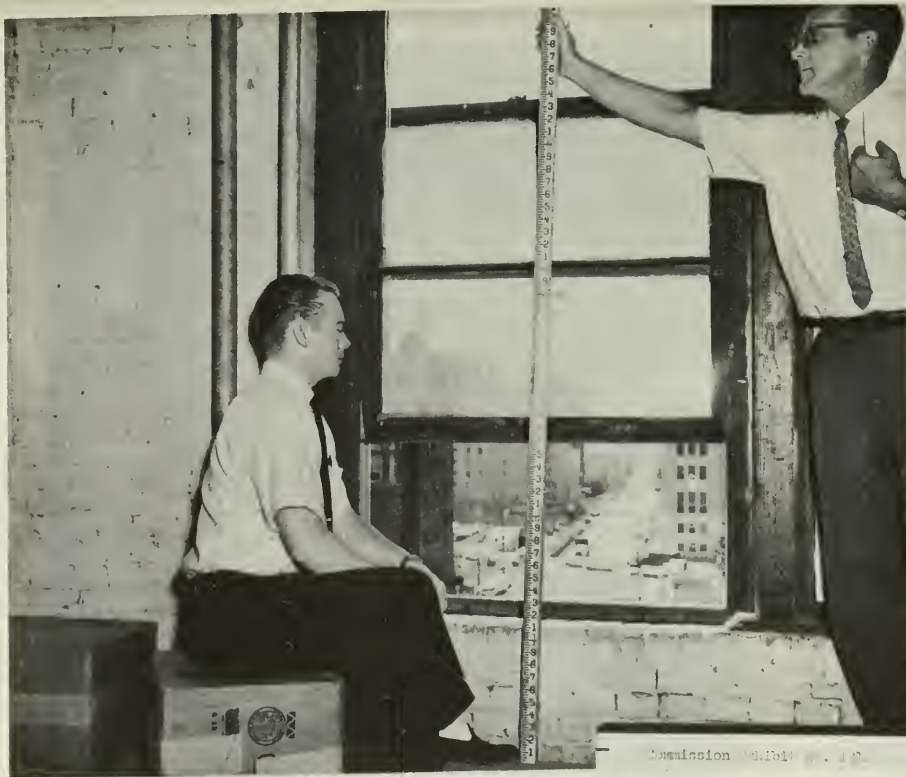
Commission Exhibit No. 1310

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1310

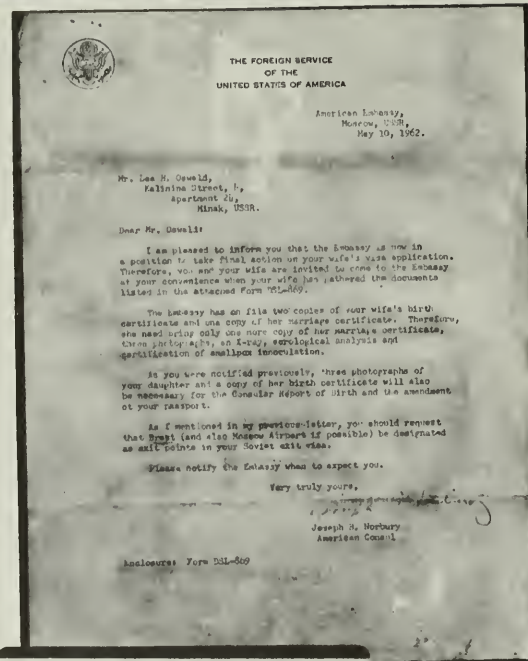
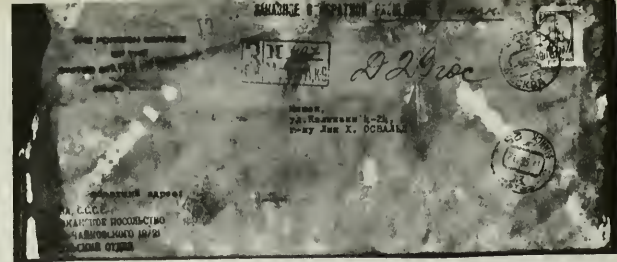


Commission Exhibit No. 1311

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1311



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1312



— Commission Exhibit No. 1313 —

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1313

Директору Минского
Радио-завода
от секретаря
цеха. Л. К. Освальд
Замовление Задвижение

Прошу меня уволить с работы
с 8/12/62.

Ввиду везда.

Л. К. Освальд
8/12/62.

Прошу уволить меня с
работы с 18/12-62; ввиду
везда.

Л. К. Освальд

151

Commission Exhibit No. 1314

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item #151

One page note from OSWALD to Director of the Minsk Radio Factory dated 5-18-62. Apparently a rough draft.

Director of the Minsk
Radio Factory
From the Locksmith
of the Experimental Shop
- Lee H. Oswald

Announcement

I ask to be discharged from work starting 5-18-62. I will
be leaving.

/s/ Lee H. Oswald
5-18-62

I ask to be discharged from work starting 5-18-62. I will
be leaving.

/s/ L. H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1314—Continued

March 27.

Dear Mother

In the last few days I have recived 5 letters from you dated Feb. 25 clippings and Mar 1st also in one letter some more clippings thanks alot for them

Im glad you know about the baby also.

They seemed to write alot about me in the paper's, Rob talked too much, but I'm gl to see you supported me in kyour own way.

I had written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in Jan. 1962 I got a reply yesterday from som General telling me about t reversal of my honourable discharge into an undisireab one.

we should be in the States in May at the latest the Embassy has agreeded to loan me \$500.00 for the trip, and also they excepted my own affidavit of support so yours wont be nescesary after all, however dont try to get that business man friend of your's to cancel his affidavit, it may come in handy some day.

as you say my trip here would make a good story about me. I've allready thought about that for quite awhile now, in fact, I've allready made 50 pages of longhand notes on the subject.

All is well with Marina and the baby, her lenght at birth was 50 centametres (I don't know howmany inches that is but everything is normal, right down to June's little fingernails

I don't think well be at this address much longer so it is not advisable for you to write here.

The reason for the delay in some letters and the speed in others is because of the Russian censor who reads all letters.

I was not aware you sent other letters, to me in the Hotel when I lived in Moscow as I left there for Minsk after I wrote that letter.

I cannot say where we shall go at first probably directly to Vernon.

Love xxx

Lee

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1315—Continued

422

422

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1315--Continued

April

Dear Mother,

Well as you see we still have not gotten off yet. the holdup is from the Embassy which is apparantly trying to get us money from other source's than itself for our tickets to the U. S. probably they'll approach you for money again. dont pay any attention to them.

June is getting big now allready $2\frac{1}{2}$ months old.

She's real cute. I know you'll like her.

Who is Mr. Phillips? Since you work at a new place now, do you still have contact with him?

who will the elections for governor be in Texas?

Do you get any word from Pic?

Write soon.

love

Lee

Oct. 22/

Dear Mother,

Long to know how you are
but I thought sometimes might have
come up but will still waiting.

I received your letter, and
on the 19th thanks for the thought.

It'll be glad to get you in 3
you and in the future you will
include some picture in it. I hope
Marian also if you sometimes it

Marian's maiden name was
Mrs. Prooskavsky, her aunt and an
address in March is

Minsk

2nd Kalinin St. 42,

APT 20

PROOSKAVSKY

They don't speak any English, but
she is a very Colonel, and
to note is,

Long to know how you are
Long to know how you are

believe that if I want to, I will
not want it.

For my birthday Marian sent
me a gold and silver cup with the
inscription "to my Mother" on his birthday 1934. I'm very nice
don't want to be, Marian is on her
doctor now, she is working it
with her aunt in the city of
"Khar'kov" about 600 miles from East
of here. She just came in and
taking a copy of a letter and the
house work.

We don't speak it, I will
should go to a new environment
in the winter, I hope comes back
in a few weeks days on 29th of
October, her aunt's address
in the city of "Khar'kov"

NEZO TROCHIMEN

House 15, APT. 7

NIKOLAIPOVICH P.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1315-Continued

Marian unfortunately, doesn't speak
an English but all, I would like
to, she can, and she brought some
books of ... on the subject
but for now she doesn't want to
learn, she speaks little Polish
already, (she learned in grammar
school), and she doesn't want to
study another language for now,
she really does not have the time
you know, what with her working
from 10-5 and she wants to have fun
but it doesn't matter for now.
Well, that's about all for now.

I'll try to write more often.
Love
Lia

P.S.

Did you write any
letters with some
pictures of Marian in
it?

1000 1000

Page 982

U.S.S.R.
Khar'kov, Dniepro
1908 English Lit.

Sept. 3
Mrs. M. Smol

1000 1000



MINSK

422

1000 1000

Minsk
2nd Kalinin St.
42, Apt. 20
C. S. Prooskavsky

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1315-Continued

Oct. 22

Dear Mother,

Sorry to take so long to write but I thought sometime might have come up but we're still waiting.

I recieved your birthday card on the 14th thanks for the thought.

I'll be glad to get any books you send in the future you might include some fashion magizins for Marina also if you remember it.

Marinas maiden name was Pr Provsakava, her aunt and uncl address in Minsk is

Minsk
Ut. Kalirina 42,
Apt 20
Proocakoria

they don't speek any english, howe her uncle is a army colonel, soo to retire.

You needen't worry about my losing american citizenship I only do that if I want too, and I don't want too.

For my birthday Marina sent me a gold and silver cup with the insipition "to my Dear Husband on his birthday 18/8/61" very nice don't you think, Marina is on her vaction now, she is spending it with her aunt in the city of "KHRANOV" about 600 miles South-East of here. Shes just relaxing and taking it easy from work and the house work.

We both agreeded that she should go to a new enviroment on her vaction, but she comes back in a few more days on the 29th of October. Her aunt Palina's address is the city of "KHAPKOV"

VEZO TREENKLERA
HOUSE 5, APT. 7
MIKHAILOVICH, P.

Marina, unfortionily, doesnt speak any English at all, I would like her to learn, and I've bought some books for her on the subject but for now she doesnt want to learn, she speaks a little French allready, she learned in grammer school), and she doesnt want to study another lanuguge for now, she really does not have the time you know, what with her working from 10-5 and then the house-work but it doesnt matter for now.

Well, thats about all for now.

I'll try to write more often.

Love,
Lee

P.S.

Did you recive my letter with some pictures of Minsk in it??

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1315—Continued



CPH: 45:

- P 1: A Leningrad monument.
- P 2: Inside subway building at Leningrad.
- P 3: Court's palace, Leningrad.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1316



- P 1: Court's palace, Leningrad.
- P 2: Unknown building in unknown city.
- P 3: Court's palace, Leningrad.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1317

1/24/64

2

Extract of information in the Social Security Administration files concerning Jack Ruby, Account No. 359-10-5891 ^{1/}

On October 4, 1937, Jack Rubenstein applied for a social security account number, alleging the following:

Address: 624 South Independence, Chicago, Illinois

Employer: Scrap Iron and Junk Union
188 West Randolph
Chicago, Illinois

Date of birth: March 25, 1911, in Chicago, Illinois.

Parents' names: Joseph Rubenstein and Fanny Turek

First date employed
after 11/24/36: September 1, 1937

On November 3, 1955, he changed his name in our records to Jack Ruby giving his address as 3927 Cole Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He showed his mother's maiden name as Fanny Rutland. He indicated that he was unemployed.

Mr. Ruby's earnings record shows the following:

Year	Quarter(s)	Employer
1937	1st	No earnings reported
	2d	No earnings reported
	3d	No earnings reported
	4th	Scrap Iron and Junk Handler Union Local 20467 3159 West Roosevelt Road Chicago, Illinois

Year	Quarter(s)	Employer
1938	All	Scrap Iron and Junk Handler Union Local 20467 3159 West Roosevelt Road Chicago, Illinois
1939	All	Scrap Iron and Junk Handler Union Local 20467 3159 West Roosevelt Road Chicago, Illinois
1940	1st	Scrap Iron and Junk Handler Union Local 20467 3159 West Roosevelt Road Chicago, Illinois

No earnings were reported to Mr. Ruby's account from the second quarter of 1940 through 1955. For each of the years 1956 through 1960, Mr. Ruby reported self-employment income in the business of "Dance Hall" showing his business address as: 4727 Homer Street, Dallas, Texas.

No earnings were reported to Mr. Ruby's account in 1961 or in the first three quarters of 1962. In the fourth quarter of 1962, and in the first two quarters of 1963, he was reported as an employee of S & R Inc., Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce, Dallas, Texas. We do not have any report subsequent to the second quarter of 1963.

Mr. Ruby is shown in our files as the owner, at different times, of three businesses. Information about these businesses follows:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1318—Continued

^{1/} Disclosure of information authorized pursuant to Section 401.1 of Regulation No. 1 of the Social Security Administration (Part 401, Chapter 3, Title 20, Code of Federal Regulations) to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Silver Spur
1717 South Eryay
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Ruby/in applying for an employer identification number alleged he purchased this business, a night club, on October 2, 1948. The previous owner was shown as Clayton Bolt. Mr. Ruby reported wages for employees of this business from the fourth quarter of 1948 through the second quarter of 1952, and alleged the business was sold to Martin Gimple on July 1, 1952.

Ervay Theatre
1709 South Ervay
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Ruby reported as the owner of this business for the third and fourth quarters of 1953 only. He used the employer identification number which had been assigned to him when he purchased the Silver Spur.

Club Vegas
3508 Oak Lawn
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Ruby first reported wages for employees of the Club Vegas for the first quarter of 1956. These reports have continued through the second quarter of 1963. At various times, the address of the Club has been shown as 3505 Oak Lawn, 3503 Oak Lawn, and 1220 Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas.

The names of the employees who are reported to have worked in each of the above employments are available if such information is essential.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1318—Continued

Date December 9, 1963

DANIEL N. SLOAN, 5090 West Gladys Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who operates a fruit stand at Roosevelt Road and Spaulding Avenue in Chicago, advised that he has known JACK RUBY and his family all of his life and knew JACK quite well during the 1930's. He himself was in the Army from 1939 to 1945, during which period he had no contact with JACK except on one occasion in about 1941 when JACK and his brother EARL were in Seattle, Washington, reason unknown, and they came to visit him in camp at Bremerton, Washington. He recalled that on that occasion JACK and EARL took him out on the town and treated him royally. He did not believe that either JACK or EARL were in military service at that time.

He remembered JACK as a good-hearted fellow who always favored the underdog and would not stand for anyone taking advantage of any person. He further recalled JACK was very patriotic and would not put up with anyone who said anything against the uniform of this country or the country itself. He further described JACK as "a coo coo mut" on patriotism and recalled that there was a hall in the vicinity of Western Avenue and Roosevelt Road in Chicago where the German American Bund held meetings about the time HITLER came to power in Germany. JACK RUBY used to take part in raids on these meetings with other young men from the neighborhood in an effort to break up the meetings. SLOAN stated that JACK RUBY was not a violent person, but rather one who believed in "righteousness." He knows of no trouble with the police in which JACK was ever involved and he was asked if he ever heard of JACK being involved in a rape charge. He replied, "Don't you believe it, JACK would not do such a thing." SLOAN stated he could not say a bad word about JACK RUBY and always considered him a friend.

On 12/6/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645
by SA LOUIS S. CRAIG/bll Date dictated 12/6/63
DL 44-1639

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1319

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

1

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Mrs. BERNADINE COLEMAN, Maple Manor Hotel, 65 West Maple, advised an Agent of the Chicago Office, on November 26, 1963, she was married to HARRY RUBENSTEIN from 1942 - 1960 and lived at the above address. She described HARRY RUBENSTEIN as a white male, age 68, 5'11", 180 lbs., dark hair, brown eyes, Catholic religion. He came to Chicago from Seattle, Washington, in 1927 and managed the Olympic Hotel, Chicago, 1927 - 1945.

HARRY RUBENSTEIN got into trouble in 1945 when he killed a bartender in his club, but was later exonerated. He next owned the Hollywood Show Lounge, Randolph Street, Chicago, from 1946 to 1960. He also owned the Randcraft Hotel, which has been demolished.

She stated positively HARRY RUBENSTEIN is no relation to JACK RUBY. She had never heard the name JACK RUBY before. She advised the names JACK RUBY and JACK RUBENSTEIN were never mentioned by anyone to them when they were in the business of operating night clubs. She recalls she once bought some tickets to the play "Oklahoma" through a ticket scalper named "SPARKY" approximately right after World War II, but never saw the man.

She denied HARRY was a close friend of the hoodlum element in Chicago, although she stated anyone in this business would have to associate with some. She would furnish no further details in this regard.

She stated HARRY's present address is unknown to her and he is believed to be clerking in some cheap hotel, Chicago, and broke. They no longer associate together. She stated she is attempting to contact HARRY RUBENSTEIN through mutual friends to set up interview.

DL 44-1639/cv

The following investigation was conducted in Chicago, Illinois, November 24, 1963:

NATE ZUCKERMAN, bartender at the "Front Page", a Chicago tavern owned by JAMES ALLEGRETTI, advised SA AUGUST C. KEMPF that he has known numerous members of the Chicago criminal element for the past twenty years but does not recall JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN. ZUCKERMAN stated that the only RUBENSTEIN he knew was HARRY RUBENSTEIN, the former owner of the Olympic Hotel.

IRVING "BUZZY" RIFKIN, Manager, "Le Bistro", a near northside Chicago night club, advised SA JOHN R. BASSETT that he was a good friend of JACK "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN. He stated that RUBENSTEIN had attended Marshall High School in Chicago many years ago at which time RIFKIN first made his acquaintance. According to RIFKIN, RUBENSTEIN was not connected with the criminal element in Chicago and made his living while in this city by the purchase and sale of low cost merchandise.

RIFKIN advised that RUBENSTEIN was a good friend of ART WAYNE, a singer whom he believed might reside in Hollywood, California. Another close friend of RUBENSTEIN was one YUDIE (phonetic) JACOBS, a small-time entertainer whose whereabouts is unknown to RIFKIN.

RIFKIN advised that a few years ago RUBENSTEIN came to Chicago accompanied by a young Negro boy seven or eight years old for whom RUBENSTEIN was acting as a manager. RIFKIN stated that the young Negro boy made a television appearance on some show, the identity of which he could not recall.

RIFKIN indicated that he had not seen RUBENSTEIN for the past two or three years, but frequently hears from him. He stated that he has frequently referred female friends, who are visiting Dallas, to RUBENSTEIN, and RUBENSTEIN occasionally refers girls to RIFKIN when they visit Chicago from the Dallas area.

Lt. HARRY SMITH, Chicago Police Department, advised SA JOHN R. BASSETT that he recalled "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN as having preceded him by a few years at Marshall High School. He stated that as long as he had known RUBENSTEIN, the latter was completely "legitimate" and had no known criminal connections.

4 FRANK KIERNAN, Special Assistant, United States Attorney, Chicago, advised the Chicago Office of the following information:

He had received on that date from JACK WILNER, a crime reporter on the Chicago Daily News, information that WILNER indicated he had received from his "syndicate sources" information reflecting that JACK RUBY in the mid 1930's, was associated with JOE KRASNOW and LOU SIMON, the latter being presently in Las Vegas, Nevada. WILNER

257

258

DL 44-1639/cv

2

had been given to understand that RUEY, KRASNOW and SIMON had been involved in a "bookmaking" arrest in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, between 1933 and 1935. Following this arrest, RUEY returned to Chicago and according to WILNER's source was arrested with one SAMMY MENOSH on charges of "confidence games".

Mr. KIERNAN also furnished the following information received from JACK WILNER, above:

WILNER stated his "syndicate sources" reflect RUEY was reportedly involved in 1947 with NICK ST. JOHN, PAUL LAERIOLO, MARCUS LIPSKY and PAUL RONALD JONES, in effort to take over gambling in the Dallas, Texas area. Also involved allegedly were STEVE OUTHRIE, Sheriff of the county, and one GEORGE BUTLER. WILNER advised information on this situation appeared in the KEFAUVER hearings in 1950 and that several individuals were convicted in Dallas in the above connection. (In connection with the above, one GEORGE BUTLER, Dallas Police Department, is known to have been an investigator for the late Senator KEFAUVER in connection with his investigation of criminal activities a number of years ago.)

The Chicago Office has advised that DAVID BYRON, General Manager, Automotive Products Division, Federated Industries, Antioch, Illinois, appeared on a television program of ALEX DRIER on the afternoon of November 24, 1963, indicating knowledge of RUEY.

BYRON on interview by Special Agents of the FBI stated he met RUEY as JACK RUBENSTEIN as a neighborhood acquaintance in the Humboldt Park area of Chicago and knew him casually from about 1928 to 1931. He did not know his family or employment. He stated after his, BYRON's, absence from the neighborhood and state he returned to Chicago and sometime during the period 1939 to 1942 recalled reading in Chicago newspapers which had accompanying photographs of RUBENSTEIN, known also to BYRON as "SPARKY", that RUBENSTEIN had been president of some "junk dealers' union" in Chicago and outsiders were trying to "muscle him out" of the union. A shooting occurred, and RUBENSTEIN was charged with killing a man. He was arrested, convicted and sentenced in Chicago on this charge and served in prison on a location unknown for "a little over a year".

259

DL 44-1639/cv

3

BYRON did not see RUBENSTEIN during this period in Chicago and understood he left Chicago about 1943 or 1944. In about 1946 when he intended a business trip to Dallas someone in Chicago suggested he look up JACK RUBENSTEIN who was said to be at the "Silver Spur" or "Golden Spur", South Ervay Street in Dallas. He did so and between 1946 and 1950 stopped in the "Silver Spur" on perhaps ten occasions.

In 1946, RUBENSTEIN told BYRON he had changed his name to JACK RUEY and asked BYRON not to tell anyone in Chicago of his whereabouts as he was "trying to live down" his Chicago background. He said RUEY mentioned that his sister, unnamed, owned the "Silver Spur". He said he never met relatives or business associates of RUEY in Dallas. He said he had no information that RUEY was involved with hoodlums in either Chicago or Dallas, that he had any form of subversive sympathies and that RUEY had no homosexual tendencies to his knowledge.

A check of records of the Chicago Police Department reflected one HARRY RUBENSTEIN, hotel owner, Chicago, was convicted of manslaughter in 1946, sentenced to one year probation.

Indices of the Chicago Office contains no information identifiable with LOU SIMON, JOSEPH KRASNOW, YUDIE JACOBS, ART WAYNE or SAMMY MENOSH.

JOHN ERMINO CAPONE, brother of ALFONSE CAPONE, (deceased), advised SA JOHN R. BASSETT on November 25, 1963, that he did not know JACK RUEY, also known as Jack Rubenstein, although he was generally acquainted with many of the "so called criminal element" in the Chicago area. CAPONE volunteered he was highly interested over the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to his trial for the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said he felt RUEY must have been insane or motivated by subversive groups. He added that if such was not the case and that if this killing had any criminal overtones, he would attempt to elicit this information from associates and advise SA BASSETT should such be the case.

260

DL 44-1639

Date 11/25/63

1

RESULTS OF SEARCHES OF THE PERSON,
AUTOMOBILE AND RESIDENCE OF JACK
L. RUBY

B. G. KING, Assistant Jailer, Dallas City Police Department, produced Property Envelope No. 3051, containing the property of JACK RUBY. His record disclosed RUBY had been searched by KENNETH HOAKE, Jailer, Dallas City Police Department on November 24, 1963 on the fourth floor of the Dallas City Police Department, which houses the jail. At the time of his search, the following items of personal property were removed from JACK RUBY:

- (1) A brown comb
- (2) A ball point pen, bearing brand name, wings inscribed JACK GRAY, Gulf Service, Batteries, tires, 2009 East Abrams, Arlington, Texas, CR 5-9372.
- (3) One ball point pen, brand name Unipec, Mt. Vernon, New York, inscribed Bank of Services and Trusts, 1115 Commerce Street, Dallas 2, Texas.
- (4) One ball point pen, brand name, Papermate.
- (5) 20 business cards advertising "The Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, your host, JACK RUBY.
- (6) Three photographs containing a sign bearing the following information:

Chief of Republic - impeach EARL WARREN for information, write Box 1754. Also on the photograph was a sign for quality Potter art metal studios, Architecture models, Garden Ornament, light fixtures, custom furniture, 2929 North Henderson at Exit 5.
- (7) A photograph of what appears to be the inside of a night club bearing sign "tonight audition night".
- (8) One 100 percent silk necktie.
- (9) One ring with three diamonds.

on 11/24/63, Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent KENNETH H. ALBERT & RICHARD T. BARRETT 11/24/63

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- 2
DL 44-1636 (10) One brass colored key, bearing number
Bill and the name National Key Company
- (11) One gold plated tie clasp
- (12) One silver tie clasp, bearing letters
"YCDBSOYA".
- (13) One key chain with an ornament, bearing
brand name "Trim Trio" containing a file, knife, screw
driver and bottle opener
- (14) One red colored ticket from the Globe
Ticket Company, in Dallas, #108410.
- (15) Two celluloid collar stays
- (16) One pair of black horn rimmed bi-focals
- (17) A bill from the Lone Star Gas Company,
Dallas, Texas for JACK RUBY, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street,
Dallas, Texas, due after December 5, 1963, showing credit
of \$7.56 on Account No. 314S1868240011
- (18) One diamond wrist watch, 14 carat gold,
brand name LeCoultre
- (19) One black leather melville belt made in
France.
- (20) \$2,015.33 in cash as follows:
9 \$100 bills; 30 \$10 dollars bills; 40 \$20
dollar bills, 2 \$5 bills, four \$1 bills, \$1.33 in change.
- (21) Three American Express Traveler's checks
in addition to the cash in the amount of \$20 each, payable
to and countersigned by SAMUEL B. BAKER, during the following
serial numbers: DA 49-990,257, 258, and 259.
- (22) A Western Union Telegram, date stamped
11:16 AM, November 24, 1963, Addressed to KAREN BENNETT,
Western Union, Ft. Worth, Texas for \$25 from JACK RUBY,
1313 1/2 Commerce Street.
- (23) A letter not dated addressed to Mr.
RUBY from an individual named SMOKIE concerning the
obtaining of a job in a night club.
- (24) A red leather address book containing the
following:

726

3
DL 44-1639

- Brother Bear HAL-1026
Enquire Shine, 1322 Commerce, RI 7-0643,
KATHLEEN, c/o Dr. PERLSTEIN, TA 1569
- RUSS KNIGHT, KLIF, RI 7-9319, or RI 7-0939, or
DA 1-0467
- PAULINE, WH 3-9763
- ROBERT PATTERSON, WH 2-5326
- MICKEY RYAN (PIKE), DA 4-4378
- AL SHARPE, A.G.V.A., 182 N. State, Dallas, Tex.
CE 6-5561
- CONNIE TRAMEL, 5109 Live Oak, TA 6-4643
- SMOKIE TURNER Hotel, Hastings, 12th and Hawthorne,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Vegas Club, LA6-9426
- LENDA ZUMWALT, TA 3-6014
- (25) One rent receipt number 1386, dated
November 15, 1963, received from JACK RUBY in amount of
\$62.50 for rent at Apartment 207, from November 15, -
December 1, Marsala Place, sent DORIS WARNER.
- (26) A Cashier's check stamp number 130930
reflecting purchaser as JACK RUBY, Vegas Club and drawn
on Merchants State Bank, Dallas, Texas.
- (27) U. S. Post Office Box Rent Receipt #279,
dated November 7, 1963, for rental of Box 5475 at the
Dallas, Texas Terminal Annex, under the name of EARL
Produce Company for period ending December 31, 1963.
- (28) One insufficient funds check in the
amount of \$100, drawn on Republic National Bank of Dallas,
dated October 5, 1963, Check No. 108, bearing signature
ROBERT ELS (rest illegible).

727

4
DL 44-1839

(29) One black plastic permanent record memo containing the following:

HOUSTON NICHOLS, EM 8-2572

WILLIAM H. MILLER, 1730 Whitley, California, ho 9-4084

IRVING MAZZEL, 8513 Hollywood, California, 4648281

MIKE SHORE, 109 North Almont Drive, Los Angeles, California, BR 2-9838

BOBBY FAYE, American Gill and Variety, TM 7-5800, 551-5th Avenue, New York, New York.

BUSTER WHITLEY, in care of SARA BAR COUETTE, 202 Kleberry, Corpus Christi, Texas

TU 3-7718, HERB EDEN, 928 North Clarke, Los Angeles, California, OL 2-3849

BILL OLSHAR; L. J. McWILLIE, 3040 Kishner #204 Las Vegas, Nevada

L. W. DeHAVEN, 381 East Puento, Covina, California.

MICHAEL SHORE, c/o Reprice Records, 1430 Cahunga, Hollywood, California;

Plastelite Inc, R. L. Adams, 920 Foch, Ft. Worth, ED 5-1286

BILL MILLER, 2719722, California,

PATSY TA 7-9685

OLEN ALEXANDER, FL 1-3830

EM 8-8304
TA 7-8887

728

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322--Continued

5
DL 44-1839

DIG BASEMAN

HOWARD HAYNES, AN 2-4855

DAVE, AR 8-2372, NE 8164 (possibly license number)

(30) Claim colored paper back marked pertinent record containing the following information:

GEORGE MOORE, PE 8-0058

JERRY SUE, CA 4-1847

JACK GREEN BL 5-3389

MARY RAY, TA 3-4484

ELINOR, WH 2-5461, MAIR

ANDY HA 1-2985

ANDREW HA 1-2985

JUANITA, OL 7-5257

JADA TA 7-0880

SKIP HUTCHESON, LA 8-9302

JERRY SUE LINTON, 5510 Aspen

CHUCK DUNAWAY, RI 7-9319

JOE SEVEREIGN, 435-1536, Biloxi 824-4322, New Orleans

JACK COLE, BL 3-7138

BILL WILLIS, EV 1-3985

JOAN MC CLURE, FL 2-7312

729

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322--Continued

JOHN ANDERSON, BL 4-4018
RED BORMASTER, RI 8-1150
LORETTA HIGGINS, Oak Lawn Hotel, E. L. GREEN
TAMMY TRUE, TE 4-0847
Chatau Club, MA 6-1331, Ft. Worth, Texas
LEONARD WOODS, 3420 Meadow, No. 235
EARL RUBY, UN 3-0400
Exchange number 3-5590 (personal)
FRANKIE GOLDSTEIN, HU 7-7674, SU 1-7343
IRVING MAZZEL, 7661193

(31) A set of lined paper, 3"x4", containing
the following information:

Draw \$10, 11/20/63, CLARANCE,
Draw \$10, November 20, 1963, LEONARD WOODS
Draw \$10, 11/20/63, JAMES THOMAS
Draw \$10, 11/20/63, JAMES DODSON

(32) Receipt date stamped 11/23/63, 10:33 PM
on a Republic card memo sheet 4"x 6", bearing the following
for JACK RUBY, \$5 received by LITTLE LYNN

(33) back of white envelope, Box 1757

THOMAS HILL, 365 Concord Avenue, Belmont,
Mass, RM 1-1197

DA 1-0467

930

(34) On back of blank check of the Merchants
State Bank, Dallas, Texas the following:

RHONDA PONDER, 606 A Austin, Arlington, Town North
Restaurant, CR 5-9365

VENOICE SMITH, Personal checks, Republic
National Bank

NORMA GOLDSOLBLE, 34 Hadalco

IRENE WARD, Falcon Club, Waco, FL 2-9365

SW 9-2770

PAT DOTSON, RI 1-1505

931

Date 11/25/631

Detective RICHARD E. SWAIN, JR., Dallas Police Department, advised that shortly after the shooting of JACK RUBY of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963, he had been instructed to proceed to a parking lot located on the northwest corner of Main and Pearl Streets where RUBY had parked his vehicle, described by SWAIN as a 1960 white, two door Oldsmobile. After arriving at the place where the vehicle was parked, SWAIN and other detectives proceeded to examine the vehicle and located the key to the trunk in the glove compartment along with identification papers for JACK RUBY as well as other items, and on opening the trunk found the ignition key and numerous other papers belonging apparently to RUBY as well as a paper sack which contained \$837.50. In addition, there were located in the trunk two pair of aluminum knuckles and various items of advertising and SWAIN advised such items were brought to the Homicide and Robbery Division of the Dallas Police Department and subsequently lodged in the property room of the Dallas Police Department under lock and key.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent # RICHARD E. HARRISON and JAMES S. WEIR:jj Date dictated 11/24/63

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.

Date 11/25/631

On November 24, 1963, Detective GUS ROSE, Homicide and Robbery Detail, Dallas Police Department, was contacted and advised that department had in their possession numerous items taken on November 24, 1963, from a 1960 Oldsmobile owned by JACK LEON RUBY.

Detective ROSE made available the items being held by the Dallas Police Department and among these items were observed the following:

1 - 12 x 10 plastic briefcase with name engraved: GUS W. SIMPSON, MI 8-9996, Financial Advisory Clinic, Dallas. This briefcase contained the following items.

Business card of House of Hakin, Pres. Sam Hakin, 4120A Commerce

Letter to IRVING MAZZEI (also spelled IRVIN)

Legal pad yellow

Telegram, booking to Carousel Club, August 16, 1963, regarding booking from TOM PALMER, Branch Manager, ACVA

Form letter from TOM PALMER, ACVA, Dallas, cc's indicated to BOBBY FAYE, IRVIN MAZZEI

Southwestern Drug Corporation prescription form, invoice #2766 to "Banker Drug"

Telegram from TOM PALMER regarding booking

Small claims Court citation, #11009, Titcher's-Goettinger vs. JACK RUBY, dated August 19, 1963, for bad check in the amount of \$12.19

Parking ticket #735471, dated November 4, 1963, 2000 block Main Street, license PD 788

Bank of Services & Trust plastic money bag

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent # RICHARD E. HARRISON and JAMES S. WEIR:jj Date dictated 11/24/63

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.

DL 44-1638

One page Dallas Times-Herald, theater section, page 13 and 14, for November 21, 1963

Dallas Times-Herald for November 23, 1963

Two copies of Dallas Morning News for November 23, 1963

Paper with the word "closed"

One page of the Dallas Morning News dated November 22, 1963, Section 1, Page 13, opposite side beginning with "Welcome to Mr. KENNEDY" signed "The American Fact Finding Committee"

Gooney Bird in a plastic bag

An envelope with the return address of Carousel Club

Copy of "Life Line", radio transcript, program 31, dated June 19, 1963 on the subject of "Heroism".

Copy of "Life Line", radio transcript, program 121, dated September 17, 1963 on the subject of "Free Federal Money"

Plastic zipper money bag of the Merchants State Bank

One page from a 4x6 notebook, inked writing KUNKEL - K Box, RI 7-9319, also RI 7-9039

Plain envelope stamped JACK RUBY Associates, 4727 Homer, Dallas

1 - Polaroid Corporation box which contained the following items.

Numerous cards of the Enquire Shine & Press Shop, 1322 Commerce Street, 122Y MILLER and DAVE MILLER

Three blank Carousel Courtesy Cards signed by C. J. ASHBROOK #228, #229 signed by CLARENCE B. CANTU, and #232 signed by LEO W. BLEVINS

Slip of paper with notation #226 C. J. ASHBROOK, 8839 Beckey View, Dallas, also Bellman-Sheraton; #229 CLARENCE B. CANTU, 4739 Fairmont Street, Dallas, and Sheraton-Bellman

signed
11/21/63
11/21/63

734

DL 44-1639

PAT O'NEAL election card, with notations on reverse side WE 2-5326 and name BOBBY PATTERSON

Permanent pass cards to Carousel Club, name and number:

#242 JOHN CAMPISI
#231 GRAHAM R. E. KOCH
#241 SAM CAMPISI
#239 HAROLD L. HELM
#243 WARREN GAMMON
#236 R. A. WISK
#211 DONALD WILY
#212 JACK ETHERIDGE
#225 MAURY or MURRY WYNN or WYNE
#234 JOSEPH ROSSI
#171 GEORGE LEE, President, Commercial Travel Insurance Co.
#197 GERRY DOYLE, Associated Press & Times Herald
#171 ROBERT PATTERSON, speaker repairs
#222 A. L. LURIE, Director of Sales, KLIY
#176 JOHN D. BAILEY, City Hall
#112 JACK T. FURLONG, Colomba's Pizza
#224 ELIZABETH BOFF, KLIY, switchboard operator
#113 HORACE MOORE, Horace Moore Sales
#136 ANDY ANDERSON, Manager, Adolphus Hotel
#114 DANIEL HURLEY
#183 JOHN M. LACY, Graphic House, Inc.
#203 DAN TOBIAS, Dan Tobias Advertizing Agency
#155 RALPH STEWART, Beauty Salon Director, Nieman Marcus
#116 B. D. ETHERIDGE, Circle T Meat Co.
#166 O. I. LONGFELLOW, Gibson's records
#144 JOSEPH E. RICHMAN, Wards Drugs
#185 RUTH SHAY, Texas Instruments
#204 J. T. IVEY, Deputy, Garland, Texas
#168 SHELDON FLISCHMAN, Pink Paint Co.
#227 RAY HAWKINS, City Hall
#101 Dr. COLEMAN JACOBSON, Doctors Building
#169 ALBERT S. JACOB, Pink Paint Co.
#110 Ted BORMASTER, Merchandising, 2223 Commerce
#235 W. F. ALEXANDER
#215 GLADYS CRADDOCK
#210 PAULINE POSHEE
#233 HENRY D. AKIE, JR.
#230 BOB KAPLAN

735

DL 44-1639

#237 RALPH GISMANT
 #221 CHUCK DUNAWAY, KLIF, Disco Jockey
 #182 BRYAN POWELL, President, Graphic House, Inc.
 #170 DONALD C. STUART

(a number of additional blank cards were also present.
 The above cards with names and numbers presumably signed
 by them were apparently to be laminated)

A small bottle, 10 oz., half full of unknown substance

Five (5) bail bond cards with name MAX RUDBERG, 106 N. Second
 Street, Dallas, Texas

Business card of Hiway Sign Shop, JOE SEIDLER, owner,
 telephone RI 7-8614

Small pocket secretary, with writing "235 W. F. Bill
 ALEXANDER, District Attorney"

Slip yellow paper, dated November 21, 1963 with notation
 "Received of Vegas Club \$15.00 through November 17, 1963"
 and signed SAM SMITH - Times Herald

Slip yellow paper dated November 21, 1963 with notation
 "Received of Carousel Club \$50.00 through November 17,
 1963" signed SAM SMITH, Times-Herald

Six telephone note reminders, described as follows:
 November 14, 1963, LINDA ZUMWALT, TA 3-6014
 November 15, 1963, EMMA SHIP, CB 7-7243
 November 14, 1963, ARCHIE ESQUIVEL - TA 4-1156
 (notation he and girl partner do a dance, are from Mexico)
 November 14, 1963, NANCY BACKER, TA 6-1926
 (Notation JOYCE HARVEY)
 November 14, 1963, PAULENE, TE 7-5992
 November 14, 1963, JEAN BOREDEN, MA 6-0644
 (Notation on back T. E. SMITH, 1646 - Tex)

Piece of paper which had following notations in writing

#1 Mrs. ANN HISTAK, FR 6-7436, N.A.
 #2 JUDY HUNT, BR 6-6017, note 28, 5'2", 112, 34-22-36,
 be down 9:00 pm
 #3 BETTY DAVIS, TA 3-3710, 6:00 pm
 #4 FRANCES HICKS, TA 7-6456, 16, "Too young"
 LKE BRENNER, TA 1-0077, before 8:30 am

736

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322-Continued

DL 44-1639

DOROTHY, HA 8-4132
 ESQUIL, TA 41156
 HUGH FOWLER, RI 7-7895
 SHERRY LYNN, EX 1-3932

Texas Employment Commission Notice of Underpayment, three
 pages, dated November 16, 1963

Business card of WARREN GAMMON, Sales Representative,
 Clockwise Fashions, 211 N. Austin, Dallas

Advertizing cards for "ADA" exotic dancer, #243

Permanent pass cards to Carousel Club, in following names and
 numbers:

#177 YOLANDA SALAS, KLIF, Secretary for DON KEYES
 #236 MAX RUDBERG
 #105 A. J. WILSON, Wilson's Phillips 86 Station
 #181 ROCKY POLJISON (or Pohuison) ?
 #186 JACK P. WALSH, Texas Aluminum Co., Inc.
 #102 BONNIE H. BELL, Mdr. C. JACOBSON, Drs. Bldg.
 #117 FRANK HEALD
 #226 JIM KUMPF, KLIF, Sales Executive
 #108 Miss TOMMIE HUNTLEY, Merchants State Bank
 #179 JOE A. HELM, Officer, Mercantile National Bank
 #145 W. R. GILLIAND, Double-Day Bookstore
 #198 HAL PERKINSON, Public Relations
 #180 K. G. WOMACK, Manager, H. L. Green Co.
 #209 SUE BLAKE
 #172 MONTE TIMMONS, Secretary to JACK RUBY
 #196 ED BENEDICT, Associated News and V.P.
 #206 JOHN M. GRIZZAFFI, Re: GLENN BYRD

Business card, Fastrength, Inc., IRVING L. OPPENBERG,
 14827 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, California

Business card of MONSIEUR FROMAGE, 4015 Cedar Springs
 LA 8-9453

Two (2) Temporary Guest Cards, Sport's Men's Club of
 Dallas, guest of member 163 (not filled in)

737

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322-Continued

DL 44-1639

Piece of adding machine paper, illegible writing

Business card of RALPH GISMONT, attorney, 2007A Greenville
TA 3-5957, notation on back of #237

Box of unopened razor blades

✓ Small notebook with business receipt notations and the following names:

LEONARD - FR 8-8140
FRANK BORDEN WH 1-5938
WEB 5-5012
MILT JAFFE or JOFFE, Lds Angeles
PAULINE, WH 3-9783
BARNEY, no prefix 7779040, 2250680, 7284031
BILLIE BROOKS 75
2 girls and 2 guys 125
BOBBY PATTERSON 6.00
& friend 10.00
MARGUERITE ARMSTRONG, 2417 or 19 Maple, MA 8-7568
ROBERT F. (BROWN ?) 3000 (Nes ?)
HOWARD FOSTER, TA 4-5169
SAMMY TUCKER, WB 3-4581
RUTH SHAY, FL 2-5494
PAULINE, WH 3-9783
TEX DELACY, LA 8-9904
FRED FILLMAN, 5207 Gaston, Apt. 7G
R. T. BROWN, HA 6-8374
JOSEPH ROSSI, #234, Rossi Realty Continental Bldg.
TOM PALMER, FE 1-3746
GRACE WILKINS, LA 3-4228, 6001 1/2 F or Tremont
Mrs. ANNE WOODRUFF, 2632 Heartstone, CH 7-6468
ROCKY ROBINSON, HA 1-1151
WH 8-7101

Permanent pass card to Carousel Club, in following names and numbers:

#173 GEORGE LEE, Pres., Commercial Travelers Insurance Co.
#175 J. B. GRUBER (Musty Bar)
B. A. RALTON
#174 CHARLIE BROWN, KLIY, Disc. Jockey

738

DL 44-1639

#178 Irv. Harrigan, Disc. Jockey
#221 ~~CHUCK DURAWAY~~ Disc. Jockey

✓ Following notations of names, numbers, etc. appeared:

BL 5-5824
JAMES THOMAS, RI 7-7436, Drums
ALEX GRUBER, 5222 W. Olympic, WE 5-1082
Serv.-U-Pharmacy, 1601 W. 8th, HARRY SHULMAN
LY 25903, NICK TURMAN
(?) T 46229-74, Tyler, Texas, Rt. 8
NORMA CA 4-2234
RI 1-0638
BOB LITCHFIELD, TA 7-9301, LA 1-2703
JEANNIE
TAMMIE TE 4-0847
LYNN JE 4-8525
BENTHA CHEEK, TA 7-9301, LA 1-2705
BISHOP RI 8-7991
BILL PETTY, FL 7-4732
BILL CENTRELL, 99 Univ. Place, N.Y. 3, N.Y. AL 4-2802
GLADYS WH 2-2371
J. B. HARROD
Mrs. OSCAR NEWMAN
OLIVER-GROMWEW, 12 72nd St. TR 3-6587
DR. UHLEVITCH TA 3-5191
GLORIA RETTIG, 5209 Gaston 9F
LITTLE LYNN JE 4-8525
VICKIE WILLIAMS, FE 7-5548, WH 2-6171

✓ Following names appeared in notebook under date Tuesday, October 29, 1963

STANLEY KAUFMAN	MIKE REIFF
DR. UHLEVITCH	TOM PALMER
JOHN HOLT, Atty.	ED PULLMAN
DICK SHEPARD-Adolphus	JOHN NEWMAN
DR. BROWN	OLAN ALEXANDER, EM8-8304
ABE KLUMMAN (7)	JOHN WILSON - bond

Permanent pass cards to Carousel, Club, in following names and numbers:

739

PL 44-1639

#239 HAROLD L. HELM, 11216 Flamingo Lane
 #238 R. A. (RONNIE) WISK, 6011 Winton
 #225 Murray Wynn, 1813 Commerce, Smokers Lounge
 #231 GRAHAM KOCH, Atty, Merc. Securities
 #233 HENRY D. AKIN, JR.
 #227 ROY HAWKINS, 5119 Live Oak, TA 1-5196
 #209 SUE BLAKE, City, 10746D, Lake Garden, Teller,
 Merchants State
 #211 DONALD WILEY, 3438 Daniels Ave., teller
 #210 PAULINE FOSHEE, 8726 LaPanto, Teller, Merchants State
 #212 JACK ETHERIDGE, 5217 Ross Ave. Asst. Cashier,
 Merchants State Bank

(End of notebook)

(End of list of contents of box)

Money sack, drawbag type, Empire State Bank

Envelope, return address Oster & Kaufman, Attorneys, to
 JACK RUBY, 3929 Rawling and name WILLIE BROWN, #s FR 4-5789Business card of Associated Booking Corp., JOSEPH G. GLOSER,
 JU 2-0370Letter to Oster & Kaufman, attorneys, four pages, letter of
 complaint regarding bad treatment, high bill, etc, from bill
 \$59.50, Price v. Jackson, Duncan, Oklahoma, November 5, 1963Piece paper with names ARCHIE TEAM, TA 4-1158, JEAN BORDEN
 HA 6-0644 (man answered not home) LINDA ZUMWALT, 130, 38-24-37,
 19, TA 3-6014, call after 4:00 PM; NANCY BARKER, TA 6-1926;
 JOYCE HARVEY; PAULINE CASTRO, 19, FE 7-5992; MELBA - Clockwise
 FashionsAGVA Contract for JEANINE, exotic dancer, dated November 2,
 1963 for one week - 7 days, stage name JEANINE, true name
 signed MARTHA CHURCHMAN

Plastic card blank, plastic sealing Soc. TA 4-5189

DU 44-1639

Customers Draft, blank, on Merchants State Bank, notation on
 back "PA" 90891, and name ASA BASE

Blank membership card to Key Note Club, 4527 Cole, Dallas

Card of ROBBIE LOVE, Constable, Precinct 1

Card of ED HARRIS, Texaco, SH 2-2040, Thornton Freeway at 8th

Card of Chicago Police Department, E. S. KALINOWSKI, with
 names on reverse of Riccio-Cisco, phone BU 9-1997, name ROY
 6P 7-4628Card of CATHEY & ASSOCIATES, BUCK CATHEY, 209 Browder
 Bldg., DallasCard of Contract Interiors, Inc., BARBARA CHAPMAN, 5619 Dyer,
 EM 3-6367

Card of Dallas Morning News Want Ads, re box #54-C

Card of JOY J. G. SCHATZ, President, Knox Investing Co.,
 Continental Bank Bldg., Chicago, IllinoisCard of BOB O'DONNELL, General Film Distributing Co.,
 412 S. HarwoodCard of EARL LIPSCOMB, Earl Lipscomb Associates,
 3605 Inwood RoadPaper dated November 10, 1963, received \$125.00 payment in
 full. JADATelephone call note dated November 14, 1963, at 10:08,
 ROSE RENPROE, FR 1-8413Paper with message Hurry north, 12 Marshall St., Irvington,
 N. Y., BARNEY ROSS, CI 7-4915, PL 1-2488

Piece of paper containing following names and numbers:

MELODIE CENDOSE, HE 2-0291
 BARBARA CENDOS, KN 9-2126

780

771

10

DL 44-1639

HARRY BLOOMFIELD, 205 E. 63rd, TE 8-2782
 HAL HACKETT, PL 5-6148, 211 W. 57th St.

Piece of paper containing following names and numbers:

SEYMOR GELLER, New York
 MIKE SIKRE, 109 N. Almont Drive, Los Angeles
 JOE GLAZER, Juneau 2-7700

Piece of paper containing following names and numbers:

BARNEY ROSS, % MILT BLACKSTONE AGENCY, 321 W. 57th, N.Y.
 BOBBY CHAPMAN, DA 4-4139
 JAY SCHATZ, RA 6-4886 - Chicago
 HAROLD TENNENBAUM, 6027 Chef Menteur, New Orleans
 MIKE SHORE, Reprise Records, 1347 Cabunga Blvd.,
 Hollywood

1 - Brown paper bag which contained the following:

Blank draft on the Merchants Bank, Tel # JE 2-2561 written on back

Business card of JACK P. WALSH, V.P., Texas Aluminum Co., 600 N. 3rd Ave, Covina, Calif.

Business card of DAN TOBIAS ADVERTIZING, 2114 N. Akard, #186 written on back

Blank bank draft on Merchants State Bank, with name MARY ORNDOFF, 4701 San Jacinto, waitress; and name JEANNIE BORDEN, 110 Prairie, waitress on back

Receipt from Dallas Morning News

Slip of paper with telephone # TA 4-5820, Room 214, Miss BLAIR M. BLAIR

Business card of Albert Hitch Jewelers, 3309 Oaklawn

Blank draft of the Merchants State Bank; Lorene Dickson, 35-23-37; AT 5-9437 written on back

Merchants State Bank blank check with notation on back November 7, 1963, draw on salary \$75.00, Little Lynn

742

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322-Continued

11

DL 44-1639

Business card, Graphic House, Inc., JOE FINCHER, 1310 Main Street, Dallas

Business card, Green Real Estate, R. W. GREEN, Tel. WH 6-3464

Business card, Transit Casualty Co., E. A. TONICK, 211 Interurban Bldg., Dallas

State of Texas Amusement Tax Receipt #5670, Register #011283 Class Code 17, for quarter ending September 30, 1963, amount \$.,071.00 - night club, for Carousel Club, S & R, Inc., 1312 1/2 Commerce, Dallas

Business telegram regarding work to JACK RUBY, November 6,, 1963, from BILL DEMAR, Wichita, Kansas

Permit, Texas Liquor Control Board, Private Club Register #35665, dated January 1, 1961, Sovereign Club, Inc. 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, Dallas (located in plastic folder with apparent plans for club on paper, regarding seating, etc.)

Certificate of Occupancy #16087, Div. Bldg. Superintendent, Public Works Department, City of Dallas, Permit #38568, dated March 9, 1962, for premises 1312 1/2 Commerce. Owner of land HOUSTON NICHOLS, tenant JACK RUBY, 4727 Homer

Four pages photostats to RUBY from BOBBY FAYE, AGVA, regarding business dealings

Envelope to JACK RUBY, 1312 1/2 Commerce, return address 4346 McKinney, Apt. 1, Dallas

Traffic ticket #734946, dated October 26, 1963, 1500 block Commerce, License PD 768, 1963 Texas, for a two door Oldsmobile

Envelope to A. L. SHARPE, % AGVA, 162 N. State Street, Chicago, return letterhead of the Carousel Club.

The following handwritten piece of bond paper titled "August Receipts for 30 days" was included:

743

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322-Continued

12
DL 44-1639

"11/13/63 Aug. Receipts for 30 Days

Aug. Bar	3,272.80	Aug. door	4,178.00
10% Govt. Tax	<u>327.28</u>	10% State Tax	<u>835.00</u>
	3,600.08	10% Govt. Tax	<u>3,341.00</u>
1/3 cost of merchandise	<u>981.84</u>	(835.20) tax	
	1,983.68		

Bar	1,963.88	Net bar	
Door	3,341.00	Net door	
	<u>5,304.88</u>		
		176.82	
	30 days	<u>5304.88</u>	

August, 1963

Payroll not counting
rent, utilities

Jada	300.00
Joy Dale	110.00
Tammi True	110.00
Kathy Kay	110.00
Wally Weston	200.00
Band	330.00
	<u>1,160.00</u>

176.82
7 days
1,237.74 net for one week

"This isn't counting rent, porter. Dear Bobby - These above records will show everything, and perhaps you will believe me now, that I'm having a rough time. Sincerely - Jack Ruby"

The following handwritten piece of bond paper titled
"Sept. Receipts for 30 days" was included:

13
DL 44-1639

"Sept. Receipts for 30 days
11/13/63

		Sept. door	
Sept.	3,954.25	10% State tax	4,272.00
Govt. tax 10%	<u>395.42</u>	10% Govt. tax	<u>854.40</u>
	3,558.83		3,417.60

Cost of Merchandise	1,186.27	Door Bar	3,417.80
			<u>2,372.38</u>
			5,789.98

3,558.83
1,186.27 cost. of Merch.
2,372.56 Net profit

192.99
30 5,789.98

Sept. 1963

Jada	300.00
Joy Dale	110.00
Tammie True	110.00
Kathy Kay	110.00
Wally Weston	200.00
Bank	330.00
	<u>1,160.00</u>

192.99
7
1,350.93
net for week

"The above records don't show expenses for rent, utilities, advertising, bartender, etc. Do to regulations with the building dept., the only way the city could issue a beer license to the club was to be classified as TAVERN."

Following is letter received by JACK RUBY, November 15, 1963, from BOBBY FAYE, National Administrative Secretary, American Guild of Variety Artists.

"Dear Jack:

"I don't know why you have to prove to me that business is not too good in your place. I never doubted your word. However, Mr. Irvin Mazzei and Tom Palmer are handling your situation and they will not do anything to hurt you. This is the story, that there are rules

788

785

14

DL 44-1639

"and regulations - and we have to adhere to the rules and regulations. Nobody is trying to hurt anyone, and we, particularly don't want to hurt anyone who hires our people.

"I am sure you will come to an equitable understanding with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Mazzei."

The following long distance telephone calls from # RI 7-2362, were charged on a bill by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company:

Date	Place Called	Charge
8/02	Beverly Hls., Cal.	213-CR 1-9722 4.45
9/05	Arlington	817-CR 5-4871 .25
9/05	Dallas, Tex. from Montgy, Ala.	1.75
9/11	Arlington	817-CR 5-4891 .49
9/12	Chicago, Ill.	312 SH 3-0984 5.10
9/13	Arlington	817 CR 5-4891 .25
9/16	Arlington	817 CR 5-4891 .33
9/16	Arlington	817 CR 5-4849 .25
9/16	New York from Dallas, Texas	4.20
9/24	Ft. Worth	817 TE 4-9484 1.09
9/25	Dallas from Ft. Worth, Texas	.35
9/26	Dallas from Arlington, Texas	.30
9/06	Arlington	817 CR 5-4891 .25
9/07	Fort Worth	817 ED 5-1291 1.09
9/08	Arlington	817 CR 5-4891 .25
9/08	Fort Worth	817 ED 8-3285 .35
9/27	Fort Worth	817 ED 5-1268 .35

The following additional items were found the the brown paper bag:

Carton of razor blades

Book of 5¢ stamps

Book of air mail stamps

Set of used aluminum knuckles

746

15

DL 44-1839

Pistol holster, musty and moldy, for snub-nose

Wynnewood State Bank zipper bag containing a new set of aluminum knuckles, a set of car keys, and an envelope and letter to AL SHARP, % AGVA, 182 N. State Street, Chicago, return letterhead of The Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce, written by JACK RUBY on letterhead stationery.

Brown envelope marked October containing five small envelopes for month of October containing ticket stubs in each envelope signifying number tickets sold apparently at Club Carousel, and three blank bank drafts, reverse side apparently used for accounting purposes for month of October in operating business. Envelope also contained food and liquor invoices and receipts apparently used in operation of business, all this being wrapped by a rubber band.

Brown envelope containing two photos of WALLY WESTON, M.C. of Carousel Club; one photo, girl unknown, on stage, negatives of polaroid; two polaroid negatives stuck together, undiscernible; one brown 3x6 spiral notebook, reflecting car operating expense, gas and mileage for 1961

1 - Billfold which contained the following:

Courtesy card, 1957-1961, GLENN W. BYRD, Justice of the Peace, to JACK RUBY, 4727 Homer, Apt. 105

1962 Texas Passenger car license receipt No. PF 7780 for 1956 Oldsmobile, two door sedan, MN 567T8118, 1961 license NP 9875, Title #20712774, registered April 2, 1962, owner JACK RUBY, 3929 Rawlings; Dallas. Fee \$20.59

Small pocket calendar from Keuffel & Esser Co., Dallas

Membership card #2552 for JACK RUBY to The Music Box, 2538 Cedar Springs, Dallas

Credit card record with the following names and numbers:

JACK PORTER	FE 7-3288
GEO - PHOTOS	FE 1-6375
VEGAS	LA 1-0374
DELORES	TA 8-3741

747

DL 44-1639

THOMAS	FL 7-8574
SALLINGS	FE 1-3546
NOEL	RI 8-4136
COPELAND	DA 1-5749
BATES	WH 3-8558

Certificate of zoning and location, wine and beer permit dated February 22, 1961, #8148, for 1312 1/2 Commerce, Carousel, applicant JACK RUBY. On reverse side is crossed out name, NIELA MEL MOORE, HA 1-7251, or TA 4-4987

Temporary card, YMCA, Downtown Branch, Dallas, for JACK RUBY, type member SP,H. Good until May 18, 1962.

Wallet calendar of Merchants State Bank, 1963

YMCA membership card for JACK RUBY, affiliated with special health, good until April 20, 1963.

Credit card record with YMCA, #2-598

Texas Department of Public Safety Drivers License # 3098293. Expiration date October 10, 1964, for JACK LEON RUBY, 3929 Rawlins, Dallas, white male, 5'9", 175, DOB March 25, 1911, Code O (no restriction), Brown hair and eyes.

1963 Texas passenger car license receipt # PD 788, owner JACK RUBY, 3508 Oaklawn, Dallas, 1960 Oldsmobile, two door sedan, title # 29155724, 1962 license NL 4783, fee \$23.23. VIN # 607T07749, registered April 2, 1963, Deputy NORTON

Business card of H. T. VOGEL, Captain, Traffic Division, El Paso Police Department, telephone KE 2-4681, X. 245, Identification number on card KE 2-2157

Blank card to Sovereign Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, #190, lifetime charter member

Business card of LAURENCE E. STEINBERG, Attorney, 1620 Republic National Bank Bldg., Dallas. Following names on back of card:

JACK HORNER, 335 S. Donald, Arlington Heights, Ill.
MARGO HOLLAND
JAMES HOLLAND
LA 1-5558
SHERRY EK 1-3932

748

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322-Continued

DL 44-1639

Receipt Merchants State Bank, Industrial Loan Department, Account #17043, for JACK RUBY, \$76.50, dated March 11, 1963.

Business card Will's Shoes for Children, MARVIN J. TODD, Assistant Manager, FE 7-3355, 3208 Falls Drive

Business card NEAL WHEELER, Attorney, Lawyers Building, 706 Main Street

Pass for two to the Coronet, Fitzhugh and Capitol, Dallas, JACK RUBY, signed HULDA SILVERNAIL

Clipping of advertisement of Palace Theater "Love is a Ball"

Clipping CINDY EMBER, advertisement of Carousel Club

Blank draft Mercantile Bank with months and notations of money on reverse side, starting September, 1960 - \$500, September 8, 1960 - \$500; October 6, 1960 \$500; October 7, 1960 \$500, November 1, 1960 \$550; November 10, 1960 \$500; December 6, 1960 \$500; January 5, 1961 \$500; January 30, 1961 \$500; February 25, 1961 \$500. Total \$5,050, odd \$2,250. Total \$7,300.

American Express Money Order stub # WU-43,656,630, \$80.00, Times-Herald, October 1, 1962

American Express Money Order Stub # WU-43,822,224, December 4, 1960, to ASCAP for fees, \$80.00

American Express Money Order Stub # WU-31,843,582 to Times-Herald, August 10, 1962, \$50.00

American Express Money Order Stub # WU-43,745,317, to Times-Herald, September 7, 1962, \$80.00

American Express Money Order Stub # WU-32,086,776, October 20, 1962, \$25.00

American Express Money Order Stub # WU-32,325,746, November 1, 1962

749

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1322-Continued

18

DL 44-1839

American Express Money Order Stub # WU-43,758,618, November 9, 1962, \$55.00, to Times-Herald

Business card of W. E. MAYLOR, Department of Public Safety, Chief, Narcotics Division, P. O. Box 4087, Austin

Cashier's check stub April 4, 1963, \$50.00, JACK RUBY, MICKEY ANN RHODES, on Merchants State Bank #116578

Merchants State Bank blank draft, on reverse notation NORMA WHARTON, \$25.00, 3131 Camp Bowie, Apt. 53, Ft. Worth, Texas

Clipping regarding advertisement for CINDY EMBERS, at Carousel

City of Dallas traffic citation #840979, dated February 28, 1963, for JACK LEON RUBY, 3929 Rawlins, Ross at Lamar

Business card of Carvel Enterprises, DICK CARVEL, President, Box 1252, Hot Springs, Arkansas

Carousel Card, notation on reverse Vernon, Texas, LE 78840, FAY KEEPER.

Business card JACK MITCHELL, Southwestern Life Insurance Company, 225 Baronne Street, Suite 210, New Orleans, Louisiana, on reverse in ink 9/29/62 - I promise to pay JACK RUBY \$75.00 on or before 4/28/62 - Robert Weaver

Business card Phil's Texaco Station, Clarendon and Ewing, Dallas, on reverse LEO NAVARRO, Denley & Morrell, WH 8-8232, Dallas

Business card National Car Rentals, 1320 Commerce Street, Dallas. WILLIAM H. MC KINNEY on reverse, 75-1078712-Carousel, 75-0943491-Vegas

Slip paper dated November 13, 1962, receipt for deposit of \$40.00 on apartment at 223 South Ewing, signed JOHN D. NORMAN

Business card Adams Invest. Company, J. C. ADAMS, 4669 Mockingbird Lane

750

19

DL 44-1839

Card, Union Bower Baptist Church, Irving, Texas, on reverse BL 4-7209, JEAN MASON, 1502 Richie, Irving

Business card, Sports Data, ALFRED L. DREYFUS, 2508 Broadway, New York. On reverse RAY KIRKPATRICK, 324 Perry, Brooks Boulevard, Austin, Texas, GR 6-5208

Receipt Enquire Shine & Press Shop, \$5.00

Check, Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company, dated March 23, 1963, to JACK RUBY, \$50.00 signed LAURIE ADAMS, 4010 Live Oak

Blank draft Merchants State Bank, on reverse date February 27, 1963, \$45.70, advanced on salary to Burney Lane

Merchants State Bank deposit slip with name DAVE ROSENTHAL, and number BI 8-5611, X 2468, 8th floor, Corrigan Towers

751

1

Date November 28, 1963

Detective H. H. STIDHAM, Automobile Theft Bureau, made available an automobile stored in the Dallas Police Automobile Pound which is believed to be owned by JACK LEON RUBY. Detective STIDHAM stated his record reflects the automobile was placed in the pound under the direction of Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Detail, Dallas Police Department.

This automobile was examined and the following information was obtained by observation of items attached to and contained in the automobile.

Examination of the Vehicle Identification Number reflects the Vehicle Identification Number to be 607T07748. The car bears two 1963 Texas license plates, one on front and one on rear, 1963 PD 768. The car had 52900.3 miles registered on the speedometer. The car is a two door Oldsmobile, color white.

The left front door had a Texaco Oil Company sticker and a Gosden Oil Company sticker. Neither of these two stickers was bearing the name of the origination of the sticker. There was a chrome molding strip missing from the right front door and the right front headlight rim was damaged. Otherwise, the car appeared to be in good condition with no other marks or damage visible.

On the windshield of this automobile there were the following stickers: 1964 Texas Department of Public Safety Inspection sticker A228389 dated September 23, 1963 at station 3183 for a 1960 Oldsmobile, License PD 768, Vehicle Identification Number 607T07748. This sticker was affixed to the right lower corner of the windshield. In the lower left hand corner of the windshield was an Allright Auto Park. No number was affixed to the sticker. Adjoining the Allright Auto Park was a mutilated and partially removed sticker. It was illegible and appeared to be the color and size of a sticker used in passing on to the grounds of the Texas State Fair at Dallas which was held during October, 1963.

On the sun visor above the driver's seat attached by a clip bearing the name of BEN G. McQUIRE and Company, Mortgage Finance, Houston 2, Texas, was a receipt of W. M. Weston Company, 3009 Fitzhugh at Central Expressway, Dallas for two items number

on 11/28/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent W. WARREN A. LARSON & RAYMOND M. LESTER, JR. Date dictated 11/28/63

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2
DL 44-1639

#P80342 in the amount of \$1.00. This receipt was marked paid, cash;

The following items were found in the glove compartment:

Numerous calling or advertising cards approximately 1 1/2 x 3 which were advertising the Carousel Club and numerous cards bearing the picture of "Jada", world's hottest exotic;
Two beer can openers;
One key with attached calling card bearing the name A. F. McNIIGHT, H. H. WATSON, Mercantile Building, Dallas, Texas. On the reverse side of this card was the name HOUSTIN NICHOLS, 1312 Commerce;
Car owner protection policy for 1960 Oldsmobile, owners WILLIAM A. WEIDENBENNER, 513 Robinhood Drive or Road Irving, Texas;
Car placed in service August 2, 1960. Dealer Helm Olds, 3625 Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas;
Calling card or advertising card bearing the name H. O. West watch maker, address 632 National Bankers Life Building, Dallas, Texas, RI 8-4122;
One transistor radio named Play-Rite;
Two packets of stim-u-dents tooth space cleaners and gum massagers;
\$.28;
Counter checks, six or more counterchecks of Merchants State Bank, Dallas.

The following items were found in the cigarette tray in the dash board:

Twelve cigarette butts, some filter tip others not filter tip, some bearing lipstick traces. Only brand name readable was Winston.

The following items were found in the back seat of the automobile:

One jar containing coffee-mate;
One jar Larson's Dietary Foods;
One chrome fender molding strip;
One handbill bearing the name Southwestern Technical Institute, 3811 Rawlins, Dallas 19, Texas;
One "Twist Waist Exerciser", Earl Products Company, Post Office Box 5475, Dallas, Texas;

753

3
DL 44-1639

One advertisement for HLH Products;
Several life line radio transcripts, no date;
Two changes of address cards, United States Post Office;
One empty eye glass case bearing Optical Clinic name;
One blue and pink blanket;
Two advertising brochures bearing rubber stamp Sound Engineering, 5329 Belmont, Dallas, Texas;
One advertising brochure bearing the name of Mr. ROBERT CRAVEN, State Fair, Dallas, entitled "How Movies are Made", Director, Mr. DEKE MILES;
One checking pencil;
One partial Fort Worth Star telegram dated November 20, 1963, a morning edition. This partial newspaper showed the route of the Presidential tour from Fort Worth to Carswell Air Force Base and return on Page 12;
One partial Dallas Morning Newspaper, Four Star Edition dated November 20, 1963. This paper carried a story indicating the Presidential itinerary in Dallas;
One partially complete Wall Street Journal dated November 18, 1963 which had been mailed to J. E. BRADSHAW, Post Office Box 179, Dallas 21, Texas.
The front page of the Dallas Morning Newspaper Four Star Edition dated November 23, 1963.

The following items were located in the trunk of the automobile:

Numerous Merchant State Bank drafts, counter checks, and deposit slips;
One card bearing the picture of MILI PERLE, advertising the Carousel Club;
Several receipts for advertising placed with the Dallas Harold and Dallas Morning News for ads for the Carousel and Vegas Clubs;
One parking ticket dated March 15, 1963, 10:40 A.M., place of offense, 2000 Commerce, description of car, Oldsmobile two door, bearing 1962 Texas NL 4783;
One Victor Adding Machine, serial number 1743-377, model number 65754;
Several Twists Waist Exercisers;
One paint paddle;
Several crutch or chair leg rubber tips;
One paint bucket;
Numerous wooden lead pencils bearing various advertisements;
One empty wallet;

754

4
DL 44-1639

Several electrical parts for electrical apparatus;
One magazine entitled "Around the Town Dallas" dated March 22 - April 4, 1963;
One pair brown golf shoes, size 10½ D, containing a \$1 bill in the left shoe;
One spare tire and jack;
One roll of toilet tissue and one bottle hair oil;
One bottle spray deodorant;
Several bars of soap;
Several golf balls;
Several cash gas tickets bearing no name;
Hundreds of small advertising cards bearing the name of Vegas Club and Carousel Club, Dallas;
Piece of paper bearing name ALFRED DAVIDSON, care of WOODROW IRWIN, 190 North Canon Drive, Beverlyhills, California;
One money bag bearing name of Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company;
One door threshold molding;
One Texas map;
Numerous check books, deposit slips, counter checks and invoices bearing the name of Merchants State Bank;
One phonograph record entitled "Figure Control for Women";
One box of blue stationery;
One box of new men's white handkerchiefs;
One stapler;
One box of brass fittings, nuts, bolts and other small hardware;
One microphone;
One gray suit consisting of coat and trousers with initial J.R. on the inside coat pocket;
One pair gray slacks;
One gray herring bone weave sport coat size 42 bearing the label of E. M. Kahn Company;
One four foot brown electric extension cord;
One income tax form book;
One white bathing cap;
Several newspaper comics;
Several Dallas Morning Newspapers dated November 11, 1963;
One carton containing several hundred 8 X 10 glossy photographs of exotic dancer "Jada";
Two spot light lenses;
Two sets of card game named Vegas cards;
One partial copy New York mirror dated September 8, 1963;

755

1

Date 11/25/635
DL 44-1639

One empty watch box marked Lucerne;
One pair long white ladies gloves;
One black plastic rain coat;
One paper For Sale sign;
One red plaid plastic seat cushion;
One calling card - Mark Sullivan Adolphus Towers. Calling
card, BILL WISE, 3108 Routh, Dallas;
Various pieces of paper bearing phone numbers as follows:

EM 1-4774
DA 1-2746
TA 7-9685
WANDA MINUX - DA 7-5634
MIKE SHORE - CR 4-0043, Los Angeles
HO 6-8211
BILL OLSHER - BU 1-1909
MARGARET - PA 2-4458, Rockwall, Texas
NIESCE - BL 5-5656
TERRY GREEN - TA 1-2518
MARRY KAY - TA 3-4434
DIANNE - FE 9-7980
IRVING MAZZEI, 6513 Hollywood Boulevard
JACK FOWLER
JERY ROSE - RI 1-6423, 1900 North Akard, Dallas
WANDA JOYCE DAVIS - WH 6-8663
Mrs. HEMBY - RI 2-6293

Business card of Luther Brothers Enterprise, 4406 Oak
Lawn, Dallas;
One cashier's receipt stub for the Merchants State
Bank number 128144 dated October 7, 1963 bearing the
notation to ESTELLE HOUSTON NICHOLS;
One personal letter addressed to Dear Jack on the
stationery of Mrs. STANLEY M. KAUFMAN, 6831 Northport
Drive, Dallas 30, Texas;
One American Federation of Musicians Contract for Local
147 for FRANK H. FISHER, 2377 Dalworth, Apartment 103,
Grand Prairie, Texas, bearing the notation for stage shows;
One dog muzzle;
One radio;
One umbrella, color blue;
One partially filled can of varnish stain.

756

The following is an inventory made of the contents of a 1960
Oldsmobile 88, two door, Vehicle Identification Number 60T107748,
bearing 1963 Texas License PD-768. This car is the property of one
JACK LEON RUBY and was inventoried at the Dallas Police Department
Auto Pound, 605 South Good Latimer Expressway, Dallas, Texas.

The following items were found in the interior of the auto-
mobile:

1. Paper entitled, "A Few Words and Action For Freedom"
2. 22 Steps, by A. C. WIMPEE, 1232 Mercantile Bank
Building, Dallas, Texas.
3. Life Line radio transcript No. 260-63, dated September 17,
1963, pertaining to the subject of "Free Federal money".

The following items were found in the trunk of this auto-
mobile:

1. LOD C. ALLISON, CPA, Allison, Lawrence & Kelley, 505
North Ervey, Dallas, Texas
2. MARGARET, Rockwall, Texas, Parkway 2-4458
3. SUE LUZ, 3218
4. NIESCE, EL 5-5555
5. TERRY GREEN, TA 1-2518
6. MARRY RAY, TA 3-4484
7. DIANNE, FE 9-7980
8. EM 1-4774
9. DA 1-2746
10. TA 7-9685
11. BILL OLSHER, BU 1-1909

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas, 9pm, File # DL 44-1639
by SA's KENNETH H. ALBERTY, THOMAS R. G. MALEY;
by Special Agent JAMES S. WEIR, RICHARD E. HARRISON /cv Date dictated 11/25/63

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DL 44-1639/cv

2

12. JERRY P. ROSE, Rose Insurance Agency, 1900 North Akard, Dallas, Texas, RI 1-6423
13. WANDA JOYCE DAVIS, WH 6-8663
14. MARK D. SULLIVAN, RI 1-1891 (Adolphus Towers)
15. JACK FOWLER
16. HA 8-9589
17. Mrs. STANLEY M. KAUFMAN, 6831 Northport Drive, Dallas, Texas
18. BILL WISE, Simplified Security Systems, 3107 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, RI 8-5229
19. CARMELLA, in care of SOL GOODMAN, 414 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 8Aretoga 7-9050
20. Baltimore Publications, Inc., Angola Building, TL 6-2770
21. AN 4-2474
22. WANDA MINK, DA 7-5639
23. Miss HEMBY, RI 2-6293

The following is a list of long distance telephone calls for telephone RI 7-2362 from the period January 17 through March 1, 1963:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place Called</u>	<u>Number Called</u>	<u>Amount</u>
January 17, 1963	Arlington, Texas	7-4891	\$.65
February 3, 1963	Houston, Texas	713 FA3 7069	1.80
February 7, 1963	Houston, Texas		6.20
February 7, 1963	Houston, Texas		1.50
February 8, 1963	Dallas, Texas	From Houston, Texas	4.15
February 9, 1963	Dallas, Texas	From Houston, Texas	5.39
February 10, 1963	N. Richland Hills, Texas	817 BUL 2801	.30

DL 44-1603/cv

3

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place Called</u>	<u>Number Called</u>	<u>Amount</u>
February 10, 1963	N. Richland Hills, Texas		\$ 1.00
February 11, 1963	Dallas, Texas	From Jackson, Kansas	2.95
February 14, 1963	Long Beach, California	213 HE 7 9407	2.25
February 14, 1963	Arlington, Texas		1.13
February 20, 1963	Arlington, Texas	817 CR5 4891	.25
February 22, 1963	Arlington, Texas	817 CR5 9507	.25
February 22, 1963	Dallas, Texas	From Arlington, Tex	.45
March 1, 1963	Fort Worth, Texas		.55
March 1, 1963	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 4 5816	.25
March 1, 1963	Arlington, Texas	817 CR4 5816	.25
March 1, 1963	Arlington, Texas	817 CR5 4891	.45

759

1

DL 44-1639

Date 11/25/631

The following investigation was conducted by SA
THOMAS M. O'MALEY:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 24, 1963, Lieutenant R. LEE MAY, Auto Theft Section, Dallas Police Department, advised the Dallas Police Department has in their Auto Pound a 1960 Oldsmobile, two-door, VIN 607T07749, bearing 1963 Texas license PD 768. This vehicle was property of JACK RUBY, 3929 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas. This vehicle was impounded at 1:30 p.m. from the 2000 block of Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Visual observation of 1960 Oldsmobile 88 two door, cream in color, was made at Dallas Police Department Auto Pound, 606 S. Good Latimer, Dallas, Texas. This vehicle bore 1963 Texas license plates PD 768 and has VIN 607T07748.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent # THOMAS M. O'MALEY and
WARREN A. LARSON:vm 761 Date dictated 11/25/63

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760

Date November 24, 1963

G. F. ROSE, Detective, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following information regarding a search conducted with a search warrant (no number) at the apartment of JACK LEON RUBY, Apartment 207, 223 South Ewing Street in Dallas, Texas, on November 24, 1963.

Detective ROSE stated he and Detectives H. M. MOORE and J. P. ADAMCIK obtained a search warrant on November 24, 1963, from Judge JOE B. BROWN, JR., for the search of RUBY's apartment incidental to the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by RUBY on November 24, 1963.

ROSE stated he and Detectives MOORE and ADAMCIK were looking for any political pamphlets or information, correspondence or other material which may be construed as possible evidence in connection with the murder charges against RUBY.

ROSE produced a cloth sack containing \$125.39 which money was found scattered in a dresser drawer and in a closet in the bedroom occupied by RUBY. The \$125.39 consisted of the following denominations of money:

\$50.00	-- \$1.00 dollar bills
12.00	-- nickels (rolled)
55.00	-- dimes (rolled)
1.00	-- pennies (rolled)
1.00	-- dimes
3.80	-- loose change
2.59	-- loose change

\$125.39

A second paper bag contained \$131.41 consisting of the following denominations of money:

\$10.00	-- quarters
.57.00	-- bills
9.00	-- quarters
1.00	-- dimes

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
 by Special Agent M. J. DOYLE WILLIAMS & HENRY J. OLIVER /csh *762* Date dictated 11/24/63

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DL 44-1639

\$ 1.40 -- nickels
 .31 -- pennies
 52.70 -- miscellaneous currency
 and coins

\$ 131.41

The above funds were located in a locked closet located in the living room.

ROSE also produced the following items which were obtained during the search of RUBY's apartment:

3 U. S. Post Office postal insured receipts identified as follows:

#65614 date stamped 12/22/62, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Texas. Receipt indicates delivery destination of insured item as Dallas, Texas. Receipt reflects the endorsement, "TOM PALMER".

#65615 date stamped 12/22/62, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Texas. Receipt indicates delivery destination of insured item as San Antonio, Texas. Receipt reflects the endorsement of "LYN BREDKKE" (writing partially illegible).

#65616 date stamped 12/22/62, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Texas. Receipt indicates delivery destination of insured item as Dallas, Texas. Receipt reflects the endorsement "McLEDLOE GORDON" (writing partially illegible)

10 "Vote the Conservative Democratic Slate",
 2 X 5 tab cards. Written on back of one card was name "SAM BLOOD (or BLOOM) - TURTLE,
 ... 3505 Turtle Creek
 Luke RI 7-6985
Times Herald

4 telephone bills, no year recorded. Bills found in box located in living room.

The following are billings by number.

763

DL 44-1639

(LA 8-4775)

Date	To	From	Number Called	Amount
6/2	Chicago	Dallas, Tex.	--	\$ 1.15
6/9	San Francisco	Dallas, Tex.	--	16.10
6/12	Chicago	Dallas, Tex. (312 HO 5-3280)		4.70
		Total bill		\$ 21.95

(RI 7-2362)

6/4	Arlington, Tex.	817 CR 5-5352	\$.97
6/9	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.45
6/10	Edna, Texas	512 OL 7-3025	6.11
6/10	San Francisco, Calif.	415 SE 1-2789	5.15
6/10	Arlington, Tex.	817 CR 5-4321	.25
6/11	New Orleans, La.	504 523 9468	1.50
6/13	Arlington, Tex.	817 CR 5-4321	1.06
6/14	New Orleans, La.	504 523 0930	1.45
6/15	Dallas, Texas	Arlington, Tex. (Collect)	.45
6/15	Chicago, Ill.	312 SH 3-0984	2.50
6/16	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	1.86
6/17	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 54891	.45
6/19	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.25
6/19	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.25
6/19	New Orleans, La.	504 523 0930	.85

765

DL 44-1639

Date	To	Number Called	Amount
6/19	Dallas, Texas	Grapevine (Collect)	\$.30
6/23	Houston, Texas	713 FA 3-6269	.80
6/23	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.49
6/27	Las Vegas, Nevada	702 735 4303	1.60
6/28	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.57
6/29	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.41
4/10	Sulphur Springs, Texas	214 885 4323	.95
4/21	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.25
4/23	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.25
4/24	Edna, Texas	512 OL 7-4411	2.59
4/27	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.60
5/1	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.60
4/22	Arlington, Texas	From Dallas, Texas	1.85
		(WK 1-5601)	
5/24	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-5352	.73
6/05	New Orleans, La.	504 523 0930	5.65
6/10	Ft. Worth, Texas	817 PE 8-1951	.35
6/11	Ft. Worth, Texas	817 PE 8-1951	1.57
6/12	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-9365	.98
6/12	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-4891	.65
6/15	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-9365	.75

765

DL 44-1639

<u>Date</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Number Called</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6/16	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-9665	\$.25
6/16	Waco, Texas	617 SW 9-2770	.95
6/16	Southfield, Mich.	313 EL 6-0919	3.25
6/19	New Orleans, La.	504 523 0930	1.85
6/20	Ft. Worth, Texas	817 ED 5-1291	1.45
6/20	Arlington, Texas	817 CR 5-5352	1.45
6/21	New Orleans, La.	504 523 0930	2.25

One business reply card postmarked December 2, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, which made a request for membership card information from the Sovereign Club, Inc., 1312 1/2 Commerce Street.

The information had been requested by a HOWARD G. CHILTON, JR., 4564 Lorrain, LA 1-2466, whose employment was listed as the Merchant Retail Credit Association.

In addition to the above, ROSE produced a small brown leather address book and a "jot-it-down" pad which also had been obtained from the apartment.

766

DL 44-1639

The following is a listing of names, addresses, and telephone numbers as contained in the small brown leather address book:

LA 1-3355

ADAM LAURA

PATRICIA STEVENS

HELEN AXELROOD
1547 N. Birchwood
BO 1-1832

Mrs. E. C. BRADY
GLORIA BRADY
TA 7-3531

THELMA BROWN
VI 6230

BILL BAKER
FR 4-2472

EV 1-5465
WH 3-7017
FR 4-2380

MATTY BRESCIA
Memphis, Tennessee
Jackson 5-5180

JOCK BRENNAN
EM 8-1785

TOM BROOMEY
EM 8-3083

ED BERNET
LA 6-3724

HOMER H. CARPENTER
4412 Somerville
TA 4-6029

BILL CAPEHART
UN 5262

767

DL 44-1639

BOB KISMAN

PAM FAUST
LO 3854ANN GIBSON
JU 5041MARTIN GIMPLE
8334 North Artesian
Chicago
R-4-30HODGE BILLY
SPEAR F RANCH
Trinidad, Colorado
L-3-90TONY HALLA
2719 McKinney
EA 1-2887
TR 9148
VI 8989CECIL HAMLIN
1915 Illinois
R-2-70
ED 2-3523
DR 9117SIDNEY HAWKINS
L Till Stop
LA 3918GAIL HART
Holiday Dance
Commerce Club
RI 8-7451W. E. HOWARD
Tropicana La Goon Art
Miami Beach
FR 3-4664
FR 9-3304

468

DL 44-1639

LINDA NICKOX
Grapevine
BU 9-2429JEANNE
DI 7907IRV KATZ
Century Dist., Inc.
137 Glass Street
Dallas, TexasPAULA KUHN
Mt. Vernon, New YorkLARRY LATIN BAND
PR 5737WILLIE LOVE
3110 San Jacinto
G2 Apt., Dallas
TA 4-0052 (fighter)La Petite
1507 West Berry
Fort Worth

MORLETT

CAROL MOUREY
Reservation - Braniff

TOM MUSKARD

PAUL TOWERS
Houston, TexasBILL MOORE - Plumber
EX 1-7013
TA 1-0955Mrs. NANCY McWILLIE
Miami, Florida
Highland 8-7106MATTIE NELSON
TR 8824PAT SANCIPRIAN
UN 4153

PATRICIA STEVENS

XAVIER CUGAT
RA 0848SAM RUBY
11818 RochelleJAN RABB
1110 Forest Park Boulevard
Fort Worth
WA 4-4584
ED 2-8391WYLLIE RAUL
Haliburton Oil Company
Duncan, OklahomaBOB ROYNE
Rogers 10347SAM SCHWARTZ
8335 Gilbert
Philadelphia
CH 7-5195ROBYN JOY SMITH
EM 8-4789
EM 8-8307
TA 7-2090TON TEAL
ED 5-3481

ELIZABETH - RI 9678

769

DL 44-1639

The following is a list of names, addresses,
and telephone numbers as obtained from the small
Jet-It-Down pad:

BANDY - DA 7-8857	SKIP HUTCHESON
ALVA MCKNIGHT	LA 8-0581
LA 8-2251	
BUE PEPPER	SHEARN WOODY
FR 6-7485	SO 5-7224
	SO 5-7991
JACK YANOVER	LYND CERNALT
	W. O. CERNALT
CAROLINE WALKER	BRENDA TA 377
CA 7-8297	
Houston	ANGIE - WK 2-3490
HAROLD TANKEBAUM-CLUB --	JOHN ROGERS
523-0830 -- HOME 242-3401	P. O. Box 10707
New Orleans	
MARGARET CALDWELL	SHIRLEY BRUCE - FLY 5129
Kirk - Dial - Kirby Building	
JULES HERBERT	BILL WILLIS
Here To - Lincoln - Houston	
GIGI - FL 7-8698	GINO SKAGGS
	TE 8-1263 - Tulsa
WALLY RACK	DOTTIE WALTERS
ID 3-2783	BL 3-7881 - Irving
CA 7-5221	
Doctors Club	BARBARA BROWN
JA 8-1251	BL 3-7123 - Irving
LINDA HICKOX	TOM PALMER
RI 8-7511	WH 2-7181
Extension 3 or 4	
Home HA 1-1588	SANDRA MORAN
BETTY ROBBINS	Atlanta, Georgia
	FE 1-1677
IVANA BIRDWELL	KATHY KAY
Lyndon 4-3553	WH 2-3268
FERRIS	ANDY - TA 3-9313

770

DL 44-1639

ANDREA DALE	GEORGE SKENETOR
FR 1-9232	WH 1-4012
CATHY - RI 7-9146	JOHNNY HAYDEN
	TR 7-8574 - LA
LORRI WOMACK	JOY HERROD
TA 3-9074	541 Highland
	CH 4-5847
MARGARET - RI 7-5861	JOK SLAYTON
	RI 7-5719
JUDY ORERLIN	WALLY WESTON
903 Wooding	LA 7-2488
Houston	LINDA - TA 7-9076
GEORGE - LM 3559	CAMPBELL CORRIGOR
Sherman, Texas	KM 1-5423
BETTY KELLEY	Building Repair
LA 6-3253	CHUCK ISAACS
MIKE KBERHARDT	American Airlines
708 East Farmers	CH 7-3483
CH 4-1786	
Seagoville	AUDRIA DELE
RUSS KNIGHT	FL 7-4160
RI 7-7927	FL 7-5891
CHARLES SANACORE	DAVIS KITESSERE
House of Loan	2714 Danville
545 5th Avenue - Fedder	Suite 105
JOE - WH 2-5424	Hall #6
JEANNIE - AN 2-4910	Office - JA 8-4134
RALPH PAUL	Bone - MO 7-4850
CY 5-1823	EARL WILSON
TE 8-7475	New York Post
American Airlines	Justin 6-6829
Tuesday, October 9 - 955	WH 4-9000
11 - 11:30 a.m.	Murray Hill 2-5562
	Hall Syndicate

771

DL 44-1639

TONY TURNER
EX 8-7928

TOM BUSCH
2935 Arizona

JOE COOK
2707 Kiney

BARBARA HICKMAN
WA 4-6568

TAMMIE TRUE
TE 4-0847

KAY - LA 8-8188

NICKI - CH 7-9876

DELORES MERIDITH
CH 7-1984

WILFORD JACKSON
FE 7-8205
Porter

PHIL OLIAN
RI 1-4511

WENDY KNIGHT
5180 North Kentucky
934-9320 - Denver

WANDA - AT 5-1669

JANICE ANDERSON
3027 Shemstone
BR 9-0960

ANN PETTA
FL 7-5205

L. H. McINTYRE
TA 7-5291

JIM BROWN
BA 1-4710
Painter

CARLOS CAMORGO
Telephone 14-9828
Mexico City

BILLIE - FE 9-7914

TOI REBEL
TA 6-1511

BILL TOWNEY
WH 2-8129

Affiliated Polygraph
SAM GEORGE
RI 7-6691
EV 1-3427

SHIRLEY NOLA
TA 7-8437

MARGO LAWE
BR 9-1305

KITTY KEEL
5135 Bascomet
Houston

MARY MARLIN
RI 1-5181

GAIL or CAROL
NP 9870
(George)

ETHEL A. PIERISAL
EM 3-3792

GAIL THOMPSON
WH 3-8806
Office - RI 7-8538

MARGIE - RI 2-2855

PEGGY STEEL
EL 7-5558

772

DL 44-1839

JOHN M. CRAWFORD
QA 5-2369
Huntsville State Penitentiary
Huntsville

LINDA - TA 7-9078

AVRUM - LA 8-0172

SHERRY - RI 7-3488

HENRY SEGEL
227 East Ontario
Chicago 11, Illinois

ROY PIKE
TA 7-3187

LISA STARLING
Stewart's Photo

GAIL HALL
Monroe, Louisiana

Luke - Times Herald
TI 7-8985

VF 7119 - Houston

SF 9980

J. O. TIGER
Circle 5-3598 - New York City

E. FLETCHER
40 Central Park

MU 8-9428
MU 4-4800
NM 6408
ND 7348

DARRELL WILLIAMS
543 Spruce Street
Compton, California

VIVIAN - Statler Barber Shop

DOVIE - EX 1-1594

773

DL 44-1639
JFB and FSB:gj
1

RE: RUBY's SAN FRANCISCO RESIDENCES AND EMPLOYMENT

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JOHN F. BRESLIN and FRANKLIN S. BURROUCHS at San Francisco:

JACK KANT, Salesman for Baruh Liquor, 6001 Bay Street, advised on November 27, 1963, that he met RUBY in 1932 or 1933 at San Francisco after RUBY had come from Chicago. He states RUBY was close friend of BENNIE BARRISH, who was being managed at the time by KANT. KANT only knew RUBY casually, recalled he lived in Tenderloin Area, San Francisco, and attained income from hustling fight tickets and selling watches. RUBY lived with his sister in San Francisco and departed San Francisco in the late 1940's. His whereabouts thereafter unknown to KANT. KANT stated no indication of any un-American leanings or beliefs on part of RUBY.

ART POSNER, Patrolman, San Francisco Police Department, home address 35 Wanda Street, San Francisco, California, advised SA WILLARD E. BASEMAN on November 27, 1963, he recalled meeting JACK LEON RUBY, whom he knew as JACK and "SPARKY" about 1935 when he, POSNER, worked on a newspaper circulation crew. RUBY, BENNIE BARRISH and BILLY VEPRIN (phonetic) all came to San Francisco from Chicago together at the same time and all were in the newspaper circulation business. He recalled RUBY was a circulation crew manager but he did not recall which San Francisco newspaper RUBY was affiliated with. In those days, there were four newspapers in San Francisco, "The Evening Call", "The News", "The Chronicle" and "The San Francisco Examiner" and a good circulation man, although working for one newspaper, could sell a subscription to another paper and still receive the commission. He was only a casual acquaintance of RUBY and believes that he saw him around San Francisco until around 1936 or 1937. BILLY VEPRIN, he believed, went to Guam prior to World War II and became quite wealthy in the laundry business, returned to San Francisco and was a partner in Tommy's Joynt, a Hoffbrau Restaurant, in partnership with TOMMY HARRIS in San Francisco. This restaurant was sold subsequently to SAM GORDON, a former friend of RUBY from Chicago. He has not seen RUBY since the late 1930's and had not heard anything of him until November 24, 1963.

126

DL 44-1639
2

On November 27, 1963, Mr. REUBEN ARIAN, residence 3789 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, owner "Supply Sergeant", a surplus store at 1550 El Camino Real, Redwood City, California, advised SA WARRENT W. RICHMOND as follows:

Mr. ARIAN in the 1930's resided in San Francisco and worked as a circulation supervisor for the "San Francisco News". He stated that in this capacity, one of the people that worked for him was EVA GRANT. He said that also working off and on for the "San Francisco News" during the Depression was a person he recalled as EVA's brother and known to him as "SPARKY" RUBENSTEIN. Mr. ARIAN stated that SPARKY, as he knew him, was then a good looking, well liked young man with a good personality who was able to earn two or three dollars a day by door-to-door sales of newspaper subscriptions. Mr. ARIAN advised that he was not particularly close to SPARKY at that time and knew EVA GRANT much better since she worked directly under him attempting to get newspaper subscriptions for the "San Francisco News". Mr. ARIAN stated that RUBENSTEIN was nicknamed SPARKY because of his short temper, but none the less he was well liked and a good, door-to-door salesman. ARIAN recalled that EVA GRANT, when he knew her, lived on Jones Street in San Francisco between Ellis and Eddy in an apartment above Foster's Cafeteria. At that time she was married, lived with her husband and son RONNIE, then six to eight years of age.

Mr. ARIAN recalled that SPARKY, whom he recognized from recent newspaper articles and pictures as JACK RUBY, resided nearby, perhaps on Eddy Street in The Herald Hotel. ARIAN recalled EVA to be an excitable person, always talking and agitated. ARIAN stated that to his recollection SPARKY had no interest whatsoever in politics and did not recall that SPARKY had ever expressed admiration for President ROOSEVELT or any criticism or any other person or any other philosophy of government. According to ARIAN, although he did not know SPARKY well, SPARKY was never arrested while in San Francisco. ARIAN advised that he has not seen or heard of SPARKY until the events of the last week end.

AS far as ARIAN could recall, SPARKY was not married and principally associated with a JACK STEVENSON and HARRY SOLLIVANT (phonetic). ARIAN recalled that like SPARKY, SOLLIVANT came from Chicago. It was ARIAN's recollection that SOLLIVANT indicated he had known gangsters in Chicago prior to coming to San Francisco and he did not recall that SPARKY had ever professed knowing any gangsters in Chicago.

127

DL 44-1639

3

ARIAN reiterated that although RUBENSTEIN was known as SPARKY when in San Francisco, and was given that name because of a temper he knew of no occasion when that temper had caused any difficulty for SPARKY. ARIAN recalled SPARKY as using the name of RUBENSTEIN and did not know him as RUBY.

1Date 11/25/63

Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, 2023 Harvard (BL 3-4876) stated he is employed as Service Manager, Irving Sport Shop, 221 South Irving Boulevard. Mr. RYDER viewed a photograph of the gun used to assassinate President KENNEDY after which he stated he did not sell the mount on that gun as that is not the type of mount handled by Irving Sport Shop and does not recall the gun.

Mr. RYDER located Irving Sport Shop repair tag number 18374, which is undated and contains the name "OSWALD" as the owner of the gun being repaired. The tag reflects the work as being "drill and tap \$4.50" and "bore sight \$1.50" for a total of \$6.00. The tag contains no additional information, is prepared in pencil, is not dated and Mr. RYDER stated this is the only record of an existence of this transaction. RYDER said the tag was prepared by himself. He pointed out that as there is no record of sale of mounts or other items this would reflect that customer OSWALD brought in the gun, scope and mounts with only work being performed which was drill and tap and bore sight. Mr. RYDER stated that the work for OSWALD was performed between November 1 and 14, 1963, and the only other person employed in the store during that period was CAROL BERRY, a clerk who resided at 2302 Druid Drive, Irving, Texas.

Mr. RYDER stated he has no recollection of mounting a side mount of the type on the gun used to assassinate President KENNEDY but pointed out that during the past few weeks he had attached a tremendous number of scopes, therefore, it is possible he did mount this scope and does not have any recollection of it at this time.

Mr. RYDER viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, taken August 9, 1963, after which he stated that he cannot be positive that OSWALD has been a customer in the Irving Sport Shop but is quite sure that he has seen and/or talked to OSWALD probably in the store. He stated that he associates OSWALD's picture with that of an individual who brought in an Argentine made rifle about two weeks ago and he, RYDER, attached a scope on that gun. He pointed out that an Argentine rifle of the type he has in mind has a different bolt assembly than does the gun used to assassinate President KENNEDY, therefore he cannot be definitely sure that the person he has in mind is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

on 11/25/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/atd Date dictated 11/25/63

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Date 11/25/631

Miss CAROL BERRY, 2302 Druid Drive, Irving, Texas, stated she is employed as a clerk by the Irving Sport Shop, 221 South Irving Boulevard.

After viewing a photograph of the gun used to assassinate President KENNEDY and a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken August 9, 1963, she stated she cannot recall either the gun or OSWALD ever being in the sport shop. She stated she has no recollection of a gun being in the sport shop during the recent past that had a side mount carrying strap but pointed out that a carrying strap can be detached with relative ease, therefore, she cannot be sure the assassin's gun was not in the shop.

Commission Exhibit 1326

on 11/25/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/atd Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1326

1Date 12/16/63

Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, home address 315 South Jefferson, Irving, Texas, advised that around November 6, 7, or 8, 1963 (she was unable to definitely establish the date in her mind), an individual whom she later knew was LEE HARVEY OSWALD from his photograph had come into the Furniture Mart where she was working.

At the time OSWALD came into the store, there was a gun repair sign on the front of the building which had been left there by the previous occupant. OSWALD was directed to a gun repair shop approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks away from the Furniture Mart.

While in the store, Mrs. WHITWORTH stated that OSWALD inquired as to both a living room and dining room set, stating that he would need both in the near future. While in the store, his wife, carrying a small baby and leading a small girl, came in and observed OSWALD's activities but never made any statement or said anything. When she came in, OSWALD told Mrs. WHITWORTH that his youngest child had been born on October 20, 1963, and Mrs. WHITWORTH recalled this date as being the approximate time that a grandchild of hers had been born.

OSWALD remained in the Furniture Mart approximately 15 minutes, but despite the conversation concerning the infant child, no attempt was made by Mrs. OSWALD to exhibit the baby, nor did she permit anyone to look at the child.

On leaving the Furniture Mart (second-hand furniture store), the OSWALDs made a U-turn and left driving against the traffic on East Irving Boulevard in the direction of the gun repair shop in either a 1956 or 1957 two-tone blue and white Ford or Plymouth.

OSWALD did not have any type of firearm in his possession at the time he was in the Furniture Mart.

Commission Exhibit 1327

on 12/14/63 at 145 East Irving Boulevard
Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN AND
JAMES C. KENNEDY: nam 65 Date dictated 12/16/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1327

1Date 12/18/63

Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, 2208 Harvard (BL 3-4876) stated he is employed as service manager, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. Mr. RYDER advised that he has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and only has some recollection of talking to an individual who he believes was OSWALD and thinks that the person was probably a customer in the sport shop. Mr. RYDER said he believes he has met JACK RUBY, this being several years ago at some of the Dallas night clubs but has no specific recollection of ever meeting RUBY and said that he, RYDER, has no knowledge of any acquaintanceship or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Commission Exhibit 1328

on 12/18/63 at Irving, Texas File # 44-1639
by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/BJD Date dictated 12/18/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1328

1Date 12/18/63

Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, 2208 Harvard (BL 3-4876) stated he is employed as service manager, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. Mr. RYDER stated he has Irving Sport Shop repair tag #18374 which is undated and contains the name "OSWALD" as owner of the gun to be repaired under that particular repair tag. He stated he has no specific recollection as to the customer whose gun was repaired under that particular repair ticket and cannot state that the customer was or was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said he cannot be positive OSWALD has been a customer in the sport shop but is quite sure that he has seen and/or talked to OSWALD probably in the store. He said repair ticket #18374 was utilized some time between November 1 and November 14, 1963, but he has no recollection of the customer being accompanied by a woman and two small children. He said he does not associate the customer with any automobile as he is usually in the workshop that is located in the rear of the store, therefore, he seldom sees the customers arrive and depart. He said he cannot recall the individual who he believes was OSWALD driving any type of car and does not associate him in any way with a blue and white 1956 or 1957 Ford or Plymouth.

Commission Exhibit No. 1329

on 12/18/63 at Irving, Texas File # 100-10461
by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON/BJD Date dictated 12/18/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1329

OFFICE FILE NO. 1330 (Continued)
Investigative Report
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

00-2-34030
12-3-63

ORIGIN	Field (Dallas)	OFFICE	Dallas, Texas	FILE NO.	00-2-34030
TYPE OF CASE	Assassination of the President	STATUS	Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION	Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED	12/1/63		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	Special Agent Elmer W. Moore				
DETAILS	<u>SYNOPSIS</u> Dial D. Ryder, Irving, Texas, gunsmith, dis- cusses work on Oswald's rifle. <u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u> Front page story of the Dallas Times Herald, Thursday evening edition, November 28, 1963, reported that Dial D. Ryder, a gunsmith of Irving, Texas, claimed to have mounted and adjusted a telescopic sight for a customer believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald. Pertinent parts of the article are as follows: "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING. An Irving gunsmith Thursday told The Times Herald he mounted and adjusted a telescopic sight for a customer investigators believe was Lee Harvey Oswald. "The disclosure came as officers - probing two of the most shocking murders in modern history - continued their intensive investigation. "Gunsmith Dial D. Ryder of 2028 Harvard in Irving said he attached the telescope and 'bore sighted' a foreign made rifle for a customer named Oswald about a month ago. "Mr. Ryder said he did the work at his Irving Sports Shop on Irving Boulevard. He had the gun, he said, only about three days. The work cost Oswald \$4.50 for drilling and \$1.50 for bore sighting, according to Mr. Ryder's records. "The gunsmith, however, remembered nothing of Oswald himself. "Many people have this kind of work done, he said. Oswald was just another customer. "Mr. Ryder could not remember the make of gun he worked on for Oswald. He said he thought it was foreign made - but he could not identify it.				
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE		
→ Chief Dallas	Orig. & 2cc 2 cc's	Elmer W. Moore SPECIAL AGENT Elmer W. Moore	12-2-63		
		APPROVED Thomas J. Kelly SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	424 12-2-63		

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-5400-2

"The gunsmith said that insofar as he could remember the customer Oswald bought no ammunition from him.

"He said Oswald could have been in his shop on other occasions but Oswald has a 'common face for this part of the country' and he couldn't say for sure he had seen the man.

"The work done on the rifle consisted of drilling three holes - at \$1.50 each - to mount the telescopic sight and the bore sighting. Bore sighting consists of locking the rifle in a vise and sighting to a mark through the barrel and adjusting the sight to agree with that sight.

"No actual firing of the rifle is required for bore sighting. The price for that service was \$1.50."

On Sunday, December 1, 1963 telephone call was made to the home of Dial D. Ryder. He stated that he was leaving his home with his family and would not be available for interview until Monday. However, he stated that the newspaper story as reported above was in error and that he was satisfied that he had not done any work for Oswald. He said that he had an undated work slip indicating that sometime ago he mounted a sight on a rifle for a man named Oswald and that the slip indicated that he had drilled 3 holes in the receiver of a rifle for telescopic mount at \$1.50 a hole and had bore sighted a rifle for an additional \$1.50, making a total charge of \$6.00. Ryder claims that he cannot recall what kind of mount, scope or rifle he worked on. He claims to have been misquoted in the newspaper article and he is certain, after viewing the photographs of Oswald, that he had never done any work for him and, in fact, had never seen him. He further stated that he had examined a Carcano 6.5 mm rifle only the day before and is now certain that he has never, at any time, done any work on such a rifle. He also stated that he has been informed that the mount used on Oswald's rifle was of a Japanese manufacture and he has no such mounts in his shop as he uses only the following makes: Redfield, Buehler, Weaver and Bausch and Lomb. Ryder stated that he had been interviewed by an Agent Horton of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on Monday, November 25, 1963, and that on Wednesday and Friday had been interviewed by a woman who stated that she was from the White House Press. On her last interview with him she informed him that the rifle used by Oswald had been sold by Klein's of Chicago, complete with a mounted scope.

Ryder resides at 2028 Harvard Street, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 3-4876 and operates the Irving Sport Shop, 221 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 3-5309.

DISPOSITION

No further inquiry will be made of Ryder unless directed otherwise.

EMH:mla

Commission Exhibit 1330

424

Gunsmith Attached Sight for Man Named Oswald

By JOHN HERBERS

Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, Nov. 28 — A gunsmith from Irving, Tex., said today he mounted a telescopic sight on a gun for a man named Oswald about a month ago.

The gunsmith, Dial D. Ryder, said he could not remember what the gun looked like, nor could he remember the customer.

Mr. Ryder found a receipt showing that he had mounted and adjusted a sight on a gun for a customer named Oswald. There was no date on the receipt, he said, but the work was done about a month ago. The customer paid \$1.50 for drilling and \$1.50 for bore-sighting the weapon.

Ordered Gun From Chicago

Lee H. Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, ordered a 6.3-mm Italian carbine from a mail-order house in Chicago last March. It was equipped with a telescopic sight at the time of the assassination.

"Many people have this kind of work done," Mr. Ryder said. He said he believed a close examination of the Oswald weapon would show that he had not done the work.

The police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation refused to disclose information about another gun Oswald was supposed to have

used to kill Patrolman J. D. Tippitt when the officer stopped Oswald following the assassination.

That weapon, a .25-caliber pistol, has been turned over to the F.B.I. with other evidence in the case. It was reported that Oswald bought the pistol about two months ago and that the police have traced the point of its purchase.

Meanwhile, it appeared that Oswald's employment in a building along the parade route that President Kennedy would travel was happenstance.

Statements by persons familiar with the circumstances indicated that Oswald had no way of knowing when he took the job at the Texas School Book Depository that it would provide a vantage point for assassinating the President.

Oswald returned to Dallas early in October after a mysterious trip to Mexico and began looking for work, according to persons who saw him daily at that time.

It had been announced here on Sept. 28 that President Kennedy would visit Dallas, but no parade route was disclosed. The parade route was not decided on until shortly before the President's arrival and it was not published until the morning of his death.

While Oswald was looking for work his Russian-born wife and child lived with Mrs. Mi-

chael R. Paine, a friend, in Irving, a small town near Dallas.

Wayne Randle, a teen-age neighbor of Mrs. Paine, said he heard that Oswald was looking for a job and told Mrs. Paine that he knew of one at the Texas School Book Depository.

Mrs. Paine called about the job and on Oct. 14 Oswald went in and made application. He was accepted and started work the next day, Oct. 15, as a stock clerk at \$1.25 an hour.

Mrs. Paine said when Oswald got the job he had just received his last unemployment check and his wife was expecting the arrival of their second child.

He telephoned from Dallas, Mrs. Paine said, and announced "hooray, I've got a job."

Mrs. Paine said that the sports shop where Mr. Ryder, the gunsmith, works, is about

three miles from her home. She did not recall Oswald's making a trip to the shop.

Mrs. Paine said today that although Oswald was "anti-religious," his wife Marina had had a daughter, Marie Lee, baptized when she was about 1 year old.

Mrs. Paine said she thought this was done at the St. Scrapsin Eastern Orthodox Church in Dallas. The other Oswald daughter is only a month old and has not been baptized yet, Mrs. Paine said.

Mrs. Oswald and her daughters were still kept from the public by the Secret Service today. Mrs. Paine sent her a message through the police that Russian-speaking women from Texas, New Jersey, Kansas and Ohio had been trying to reach her to offer to take her and her daughters into their homes. Mrs. Oswald speaks no English.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1330—Continued

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Other Individuals and Organizations
Involved or Interviewed4-3-601.0
Page Two

ORIGIN Field		OFFICE Los Angeles	FILE NO. 4-3-601.0
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
PDS		Closed - Los Angeles	Ordnance Optics Inc.
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED	
Hollywood, Los Angeles & Culver City, California		11/22/63 to 12/2/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY			
SAIC Spanan, SA's Clark and Horn			
DETAILS		SYNOPSIS	
		Gun sight used on assassination weapon traced to Retting Gun Shop, Culver City, California.	
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION			
This investigation was predicated on a telephone call made to SAIC Spanan, Los Angeles, from SAIC Bouck, PHS, on November 22, 1963, at 6:45 p.m. SAIC Bouck supplied specific information to SAIC Spanan regarding the telescopic gun sight and weapon used in the assassination of President Kennedy. SAIC Bouck advised that the weapon used was a 1940 Italian Rifle, 6.5 MM, Bolt Action, Clip Fed, No. C2766 and that the gun sight was a hxd8, showing that it had an inscription of Ordnance Optics, Inc., Hollywood, California, inscribed thereon. SAIC Spanan requested SA's Clark and Horn to pursue this investigation and supplied them with the above information. SA's Clark and Horn met at the Hollywood Police Station and were joined by Det. Sergeant Billy G. Malone, Los Angeles Police Department, Serial No. 5006. Det. Malone advised that he was not familiar with any ordnance optical businesses in this area. A check of the telephone book revealed a listing of Opticonics Corp., 1001 N. Orange, Hollywood, California. This address was checked out and it was determined that this address is now a warehouse used for the distribution of phonograph records. The telephone directory also revealed an Optics Industries and Gordon Optical Supply, both having the address of 6636 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, California. Efforts to locate Murray Gordon, owner of these establishments, were made that night and he was requested to come to his place of business for interview. Mr. Gordon and his wife both came to their establishment later			
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig.		430
Dallas	2 ccs	Darwin D. Horn SPECIAL AGENT	12/3/63
Chicago	2 ccs	APPROVED	DATE
Los Angeles	1 cc	SAIC Spanan	
DDH:mg		SAIC Spanan SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12/3/63
(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)			

that night and were interviewed. They advised that they had been in business there since 1953; that they are only involved in the importing of eye glass frames and that they are in no way involved in the manufacturing of ordnance optical equipment. They also stated that they had no information to any industries by the name of Ordnance Optics Incorporated. Their files were checked for the names of Lee H. Oswald and Willie Randall but they were not of record there.

November 23, 1963, SA Horn interviewed Lt. Manuel Pena, Robbery Division, Los Angeles Police Department, Serial No. 3226 and his partner, Sgt. Jess Gonzales, Serial No. 3834. Through their informants it was determined that a Marvin H. Retting, owner of the Retting Gun Shop, 11029 Washington Blvd., Culver City, dealt in telescopic gun sights and that he would be the logical person to whom to speak. It was known that Retting obtained his sights from a Japanese company and that these scopes were used in great amounts on hunting guns.

That date, Lt. Pena, Sgt. Gonzales and SA Horn went to Retting's Gun Shop, 11029 Washington Blvd., Culver City, and interviewed Mr. Retting. He stated that he is the sole importer of the gun sights that bear the inscriptions of "hxd8 Coated, Ordnance Optics Inc., Hollywood, California, OIO Japan with a cloverleaf with the initials enclosed of OSC." He advised that he had telephoned the FBI, Los Angeles, on November 22 and advised them of this fact after he had seen a picture of the assassination weapon on television. Mr. Retting stated that he has been selling these sights for the last three or four years, mainly to Klein's Sporting Goods, a mail order house at 4540 West Madison, Chicago 24, Illinois. Mr. Retting also advised that he had sold a quantity of the sights to Dave's House of Guns, 2544 Elm, Dallas, Texas, but stated that Klein's Sporting Goods would be the logical place of business that Oswald would have purchased the gun sight as well as the gun. Retting said that the gun and sight are usually sold in a packet deal for something less than \$20.00.

Retting said that the weapon used was a modified model of an Italian Carbine, a Carcano made in Turin, Italy. Retting stated that the rifle is called a Carcano and or a Turni and that these names are interchangeable.

Records of Mr. Retting were checked for the years 1962-63 but no records of Lee H. Oswald or Willie Randall were found.

This information was immediately relayed to SAIC Spanan by SA Horn. SAIC Spanan then telephoned SAIC Bouck and advised him of the above data.

DISPOSITION

Investigation on this matter is being concluded at this time.

430

1
DL 100-10461
HJO/jj

The following investigation was conducted by
SAs HENRY J. OLIVER and LOUIS M. KELLEY.

Mrs. SUE HUGHES, employee, Retail Merchants Association, Irving, Texas, on December 12, 1963, advised that the only person named OSWALD in the files of this credit association is JERRY A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Street, Irving.

LEON POWERS, Chief of Police, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, on December 12, 1963, advised the records of this police department contain no arrest record in the name of OSWALD. Mr. POWERS also checked with the city water department but the only OSWALD located was JERRY A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Street.

A check of the City Directory and the telephone directory of the city of Irving, Texas, revealed only one person named OSWALD. This person was listed as JERRY A. OSWALD 423 Hughes Street.

A check of the City Directory for the city of Dallas, Texas, revealed the following persons named OSWALD.

Mrs. BERTHA OSWALD
817 Fletcher Street
Dallas, Texas

Mrs. CLARA OSWALD
4518 Bowser Street
Dallas, Texas

GRACE L., KATHLEEN and WILLIAM N. OSWALD
1600 Sylvian Street
Dallas, Texas

NORMAN DEAN OSWALD
612 Fifth Street
Dallas, Texas

2
DL 100-10461

JESSIE J. OSWALD
2625 Stovall Street
Dallas, Texas

JOHN and MARY OSWALD
5030 Wren Way
Dallas, Texas

LOUIS OSWALD
employed Thomas Plating Works
Residence - Mesquite, Texas

LOUIS E. and ROSEMARY OSWALD
4013 Glenridge Road
Dallas, Texas

The following persons were interviewed on December 10, 1963. All advised they did not have any type of work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. All also advised they are not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and are not related to him or his family in any way.

GRACE, KATHLEEN and WILLIAM N. OSWALD
1600 Sylvian Street
Dallas, Texas

NORMAN DEAN OSWALD
612 Fifth Street
Dallas, Texas

JOHN and MARY OSWALD
5030 Wren Way
Dallas, Texas

LOUIS OSWALD
Employed Dallas Plating Works
Dallas, Texas

854



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

April 2, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

3
DL 100-10461

LOUIS E. and ROSEMARY OSWALD
4013 Glenridge Road
Dallas, Texas

JERRY A. OSWALD
4023 Hughes Street
Irving, Texas

The following persons were located and interviewed on December 12, 1963, and all advised that they did not have any work performed on a rifle or any other type of weapon at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas:

Mrs. BERTHA OSWALD
4834 Lindsley
Dallas, Texas, who formerly resided at
817 Fletcher

Mrs. CLARA OSWALD
453 Park Row,
Arlington, Texas, who formerly resided
at 4518 Bowser, Dallas, Texas

Both also advised that they are not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that they were not related to him or his family in any way.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information is set forth in connection with a request of Mr. W. J. Liebel of the President's Commission, with respect to the determination as to when the interview with Mr. Dial D. Ryder, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas, occurred with relation to publicity concerning Ryder having a repair ticket for an individual by the name of Oswald.

On November 25, 1963, Mr. Dial D. Ryder, 2028 Harvard, Irving, Texas, employed as service manager, Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas, viewed a photograph of the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy, after which he stated he did not sell the mount on that gun as that is not the type of mount handled by the Irving Sport Shop and he did not recall the gun.

Mr. Ryder located Irving Sport Shop repair tag number 18374, which is undated and contains the name "Oswald" as the owner of the gun being repaired. The tag reflects the work as being "drill and tap \$4.50" and "bore sight \$1.50" for a total of \$6.00. The tag contains no additional information, is prepared in pencil, is not dated and Mr. Ryder stated this is the only record in existence of this transaction. Ryder said the tag was prepared by himself. He pointed out that as there is no record of sale of mounts or other items this would reflect that customer Oswald brought in the gun, scope and mounts with only work being performed which was drill and tap and bore sight. Mr. Ryder stated that the work for Oswald was performed between November 1 and 14, 1963, and the only other person employed in the store during that period was Carol Berry, a clerk who resided at 2302 Druid Drive, Irving, Texas.

Mr. Ryder stated he has no recollection of mounting a side mount of the type on the gun used to assassinate President Kennedy but pointed out that during the past few weeks he had attached a tremendous number of scopes; therefore, it is possible he did mount this scope and does not have any recollection of it at this time.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1333

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Ryder viewed a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, taken August 9, 1963, after which he stated that he cannot be positive that Oswald has been a customer in the Irving Sport Shop but is quite sure that he has seen and/or talked to Oswald probably in the store. He stated he associates Oswald's picture with that of an individual who brought in an Argentine made rifle about two weeks ago and he, Ryder, attached a scope on that gun. He pointed out that an Argentine rifle of the type he has in mind has a different bolt assembly than does the gun used to assassinate President KENNEDY; therefore, he cannot be definitely sure that the person he has in mind is identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

The results of this interview are reflected on page 395 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, at Dallas, dated November 30, 1963.

A review of newspaper clippings pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy reflects that the "Dallas Times Herald" issue of November 28, 1963, carried an article captioned "Oswald's gunsight mounted in Irving", which newspaper article indicates that Dial D. Ryder had told a newspaper reporter information similar to that reflected in his interview above.

On December 18, 1963, Mr. Dial D. Ryder was again interviewed. Mr. Ryder stated he has Irving Sport Shop Repair Tag No. 18374 which is undated and contains the name "Oswald" as owner of the gun to be repaired under that particular repair tag. He stated he has no specific recollection as to the customer whose gun was repaired under that particular repair ticket and cannot state that the customer was or was not Lee Harvey Oswald and said he cannot be positive Oswald has been a customer in the sport shop but is quite sure that he has seen and/or talked to Oswald probably in the store. He said repair ticket number 18374 was utilized sometime between November 1 and November 14, 1963, but he has no recollection of the customer being accompanied by a woman and two small children. He said he does not associate the customer with any automobile as he is usually in the workshop that is located in the rear of the store; therefore, he seldom sees the customers arrive and depart. He said he cannot recall the individual whom he believes was Oswald driving any type of car and does not associate him in any way with a blue and white 1955 or 1957 Ford or Plymouth.

The results of this interview are reflected on page 66 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, at Dallas, dated December 23, 1963.

-9-



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
May 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation to resolve certain information previously furnished by Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, employee, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, with respect to a repair tag that purports to reflect work done on a firearm, which repair tag bore the name "OSWALD".

At 6:30 P.M. on November 24, 1963, an anonymous male caller telephonically advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas, Texas, that at about 5:30 P.M. he learned from an unidentified sack boy at Wyatt's Supermarket, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, Irving, Texas, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He said he could furnish no further details concerning this matter and does not know if it is true or how the boy found out this information.

The above anonymous male caller sounded as if he were a normal, stable individual, but said he did not desire to identify himself.

On November 25, 1963, a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to Irving, Texas, and found the Irving Sports Shop was closed. Neighborhood inquiry revealed that the owner of the Irving Sports Shop was a WOODROW GREENER, who was reportedly then visiting at an unknown address in East Texas. In GREENER's absence, an employee, DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, Irving,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Texas, was contacted at his home, at which time he stated that he had, on November 23, 1963, found a repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD". RYDER and the Agent then proceeded to the Irving Sports Shop, where the pertinent repair tag was examined by the Agent and the interview continued, which interview is reflected on page 395 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On May 13, 1964, RAY JOHN, Television News Department, Channel 8, WFAA-TV, corner Young and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, advised that he recalls that on the afternoon of Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he arrived at his office at approximately 1:00 P.M. to coordinate the recent news events.

JOHN advised that he received a telephone call sometime between 3:00 and 3:30 P.M. of that day from an anonymous male caller, who stated that he believed "OSWALD" had had a rifle sighted at a gun shop located in the 200 block on Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas. JOHN advised he interpreted the name "OSWALD" to mean LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he recalled asking the anonymous caller where he obtained this information and that the caller declined to elaborate. The caller did not support his statement by any other corroborating information, and for that reason JOHN did not place too much credence in the story.

JOHN advised, however, he decided to offer this information to law enforcement for whatever it might be worth, and he, accordingly, called the office of J. WILL FRITZ, Captain, Homicide and Robbery Division, Dallas Police Department, at about 3:45 P.M. and furnished this information to Detective FAY TURNER of that Division.

JOHN advised he could recall the anonymous caller had a very husky, deep bass voice and was definitely a male.

JOHN stated he has never had occasion, to his recollection, to talk to either Mr. GREENER or Mr. RYDER of the Irving Sports Shop, either in person or by telephone, and in any case feels he would be unable to recognize the voice of the anonymous caller if he heard it again.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

JOHN advised the caller was on the line only a matter of seconds and that no other conversation took place, to the best of his recollection.

On May 4, 1964, Mr. CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, 2015 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, which GREENER stated he owns.

Mr. GREENER stated he cannot recall stating to anyone that he could fix the date that the Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" was prepared between November 4 and 8, 1963, and does not recall stating it appears the gun for that tag was brought in between those dates. He said he only recalls stating he was out of Texas during the period November 1 through 13, 1963, and he is confident that if the gun represented by that tag were brought in, it was brought in while he, GREENER, was out of the store as he has no recollection whatsoever regarding the transaction.

Mr. GREENER was asked if there is any question in his mind that a gun represented by the repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" was brought into the store. Mr. GREENER said he had answered the previous question as he did as he was recently interviewed by a representative of the President's Commission and that person pressed him, GREENER, on the point of whether the pertinent repair tag represented an actual gun and repair job. Mr. GREENER said it is his opinion that the repair tag represents a bona fide transaction, pointing out that DIAL RYDER has been employed by him, GREENER, for the past six years, and during that period he has found RYDER to be a good, steady, reliable employee and he has never known of RYDER doing anything wrong; therefore, he has every confidence in RYDER. He said he, GREENER, goes away and leaves the entire business in RYDER's care and "I never worry a minute about the business."

Mr. GREENER stated that the number on the pertinent repair tag means absolutely nothing and is of no use whatsoever in attempting to fix the date that the repair tag was prepared. He stated the repair tags come in boxes of approximately five

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

hundred, and when they open a box they dump them out on the workbench and make no effort whatsoever to use them in sequence. He stated that when work is brought in, the person accepting the work will reach over, pick up a repair tag, and fill it out and they may take a tag from any part of the batch of tags lying on the workbench.

GREENER stated that the fact that the claim check portion was still attached means nothing because in nine out of ten cases the claim check stub is not detached from the repair ticket and given to the customer. He pointed out that he has found that to require a claim check is not practical as most customers will not bring the claim check with them when they pick up their equipment; therefore, he does not make any effort to require claim checks.

Mr. GREENER stated that he did cause a review to be made of his cash register tapes for the ten-day period in early November 1963 when he was away from the store, and found several entries for even \$6.00 amounts. He pointed out that due to the number of \$6.00 entries found, he realized that would be of no help in determining when the work called for on the pertinent repair tag would have been picked up; therefore, he made no record of the \$6.00 entries located.

Mr. GREENER stated that they, the GREENERS, have checked every way possible to pin down the date that the above referred to repair tag was prepared and/or the item picked up by the customer, and "there is no earthly way the date can be more closely established."

On May 4, 1964, DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, telephone number BL 3-4876, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mr. RYDER said he first noticed repair tag number 18374, which bears the name of "OSWALD" as the owner of the gun to be repaired, on Saturday, November 23, 1963. He stated that on that occasion he, RYDER, was cleaning off his workbench, it being cluttered with various tools, shop towels, and repair tags, and it was during this cleaning up that he

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No 1334-Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

noticed the tag bearing the name "OSWALD". He pointed out that the tag attracted his attention as the name "OSWALD" had been mentioned frequently in the news on November 22 and 23, 1963.

Mr. RYDER stated that prior to finding the repair tag, he had no recollection of doing any work for a person named OSWALD, even though he had heard the news of the arrest of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had seen his picture on television on numerous occasions on November 22 and 23, 1963.

Mr. RYDER said he usually prepares repair tags in pen as he carries a ballpoint pen in his shirt pocket, but does recall that on one occasion on an unrecalled date during the first two weeks of November 1963 he had used a pencil during the greater part of a day. He recalled that on the date he had used a pencil he made a trip to Cullum and Boren Company, Dallas, Texas, and picked up some items of unrecalled nature. He said he has not made any review of his records to try to identify the day that he used a pencil and visited Cullum and Boren Company in downtown Dallas as it would be very difficult to determine that date from his records. Further, if the date were determined he questions that it would be of any real significance as far as establishing the date that he prepared repair tag number 18374, because he does not use a pen exclusively, pointing out that frequently a customer will bring a gun or other work into the store and he, RYDER, will pick up a repair tag and pencil from his workbench and prepare the tag. He stated that on other occasions he will sign items in pencil if a pencil is handy or if someone hands him a pencil when giving him an invoice or other item to be signed.

Mr. RYDER stated that there is no other sports shop located within several blocks of that area and the Irving Sports Shop is the only place that has a gunsmith located within a few blocks distance of the furniture store formerly operated by Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH on East Irving Boulevard.

On May 4, 1964, Mr. J. R. CLEMENTS, Office Manager, Cullum and Boren Company (C-B), 1509 Elm, telephone number RI 2-6115, Dallas, Texas, made available for review each invoice

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334-Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

that reflects a sale to Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, during the period November 1 through 14, 1963. The review of the invoices reflects the following pertinent information:

- 1) C-B Invoice Number 27263 signed by DIAL RYDER in pencil on November 6, 1963, acknowledging receipt of the material identified on the invoice. The order was picked up at the C-B Gun Shop and consisted of gun and reel parts with a total price of \$3.10.
- 2) C-B Invoice Number 27264 signed by DIAL RYDER in pen on November 7, 1963, thereby acknowledging receipt of the items listed on the invoice. The total amount of the invoice is \$138.40 and was picked up by RYDER at the main store.
- 3) C-B Invoice Number 27392 is signed by DIAL RYDER in pen, thereby acknowledging receipt of the material called for in the invoice on November 8, 1963. The material called for on the invoice consisted of parts and was picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop.
- 4) C-B Invoice Number 27897 was picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop on November 12, 1963, at which time RYDER signed the invoice in pencil, acknowledging receipt of the items listed therein. The parts called for in the invoice are gun parts with a total cost of \$10.67.
- 5) C-B Invoice Number 27898 was signed by DIAL RYDER in pen, having been picked up by RYDER at the C-B warehouse on November 12, 1963. The items called for in the invoice consist of sporting equipment. The total amount was \$115.34.
- 6) C-B Invoice Number 28030 was signed by DIAL RYDER in pencil with the items called for in the invoice

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

having been picked up by RYDER at the C-B Gun Shop on November 13, 1963. The invoice lists gun parts with a total cost of \$19.17.

On May 5, 1964, DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, telephone number BL 3-4876, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. RYDER stated he has no recollection of what items he picked up at Cullum and Boren Company in downtown Dallas on the occasion of his visit when he recalls using a pencil in early November 1963.

The pertinent data on the Cullum and Boren invoices signed by RYDER during the period November 1 through 14, 1963, were reviewed with RYDER, including the nature of the writing instrument used by him to sign the invoices. After considering this information, Mr. RYDER said it would not help as he still cannot recall what he picked up on the occasion he had in mind when he used a pencil during the entire date as related to Officer F. M. TURNER of the Dallas Police Department.

On May 4, 1964, JOYCE (Mrs. BOB G.) HOLLAWAY, 1241 Marlynn, Irving, Texas, telephone number BL 4-7191, was interviewed at the home of Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, 315 South Jefferson, Irving, Texas. Mrs. HOLLAWAY said EDITH WHITWORTH is her, HOLLAWAY's, mother.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said she and her husband have two sons, they being JEFFREY LYNN HOLLAWAY, who was born October 10, 1963, and BRYAN DOUGLAS HOLLAWAY, who was born October 28, 1961. Mrs. HOLLAWAY said her children are Mrs. WHITWORTH's only grandchildren.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY recalled that soon after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, Mrs. WHITWORTH told her that when she, WHITWORTH, first saw the picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television she thought he looked familiar. Later, when Mrs. WHITWORTH saw pictures and/or heard

- 7 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the descriptions of OSWALD's wife and children, Mrs. WHITWORTH then thought she recognized the OSWALDS as a family that had been in WHITWORTH's furniture store in the recent past and whom Mrs. WHITWORTH referred to a sports shop. She said her mother mentioned the family that came into the furniture store had two small daughters, as Mrs. WHITWORTH said she told that family that they and her, WHITWORTH's, daughter should get together as the HOLLAWAYS had two small sons.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said she understands there was another woman in the furniture store at the time the above-referred to family came into the store, but she, HOLLAWAY, does not know the identity of that person.

Mrs. HOLLAWAY said her mother undoubtedly referred the family to the Irving Sports Shop as that was the only sports shop in that area of Irving, Texas.

On May 5, 1964, Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, 315 South Jefferson, telephone number BL 3-2538, Irving, Texas, stated she formerly operated the Furniture Mart, a furniture store, at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, having closed the business during the latter part of January 1964.

Mrs. WHITWORTH said she is confident in her own mind that the man, woman, and two small children who visited the Furniture Mart on November 5, 7 or 8, 1963, as she has previously related, were LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and their two small children.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated that on the occasion of the visit LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered the store and asked for an unrecalled part for a gun. Mrs. WHITWORTH said she told him the gun shop had moved and directed him to a gun shop that had a gunsmith that was located nearby. She stated she does not specifically recall which gun shop she referred OSWALD to, but in all probability referred him to the Irving Sports Shop, which was only one block east of the Furniture Mart. She stated she might have referred him to Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 East Irving Boulevard, which is operated by ED FULBRIGHT. She explained that WARREN GRAVES

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

previously operated a gun shop in the space occupied by the Furniture Mart, but GRAVES sold out to FULBRIGHT in early 1963 but continued to work for FULBRIGHT at Ed's Pawn Shop; therefore, she might have referred OSWALD to that shop in view of her acquaintanceship with GRAVES.

Mrs. WHITWORTH recalled that after she gave OSWALD directions to the gun shop he noticed that she had furniture and stated he would be needing some furniture within two or three weeks and started looking around. She said she started showing him used furniture and talking to him, trying to determine what he was really interested in, and during this period they were joined by a woman who was carrying a baby and accompanied by a two-year old girl. She said she later saw pictures of the woman on television and in the newspapers, and now knows her to be MARINA OSWALD, wife of the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She started talking about the children and LEE HARVEY OSWALD told her that the baby was two weeks old at that time, which brought to mind her grandsons, as one was born October 10, 1963, and the other was born October 28, 1961, which made his birthday near that of the OSWALD baby. She further pointed out that her older grandson was near the age of OSWALD's older daughter.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated she knows that the couple who visited the Furniture Mart on the above occasion were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing a white shirt and a dark sweater, while MARINA was wearing a car coat, believed to be blue. She said she has no recollection how the two-year old daughter was dressed and only recalls the baby was wrapped in a blanket of unknown color and description.

On May 5, 1964, EDWARD FULBRIGHT, owner, Ed's Pawn Shop, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of business, 616 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mr. FULBRIGHT stated he bought out W. A. GRAVES in January 1963, at which time GRAVES was operating a small gunshop in the space occupied by the Furniture Mart on East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. FULBRIGHT stated that GRAVES continued to work for him, FULBRIGHT, for a period of four weeks after he bought the business, with GRAVES

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

being terminated on February 16, 1963. He stated during this period of time, GRAVES worked at Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 East Irving Boulevard, as a gunsmith and he, FULBRIGHT, has not had a gunsmith or performed any repair work on guns since GRAVES was terminated.

Mr. FULBRIGHT stated he has observed numerous photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during recent months, and he has no recollection whatsoever of ever meeting or seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and specifically has no recollection of OSWALD ever visiting Ed's Pawn Shop or making inquiry regarding any type of gun repair.

On May 5, 1964, Mrs. GERTRUDE (J. T.) HUNTER was interviewed at her residence, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. HUNTER stated she visited in the Furniture Mart, a furniture store previously located on East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, frequently during the latter months of 1963. She explained the Furniture Mart was operated by Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH and she, HUNTER, would go to the furniture stores on Wednesday and/or Thursday afternoon of each week to make plans with Mrs. WHITWORTH for attending the Irving High School football games that were held on Friday evenings. She said she always arrived at the Furniture Mart between 1:00 and 2:00 P.M. and would leave between 4:00 and 4:15 P.M.

Mrs. HUNTER recalled that on one of her visits, which she feels sure was November 6, 7, 13 or 14, 1963, she was at the Furniture Mart visiting with Mrs. WHITWORTH when a young man who Mrs. HUNTER later learned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, came into the store and asked if the gunsmith was in, explaining that he, OSWALD, wanted something fixed on his gun, but Mrs. HUNTER does not recall the nature of the work he wanted performed. Mrs. HUNTER said she does not recall that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had a gun in his hands at the time he was in the store. She recalled Mrs. WHITWORTH referred OSWALD to an unrecalled gunshop which had a gunsmith, and she only recalls the place to which OSWALD was referred is located east of the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas.

- 10 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

She recalls the place to which OSWALD was referred is to the east as OSWALD started to turn east onto Irving Boulevard when he left, noting that Irving Boulevard is a one-way street west. She said that she, HUNTER, told OSWALD it would be necessary for him to proceed west on Irving Boulevard to the traffic light, turn left one block, and then back east to the gun shop to which he had been referred.

Mrs. HUNTER recalled that during the conversation with OSWALD, who was accompanied by his wife and two small girls, Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH had jokingly referred to trading a little boy for one of the OSWALDS' little girls so each family would have a boy and a girl. She stated that in referring to the little boys, Mrs. WHITWORTH was making reference to her grandsons.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that on the occasion of the visit to the Furniture Mart, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, his wife and two children were the only persons in the car driven by OSWALD, and she recalls the car as being a 1957 or 1958 Ford, two-tone blue and cream. She said she is confident that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was driving the car as there was no one else in the car with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD and their small daughters.

Mrs. HUNTER said she is confident the car was a blue and cream 1957 or 1958 Ford as she has friends in Houston, Texas, who own a blue and white 1958 Ford, and her brother-in-law has a 1957 Ford; therefore, when the OSWALDS parked in front of the furniture store, she observed the car and immediately thought of her friends in Houston, Texas.

Mrs. HUNTER said she is definite that the man and woman with small children who visited the Furniture Mart on the above-referred to occasion were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD with their children. She said when she, HUNTER, first saw pictures of the OSWALDS on television and in the newspapers, she was sure she had seen them, but could not immediately place the occasion that she had seen those persons. She said that a few days later she again visited the Furniture Mart, and at that time she recalled the couple who had visited the store and

- 11 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

realized they were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. She said she then mentioned this to EDITH WHITWORTH and Mrs. WHITWORTH told her that she, WHITWORTH, had previously realized the couple who visited the store were the OSWALDS, but had not mentioned this fact to Mrs. HUNTER.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that on the occasion of visiting the Furniture Mart, MARINA OSWALD was not neatly dressed, wearing a jacket of unrecalled description, but believed to be either orchid or purple in color. She stated she recalls LEE HARVEY OSWALD was neatly dressed, wearing unrecalled casual clothing and a jacket of unrecalled description.

As reported on page 218 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, Mr. H. S. AIKEN, Bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, made available the official payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, which records specifically covered employment of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

These records reflected that OSWALD first worked for this company on October 16, 1963, and worked continuously at eight hours per day from October 16, 1963, through November 22, 1963, without missing any day's work. During this period of time he was off only on Saturdays and Sundays, and November 11, 1963, which was a company holiday.

As reported on page 328 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, Mr. ROY B. TRULY, Warehouse Manager, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, advised that the men working at the warehouse of Texas School Book Depository have regular working hours of 8:00 A.M. to 4:45 P.M., five days per week, with a lunch period from 12:00 noon to 12:45 P.M. He stated, however, that they do not have to punch time clocks, and there was no one who kept a strict accounting of the time they took for lunch. Mr. TRULY advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was one of these employees, and these are the hours he was assigned to work.

- 12 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 8, 1964, LEON HUMBERSON, Manager, Wyatt's Food Store, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, Irving, Texas, was asked if any information had come to his attention to the effect that one of the sack boys at that store had any information to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. HUMBERSON said he had not received any such information and very seriously doubted that any employee would have information like that without it coming to his attention.

HUMBERSON said he would contact all of his employees at Wyatt's Food Store and question them to determine if any of them had any information to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop. He also said he would determine from them if they had any information at all which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

On May 12, 1964, LEON HUMBERSON, Manager, Wyatt's Food Store, Plymouth Park Shopping Center, Irving, Texas, stated he questioned all of the employees at that store to learn if any had any information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on Thursday, November 21, 1963, had his rifle sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He stated that all advised him they had no information relating to this incident and none which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

HUMBERSON further advised he is positive in his own mind, because of the notoriety the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY had reached at that time, that if any employee had any information relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD it would have been a common topic of discussion among all the employees at that store.

HUMBERSON stated the Wyatt's Food Store at the Plymouth Park Shopping Center is the only Wyatt's Food Store located in Irving, Texas.

- 13 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 8, 1964, records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas, which office covers the Fort Worth Suburban area, as well as the Metropolitan area, reflect the only unpublished telephone number in the name of OSWALD was that of Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD, 97th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, for PE 7-3453, connected June 1963. This number was changed to PE 7-4368 on February 18, 1964, and was disconnected March 31, 1964.

On May 6, 1964, the records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect the only unpublished telephone number presently on record in the Dallas Metropolitan and Suburban area in the name of OSWALD is that of MARINA OSWALD, 629 West Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

Records of this office further indicate no unpublished numbers in the name of OSWALD during October-November 1963.

On May 7, 1964, Miss NAOMI GABRIEL, Administrative Assistant to Sales Manager, R. L. Polk and Company, 7169 Envoy Court, Dallas, Texas, publishers of Polk's City Directories for the Dallas - Fort Worth area, furnished the following information relative to preparation of the City Directories by her firm:

Miss GABRIEL explained that the Dallas division of R. L. Polk and Company covers a six-state area of the southwestern portion of the United States and that the company employs in this area approximately two hundred travel enumerators who are continuously compiling resident information of principal communities throughout this six-state area. Groups of travel enumerators are dispersed to these areas where scheduled compilations are made and the company enumerators then hire local individuals in their respective communities to conduct a door-to-door canvass to obtain the desired information. Each resident is asked to supply the following information: head of household; wife (or spouse); number of residents 18 years of age or older; occupation of all occupants at each address; whether householder owns home or rents; whether residence has a telephone.

- 14 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334-Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The house-to-house canvasser is furnished a list of specific addresses and is asked to obtain information regarding occupants at all addresses, including apartment dwellers and occupants of rooming houses who have taken up residence in excess of one month. The canvasser is required to make three personal contacts in an effort to obtain the desired information, and if canvasser is unable to contact the resident on third attempt, a self-addressed card is left at the residence with the request it be filled out and forwarded to R. L. Polk and Company, Dallas. If the card is not returned within seven days, the canvasser will resort to second-hand information, that is, neighborhood contacts, in an effort to obtain the information.

Miss GABRIEL advised the canvass is so comprehensive the company estimates less than one-half of one per cent of all residents of a community are not listed and this is usually at their request. In many of these instances a householder may desire not to be listed in the directory, but in such cases the available information regarding the householder is listed anyway, unless he furnishes a personal, signed letter to R. L. Polk and Company confirming this request. A check of these records by Miss GABRIEL revealed no such letter having been received from an OSWALD.

Miss GABRIEL stated, further, that upon completion of the compilation, the results of the canvass are reviewed by checkers at the Dallas office for correct spelling and other entries and are then sent to the R. L. Polk and Company printer in Hutchinson, Kansas, for final assembling and binding.

Miss GABRIEL advised her records reflect that the 1963 Irving, Texas, Directory canvass was started December 3, 1962, and was completed January 5, 1963, and the completed directory was delivered to R. L. Polk and Company customers in April 1963. The canvass for the 1963 Dallas Directory was started September 22, 1962, and completed January 12, 1963. The completed directory was delivered to Polk customers June 21, 1963.

- 15 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334-Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The canvass for the 1964 Dallas Directory was initiated December 1963 and completed March 19, 1964, and is presently being printed at the R. L. Polk and Company plant, 1 South Lorraine Street, Hutchinson, Kansas. This directory is expected to be delivered to directory customers around June 1, 1964. The canvass for the Irving, Texas, Directory was started May 4, 1964, and is expected to take five weeks to complete. It is contemplated this directory should be ready for distribution in August 1964.

The Fort Worth Metropolitan Directory was delivered to directory customers in November 1963 and the Fort Worth Suburban Directory was delivered October 6, 1963. The canvass for the 1964 Fort Worth Metropolitan and Suburban Directories has not yet been initiated.

Miss GABRIEL advised the results of the canvass for the 1964 Dallas Directory which is now being printed are not available at the R. L. Polk and Company Dallas office, and a proof copy of the composite directory is not expected to be received by their office until the end of May, 1964.

On May 7, 1964, a review of Polk's Greater Dallas City Directory published by R. L. Polk and Company, 7168 Envoy Court, Dallas, Texas, 1963, Edition, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflects the following individuals listed under the surname OSWALD. This Dallas City Directory includes, in addition to Metropolitan Dallas, the suburban communities of Cockrell Hill, Fruitdale, Highland Park, and University Park;

Mrs. BERTHA OSWALD, 817 Fletcher Street, Dallas;
Mrs. CLARA OSWALD, 4518 Bower Street, Dallas;
WILLIAM N., GRACE L., and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600
Sylvan Street, Dallas;
NORMAN DEAN OSWALD, 612 5th Street, Dallas;
JOHN and MARY OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas;
LOUIS OSWALD, employed Thomas Plating Works,
4915 South Lamar, Dallas; resides Mesquite,
Texas;

- 16 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LOUIS E. and ROSEMARY OSWALD, 4030 Glenridge
Road, Dallas;
JESSIE J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall, Dallas.

All of the above individuals were previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, with the exception of JESSIE J. OSWALD, above noted, and all advised they had no business dealings whatsoever with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, and had no repair work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at that shop at any time in the past.

On May 7, 1964, a review of the May, 1963, Edition of the Greater Dallas Alphabetical Telephone Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals listed under the surname OSWALD:

J. J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall Circle, Dallas;
JOHN OSWALD, JR., and MARGARET OSWALD, 5030
Wren Way, Dallas;
L. E. OSWALD, 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas;
W. N. and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan Street,
Dallas;
ROBERT M. OSWALD, 924 Wateka Way, Richardson,
Texas.

All of the above individuals were previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, with the exception of ROBERT M. OSWALD, above noted, and all advised they had no business dealings with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, and had no repair work performed on a rifle or any other weapon at any time in the past.

A review of the May, 1964, Edition of the Greater Dallas Alphabetical Telephone Directory on May 7, 1964, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals having listed telephones in the surname OSWALD:

J. J. OSWALD, 2625 Stovall Circle, Dallas;

- 17 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

JOHN OSWALD, JR. and M. E. OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, Dallas;

L. E. OSWALD, 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas
W. N. and KATHLEEN OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan, Dallas;

N. D. OSWALD, 620 West 5th Street, Dallas
(previously interviewed December 10, 1963,
at 612 5th Street, full name NORMAN DEAN
OSWALD).

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 and 1964 Telephone Directories for Garland, Texas, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed no listing for an OSWALD.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 Telephone Directory for Irving, Texas, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed a listing for a J. A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Drive. It is noted that JERRY A. OSWALD, 423 Hughes Drive, Irving, Texas, was previously interviewed on December 10, 1963, at which time he stated he had conducted no business with the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, at any time in the past.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1964 Telephone Directory for Irving, Texas, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed one listing in the name DELOY W. OSWALD, 2208 Concord Street, Irving, Texas.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 Polk's Metropolitan Fort Worth City Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals listed by the surname of OSWALD on page 750 of that edition:

CHARLES L. OSWALD, 2821 Northwest 31st Street,
Fort Worth;

JEWEL OSWALD, 2821 Northwest 31st Street, Fort
Worth;

JOHN G. OSWALD, 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth;

- 18 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

MARGUERITE OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue, Apartment 6,
Fort Worth;

ROBERT L. and VADA M. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport
Avenue, Fort Worth.

It is noted MARGUERITE OSWALD and ROBERT L. OSWALD are known to be mother and brother, respectively, of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 edition of Polk's Fort Worth, Texas, Suburban Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed only one resident family listed with the surname OSWALD, that being CHARLES E. and MABEL OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas, residing in suburban communities surrounding Metropolitan Fort Worth, Texas. This directory encompasses residences in the following suburban communities;

Bedford
Benbrook
Edgecliff
Everman
Forest Hills
Haltom City
Hurst
Kennedale
Lakeside
Lake Worth Village
North Richland Hills
Richland Hills
River Oaks
Saginaw
Sansom Park
Watauga
West Worth Village
Westland
Westover Hills
White Settlement

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 edition of Polk's City Directory for the Cities of Grand Prairie, Texas, and

- 19 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Garland, Texas, revealed no listing for anyone with the surname OSWALD.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the 1963 edition of Polk's City Directory for Arlington, Texas, revealed a listing for Mrs. CLARA OSWALD, 705 Dugan Street, Arlington, Texas.

On May 8, 1964, a review of the Greater Fort Worth Alphabetical Telephone Directory of March, 1963, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals having listed telephones with the surname OSWALD. It is noted this directory covers outer suburban areas, as well as Metropolitan Fort Worth:

Mrs. C. OSWALD, 705 Dugan, Arlington, Texas;
C. E. OSWALD and SHERRY OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas;
J. G. OSWALD, JR., 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas;
M. C. OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas (known to be mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD);
R. L. OSWALD, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas
(known to be brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD).

On May 8, 1964, a review of the March, 1964, Fort Worth Alphabetical Directory by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed the following individuals having listed telephones under the surname OSWALD:

C. E. and SHERRY OSWALD, 3520 Labadie Drive, Richland Hills, Texas;
J. G. OSWALD, JR., 1824 6th Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas;
M. C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas (known to be MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD).

The above-listed persons, with the surname of OSWALD, with the exception listed in the next paragraph, have been interviewed and each specifically denied having any repair work performed at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, during the Fall of 1963.

- 20 -

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Regarding the above, it is noted that MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was not contacted regarding work performed at the Irving Sports Shop during the Fall of 1963. Further, it was determined that Lieutenant JAMES R. OSWALD, formerly with the 97th Bomb Wing, Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, is presently residing at Post Office Box 1203, Blytheville, Arkansas, and efforts are presently being made to contact him.

On May 15, 1964, Detective FAY M. TURNER, Homicide and Robbery Division, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he recalls that on the afternoon of Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he was on duty in the offices of Captain J. WILL FRITZ and he received a telephone call from one RAY JOHN, whom he knows to be a member of the news staff for Channel 8, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas. To the best of his recollection, this call was received in his office at approximately 3:45 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

He advised JOHN told him that he, JOHN, had just received a call at the Channel 8 offices from an anonymous caller to the effect that "OSWALD" had taken a rifle to a gunshop located in the 200 block on Irving Boulevard on November 21, 1963, to have the rifle "sighted-in". TURNER stated he checked the city directories in his office and determined that the Irving Sports Shop was located at 221 East Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas, and this appeared to be the only shop of its type within several blocks of that address. TURNER stated he contacted the Irving Sports Shop and talked to a Mr. GREENER, manager of that establishment, regarding this information as received from the anonymous caller and that GREENER told him he and his employee, RYDER, had discussed the matter of the assassination in connection with repair work they may have done in their shop but that neither could remember having done any work for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and in particular could not recall having performed any work on a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, which rifle was believed at that time to be the assassination weapon.

TURNER advised he has no information whatsoever indicating the identity of this anonymous caller other than

- 21 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

that furnished to him by Mr. RAY JOHN of Channel 8 news and, in fact, was not aware of whether the caller was a male or female prior to this interview. TURNER advised, further, that he has discussed the matter of this anonymous call in connection with the Irving Sports Shop with other members of his department and none were able to furnish any substantial information leading to the identity of this individual.

Pages 446, 447 and 448 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated March 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, reflect an interview with MARINA OSWALD on February 18, 1964, and it is noted that in paragraph one of page 447, she said to her knowledge OSWALD had only one rifle and that rifle is the one he maintained in the PAINE garage during her residence with Mrs. PAINE, and the same rifle she identified in her testimony before the President's Commission investigating the assassination. She said he had received this rifle by mail. At the time he received the rifle, they were residing on Neely Street. She said she now can remember this definitely and is sure in her own mind that she did not see OSWALD with a rifle in January 1963.

Pages 192, 193 and 194 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated January 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, reflect an interview with ROBERT LEE OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Paragraph two, page 193, reflects that ROBERT said the only firearm he knew LEE to own was an inexpensive little .22 caliber rifle when he was a boy. He sold this rifle to ROBERT and never appeared to have any particular liking for or attraction to firearms. Even after he returned from the Marine Corps, during the time he was in Fort Worth, he did not talk about guns, shooting or anything that would in any way indicate an inclination on his part to do serious physical harm to anyone.

- 22 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 18, 1964, Mr. DIAL D. RYDER, 2028 Harvard, telephone number BL 3-4876, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. RYDER stated that he definitely had not talked to any representative of any newspaper or other news service prior to being contacted by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 25, 1963. He stated he found the Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" as customer on November 23, 1963, but had not told anyone, other than his wife, about finding the tag prior to being interviewed by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 25, 1963.

Mr. RYDER stated that he has no recollection of talking to any reporter or representative of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper at any time and definitely did not talk to any representative of any newspaper or news service prior to the article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald" on November 28, 1963. He stated that at approximately 7:30 A.M., November 28, 1963, his telephone rang, and, when he answered it, the person on the phone identified himself as being with a newspaper, believed to be the "Dallas Times Herald", and asked Mr. RYDER if LEE HARVEY OSWALD had any work performed at the Irving Sports Shop. RYDER stated that he told the individual that he "had no comment", at which time he hung up the phone and immediately removed the receiver from the hook, thereby making it impossible for other calls to be made to his, RYDER's, residence. RYDER explained that when he received this telephone call, he was asleep; therefore, he was somewhat drowsy at the time he answered the phone, resulting in his not recalling the name of the person calling him on that occasion.

Mr. RYDER stated that he was contacted on November 28, 1963, by representatives of CBS-TV, at which time pictures were made that later appeared on television. In addition, he was contacted on the same date, November 28, 1963, by a reporter, name unrecalled, who represented some newspaper located in Washington, D. C. He stated these were the first occasions of his being contacted by representatives of news services.

- 23 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. RYDER stated that he was very disturbed and is still quite irritated over the article that appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper on November 28, 1963, in which he, RYDER, is quoted as furnishing information contained in the article. He stated that he did not furnish the information appearing in that article, has no idea who may have furnished this information, and concluded by stating that if he can learn the identity of the reporter who prepared the article, "the reporter will have me to fight".

Mr. RYDER specifically denied making any telephone calls in which he did not identify himself to anyone advising that OSWALD had any repair work performed or gun sighted-in at the Irving Sports Shop.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, 2015 Rosebud, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of business, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

Mr. GREENER stated that he first saw and learned of the existence of an Irving Sports Shop repair tag bearing the name "OSWALD" on a date that he is confident was November 28, 1963. He explained that he recalls this occurred on a date when the store was closed that was a few days after the President was assassinated; therefore, he is sure that it was Thanksgiving day, November 28, 1963. He said he was contacted by representatives, names unknown, of a television station and he accompanied them to the Irving Sports Shop where pictures were made, which pictures later appeared on a television program.

Mr. GREENER said he was also contacted by a reporter of the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper, who said he, the reporter, had talked to DIAL RYDER by phone regarding the work performed for someone named OSWALD before RYDER had been interviewed by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. GREENER stated that he does not know the name of the reporter and has no knowledge as to how this reporter might be identified other than the fact he assumes this reporter is the individual who wrote the article that appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" of November 28, 1963.

- 24 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. GREENER stated that he has absolutely no idea who might have made the initial calls regarding the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had work performed by the Irving Sports Shop. He stated that he does know that a Mrs. WHITWORTH, who previously operated the Furniture Mart on East Irving Boulevard, about one block west of the Irving Sports Shop, has stated that OSWALD, his wife and children were in the Furniture Mart in early November 1963 looking for a gunsmith, therefore, suggesting the possibility that Mrs. WHITWORTH may have made the initiating telephone call.

Mr. GREENER specifically denied making any telephone calls in which he did not identify himself to anyone advising that OSWALD had any repair work performed or gun sighted-in at the Irving Sports Shop.

On May 18, 1964, KENNETH SMART, City Editor, 4th Floor, "Dallas Times Herald", Herald Square, Dallas, Texas, was exhibited a clipping taken from the "Dallas Times Herald" edition of November 28, 1963, captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING". SMART advised, upon perusal of this article, that on Thursday, November 28, 1963, he was at home as a result of a virus infection and, therefore, did not read the rewrite on this article which was routed over the City Editor's desk. SMART advised the reporting and rewrite of this article could have been handled by the following reporters:

GEORGE CARTER, police reporter, attached to the Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office every day except Thursday and Sunday;

DARWIN PAYNE, alternate police reporter who handles Police Department and Sheriff's Office on Thursday and in the absence of CARTER;

BEN STEVENS, rewrite desk, who may have handled the rewrite of this article. STEVENS presently is on vacation;

JAMES LEHRER, city reporter;

HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., county reporter, who handles all outlying areas on a roving reporter basis, including Irving, Texas.

- 25 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

544

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The above-noted article was exhibited to GEORGE CARTER, DARWIN PAYNE and JAMES LEHRER, and all advised they did not write this article and could not recall anything else concerning it. JAMES LEHRER, however, stated he recalled this matter had been handled by HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., and that SCHMIDT had written the article upon receipt of information which he believed was based upon an anonymous tip.

On May 18, 1964, HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., county reporter, "Dallas Times Herald", Herald Square, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed regarding an article appearing in the November 28, 1963, edition of the "Dallas Times Herald", captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING".

SCHMIDT advised he recalled writing this article on the morning of November 28, 1963, in his offices on the fourth floor of the Times Herald Building. He stated that on the morning of November 28, 1963, he arrived at work at 7:00 A.M., as is his usual custom; and, as he entered the city news room, he was advised by other reporters already on duty, to the effect that information had been received by them that the Dallas Police Department was in possession of information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had had a telescopic sight mounted on his rifle at a suburban gun shop. He stated he was told that a gunsmith by the name of "RYDER" had mounted a scope on a rifle for an individual by the name of "OSWALD" and that this matter was currently being investigated by the Dallas Police Department. SCHMIDT stated the gunshop allegedly was located in the suburban community of Garland, Texas, and this matter was brought to his attention inasmuch as he was assigned to handle the outlying suburban areas.

SCHMIDT advised he checked city directories for Garland and surrounding areas and was unable to locate a gunshop employing an individual by the name of RYDER. He stated he then checked city directories for the name RYDER and determined that DIAL D. RYDER of Irving, Texas, was employed by the Irving Sports Shop, located on Irving Boulevard in that city. He stated he attempted to contact the Irving Sports Shop by telephone but, after receiving no answer, then called DIAL D. RYDER at his residence. SCHMIDT estimated the time of his call to be between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. on the morning of November 28, 1963.

- 26 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SCHMIDT advised the telephone was answered by an individual claiming to be DIAL D. RYDER of 2028 Harvard Street, Irving, Texas, and that, after identifying himself fully as a reporter for the "Dallas Times Herald" newspaper in Dallas, Texas, he then asked RYDER if he had attached a telescopic sight to a rifle for a man named OSWALD. SCHMIDT advised that it was obvious from the opening conversation that he had awakened RYDER and RYDER made mention of the fact that he was quite sleepy and had not slept well the night before. RYDER, however, was very helpful and cooperative in answer to SCHMIDT's questions, and appeared to be very happy to furnish answers to any questions submitted by SCHMIDT.

SCHMIDT stated RYDER advised him he was employed at the Irving Sports Shop, located on Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas, and that part of his duties consisted of performing repair work on rifles and other weapons for customers of that sports shop; and, in the course of his business, he recalled having attached a telescopic sight and bore sighted a foreign-made rifle for a customer named OSWALD about a month prior to that time. RYDER told him he could not recall the make of the rifle, although he believed it to be foreign made, but would be unable to further identify it.

RYDER explained to him that he had located an undated ticket made out to one OSWALD reflecting the notations, drilling and tapping \$4.50, and bore sighting \$1.50, total charges \$6.00. RYDER explained this ticket could only reflect that he had drilled and tapped screw holes for mounting a telescopic sight and that, according to the charges reflected on the ticket, the work done on the rifle would consist of drilling three holes for which he charges \$1.50 each, and the other \$1.50 would reflect charges for bore sighting.

SCHMIDT advised RYDER went on to explain to him in detail the significance of the term "bore sighting", which SCHMIDT interpreted to mean the alignment of the telescopic sight to the rifle bore for accurate shooting.

- 27 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SCHMIDT advised he recalled RYDER volunteering that insofar as he could remember, the customer OSWALD bought no ammunition for this rifle from him.

SCHMIDT advised he recalls specifically questioning RYDER as to the further description of this OSWALD for whom RYDER allegedly performed this work, but that RYDER explained to him that he had performed work of this type on a great many rifles during that time of year as the hunting season was approaching, and he had no recollection whatsoever of the individual named OSWALD for whom he performed this work. SCHMIDT advised that at the conclusion of the interview, RYDER appeared very cordial and he recalled RYDER inviting him to recontact RYDER at any time in the future in the event he desired further information in this regard.

SCHMIDT stated that, based upon the information received from RYDER, he immediately sat down and wrote the article captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING", and, that after submitting it to the rewrite department for approval, it was dispatched by messenger to the press rooms immediately thereafter so that it could be included in the next edition of the "Dallas Times Herald". SCHMIDT explained that he believes this article came out in the 11:00 A.M. edition, although he could not be positive as there are five editions a day of the "Dallas Times Herald". SCHMIDT advised the article appeared in the lower left-hand corner of the front page, but did not carry his by-line. He stated, however, the article was well received and he recalled answering several inquiries that day from other members of the press and television media.

SCHMIDT advised that while at his residence the evening of November 28, 1963, he observed a taped television interview on the 10:00 o'clock news of CBS Television, in which RYDER denied furnishing any of the information to a "Dallas Times Herald" reporter as set forth in the article, and, although RYDER indicated the possibility existed the Irving Sports Shop could have performed work for LEE HARVEY OSWALD without the knowledge of RYDER, RYDER did not mention the work ticket or any of the items

- 28 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334-Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

listed thereon as he had to SCHMIDT early that morning and, in effect, denied having furnished the contents of the article as written by SCHMIDT.

SCHMIDT advised he was naturally upset over the denial by RYDER, and the following morning, November 29, 1963, at approximately 9:00 to 10:00 A.M., he telephoned the Irving Sports Shop again and spoke to a Mr. GREENER, the owner of the shop. He advised GREENER that the information set forth in his article of the preceding day was exactly as related to him by RYDER and that he had no other source of information. He asked GREENER if RYDER had discussed this matter with him and inquired as to the reasons why RYDER had denied furnishing him, SCHMIDT, this information. SCHMIDT stated GREENER advised him that he, GREENER, was completely unaware of any of the information set forth in the article of November 28, 1963, until he was contacted by CBS Television reporters on the afternoon of November 28, 1963, and, after being interviewed by the television reporters, he confronted RYDER with the facts set forth in the newspaper article, but that RYDER denied furnishing any of these facts to any reporter at any time.

SCHMIDT stated GREENER told him that RYDER did admit receiving a telephone call in the early morning hours of November 28, 1963, but that he denied furnishing any information to the caller.

SCHMIDT stated that as a result of the conversation with GREENER and the denials of RYDER, he did not pursue the matter any further and wrote nothing else about the Irving Sports Shop.

SCHMIDT advised the only time he has ever spoken to RYDER was on the morning of November 28, 1963, and the only occasion he has had to converse with Mr. GREENER was on the morning of November 29, 1963, as related above. SCHMIDT denied having any other source of information for the article of November 28, 1963, and reiterated the fact that all the information set forth in this article was furnished to him solely by DIAL D. RYDER in the course of their telephonic conversation between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. on the morning of November 28, 1963.

- 29 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1334-Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
July 7, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It is pointed out that DIAL D. RYDER and HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR., the reporter for the "Dallas Times Herald", were interviewed simultaneously by different Special Agents of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 18, 1964, at which time they were not aware of the information being furnished by each other. It should be noted that HUNTER SCHMIDT, JR. states he called RYDER between 7:30 A.M. and 8:00 A.M., November 28, 1963, at which time RYDER reportedly furnished the information contained in the "Dallas Times Herald" article of that date, captioned "OSWALD GUN SIGHT MOUNTED IN IRVING", while RYDER admits receiving a call at approximately the same time on November 28, 1963, but denies having furnished any information whatsoever.

Lee Harvey Oswald

By letter dated June 30, 1964, the President's Commission requested the interview of Miss Jean Campbell, American correspondent for the "London Evening Standard", in order to ascertain from her the details of her contacts with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, including full particulars about the alleged visit of the Oswald family to Mrs. Whitworth's store in Irving, Texas.

On July 6, 1964, Miss Jean Campbell, U.S. Political Correspondent, "London Evening Standard", was interviewed at her office, Room 1002, Carnegie Hall, 57th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, by Special Agents of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During the interview, Miss Campbell referred to her notes in order to refresh her recollection concerning her contacts with Mrs. Edith Whitworth and Mrs. Gertrude Hunter.

She advised that on approximately November 27, 1963, while proceeding on East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, and in the company of one Jerry Herald, photographer, Paris-Match Magazine, she noticed a sign worded "Guns" affixed to a store front and theorizing that Oswald may have visited such a store at one time, she entered the store to inquire if the proprietor had ever known Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that upon entering the store, she noticed it was a furniture store and the proprietor, Mrs. Edith Whitworth, informed her that the premises had previously been utilized as a gun shop.

Miss Campbell asked Mrs. Whitworth if she knew Oswald, and Mrs. Whitworth remarked that approximately three or four weeks previously Oswald had entered her store and had asked her for a "plunger" for a gun. Mrs. Whitworth informed Oswald that the gun shop was no longer located here and she referred Oswald to the Irvington Sports Shop. Miss Campbell remarked at this point that she was not certain whether Mrs. Whitworth stated she referred Oswald to the "Irvington Sports Shop" or to "the sports shop back there", indicating in the direction of the Irvington Sports Shop.

visited Mrs. Whitworth at the latter's store on East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mrs. Hunter was certain that it was on a Wednesday or Thursday because she devotes Mondays and Tuesdays to her cleaning and household chores and had contacted Mrs. Whitworth on either Wednesday or Thursday relative to their attending a football game on the succeeding Saturday.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Miss Campbell stated that Mrs. Whitworth was certain that the individual who entered her shop was Lee Harvey Oswald and that a short time after he entered the store he was joined by his wife, their two or three week old infant, and an older daughter about two years of age. Mrs. Whitworth advised Miss Campbell that Oswald was neatly dressed, exact attire unrecalled; that his wife was wearing a short purple coat, had her hair worn in a ponytail style, and in general did not appear to be too meticulously attired. Miss Campbell commented that her notes do not reflect any information concerning the attire of the Oswald children.

Miss Campbell stated that Mrs. Whitworth remarked that Mrs. Oswald, upon entering the store, remained by the doorway and did not participate in the conversation which ensued after Mrs. Whitworth referred Oswald to the sports shop and at which time Oswald, while looking at furniture in the store, mentioned that he was interested in a bedroom and drawing room group of furniture. Miss Campbell advised that, according to Mrs. Whitworth, aside from the discussion pertaining to furniture, there was no small conversation exchanged between Oswald and herself except for some facetious remarks concerning an exchange of one of the Oswald daughters for a grandson of Mrs. Whitworth. Miss Campbell stated that Mrs. Whitworth's grandchildren, both boys, were approximately the same age as the Oswald children and that this was the reason for Mrs. Whitworth's remarks concerning an exchange of a girl for a boy.

According to Miss Campbell, Mrs. Whitworth stated that the Oswalds left the store and entered a two-tone blue and white Ford believed to be a 1957 model.

Mrs. Whitworth advised Miss Campbell that the only other individual present in the store during the Oswald visit was an acquaintance of Mrs. Whitworth's, one Mrs. Gertrude Hunter.

Miss Campbell remarked that she interviewed Mrs. Hunter approximately the day following the interview with Mrs. Whitworth. Miss Campbell added that during this interview she was accompanied by Paul Matthias, a reporter for the Paris-Match Magazine.

Miss Campbell stated that Mrs. Hunter advised that on either Wednesday, November 6, or Thursday, November 7, 1963, she

Mrs. Hunter informed Miss Campbell that while she was conversing with Mrs. Whitworth, a young man entered the store and stated, "Is this a gun shop? I want a plunger for a gun". Mrs. Hunter remarked to Miss Campbell that she was certain that the young man who entered the store was Lee Harvey Oswald and that shortly thereafter he was joined by his wife and children. According to Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hunter stated that Oswald was wearing a white shirt, dress pants and a tan jacket, and that Mrs. Oswald was wearing an orchid colored skirt or coat and was holding her infant child in her arms.

Mrs. Hunter informed Miss Campbell that after Oswald had asked Mrs. Whitworth for the "plunger", Mrs. Whitworth referred him to the Irvington Sports Shop. At this point, Miss Campbell remarked that she was not certain if Mrs. Hunter actually stated that Oswald was referred by Mrs. Whitworth to the "Irvington Sports Shop" or to "the sports shop back there", indicating in the direction of the Irvington Sports Shop.

Miss Campbell stated that Mrs. Hunter advised that Oswald then proceeded to look at some furniture in the store and that Oswald made the remark, "Most people are buying Early American furniture now".

Mrs. Hunter further stated, according to Miss Campbell, that when the Oswalds left the store, Marina placed the older child into a 1956 or 1957 two-tone blue and white Ford or Chevrolet and then entered the vehicle herself with her infant daughter. Oswald entered the vehicle, sat behind the steering wheel, and turned the vehicle around and proceeded in the direction of the Irvington Sports Shop. According to Miss Campbell, Mrs. Hunter related that Oswald, in doing this, was proceeding the wrong way on a one-way street and had to turn the vehicle around again.

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1335—Continued

Lee Harvey Oswald

Mrs. Hunter advised Miss Campbell that only Mrs. Whitworth and herself were present in the store during the entire time that the Oswald family was present therein.

-4-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1335—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1335—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
July 9, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald

On July 6, 1964, Miss Jean Campbell, U.S. Political Correspondent, "London Evening Standard", was interviewed concerning the details of her contact with Mrs. Edith Whitworth and the alleged visit of the Oswald family to Mrs. Whitworth's store in Irving, Texas. During the interview with Miss Campbell, the results of which are set forth in New York memorandum dated July 7, 1964, she advised that in addition to her contact with Mrs. Whitworth, she interviewed Mrs. Gertrude Hunter who was present in the Whitworth store during the alleged Oswald visit. On this latter interview, she was accompanied by Paul Matthian, a reporter, for the Paris-Match Magazine.

In view of Mr. Matthian's presence during the interview between Miss Campbell and Mrs. Hunter, he was contacted by a Special Agent of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 8, 1964, at his office 22 East 67th Street, New York City, and furnished the following information:

He stated that he accompanied Miss Jean Campbell on an interview with a Mrs. Hunter in Irving Texas, regarding Mrs. Hunter's comments concerning the visit of the Lee Harvey Oswald family to the store of Mrs. Edith Whitworth, an acquaintance of Mrs. Hunter.

Matthian recalled that Mrs. Hunter, in attempting to determine the date of the Oswald visit to the store, associated the date with a particular bus trip that her husband had taken, and she decided that the Oswald visit must have occurred on either Wednesday, November 6, 1963 or Thursday, November 7, 1963, a day or so subsequent to her husband's bus trip.

He advised that Mrs. Hunter stated that she devoted more attention to Marina Oswald than to Lee Harvey Oswald because Marina was carrying an infant, approximately two to three weeks

Lee Harvey Oswald

old, in her arms. Mrs. Hunter voiced some nice remark about the baby and recalls that Marina did not reply to Mrs. Hunter's comment. Mrs. Hunter then stated, according to Matthian, that Oswald spoke to Marina in a foreign language, apparently apprising Marina of Mrs. Hunter's comments.

Matthian advised that he does not recall whether Mrs. Hunter mentioned exactly what it was that Oswald needed for his gun. He also stated that he does not recall whether Mrs. Hunter stated that Mrs. Whitworth referred Oswald to the "Irvington Sports Shop" or merely indicated in the direction of the Irvington Sports Shop.

Matthian stated that when Mrs. Hunter remarked that the Oswalds entered a 1957 or 1958 two tone blue and white Ford, he asked her why she remembered the type car used by the Oswalds. He stated that Mrs. Hunter's reply was that Oswald, operating the vehicle, made a "U" turn and was about to proceed in the wrong direction on a one way street. Matthian did not recall whether Mrs. Hunter stated that she informed Oswald of the illegal turn or he became aware of his error in some other way but he does believe that Mrs. Hunter stated that Oswald was then instructed to back the vehicle down the street toward the Irvington Sports Shop.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

July 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated June 30, 1964, the President's Commission requested the interview of Miss JEAN CAMPBELL, American correspondent for the "London Evening Standard" in order to ascertain from her the details of her contact with Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, including the full particulars about the alleged visit of the OSWALD family to Mrs. WHITWORTH's store in Irving, Texas. During the interview of Miss CAMPBELL, she advised that JERRY HERALD, a photographer for the "Paris-Match" magazine, accompanied her during her initial contact with Mrs. WHITWORTH.

On July 17, 1964, Mr. JERRY ALLEN HERALD, mailing address Box 81, Gonzales, Louisiana, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. HERALD advised the interviewing Agent that he had destroyed his notes and tapes made of interviews of persons regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. HERALD advised that on November 22, 1963, he arrived in Dallas, Texas, at approximately 4:45 PM on an assignment from the New York office of the "Paris-Match" magazine to make photographs regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised that approximately five days after arriving in Dallas he and Miss JEAN CAMPBELL, a correspondent for the "London Evening Standard," were in Irving, Texas, to contact persons regarding Mrs. OSWALD. He stated that as he and Miss CAMPBELL were driving down the street they noticed a sign that said "Gun Shop" and decided to stop at this place to see if anyone there might know OSWALD. Upon entering the shop, they found that it had been converted into a used furniture store and was no longer a gun shop.

He advised that they talked to a woman in the store, a Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, and asked her if she knew the OSWALDS.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. WHITWORTH advised them that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in her store on a Wednesday or Thursday afternoon about the first week in November, 1963. Mrs. WHITWORTH told them that OSWALD asked her for a gun part, and Mrs. WHITWORTH specifically named this part, calling it a "plunger." Mr. HERALD advised that Mrs. WHITWORTH then stated that OSWALD became interested in some of the furniture in this store, and a woman entered the store whom she assumed to be OSWALD's wife, and this woman had two children with her, one being a very young baby.

Mr. HERALD stated that he recalls that Mrs. WHITWORTH gave a very detailed description as to how Mrs. OSWALD was dressed, and she also stated that the man conversed with this woman in a foreign language. Mrs. WHITWORTH advised HERALD and CAMPBELL that OSWALD talked of furniture and stated that he would need some furniture for an apartment or a house in about three or four weeks.

Mr. HERALD advised that Mrs. WHITWORTH stated OSWALD had remained in the store for approximately twenty minutes and that when he and his wife left they entered a 1955 blue sedan, possibly a Ford, which automobile was parked directly in front of the window of the store. He stated that Mrs. WHITWORTH said that OSWALD did not bring any weapon in the store and that she did not see him with any weapon of any kind at that time. He stated that Mrs. WHITWORTH advised them she had seen OSWALD on television and his pictures in the newspapers, and she was certain that he was the person who had been in her store.

Mr. HERALD stated that Mrs. WHITWORTH advised them that there was another woman in the store at the time the OSWALDS were in there. He advised that he and Miss CAMPBELL, upon leaving the store, telephonically contacted this other woman, and she told them basically the same story that Mrs. WHITWORTH had told them. Mr. HERALD further advised that Mrs. WHITWORTH had referred OSWALD to a local sporting goods store in Irving.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1337

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1337—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas

July 20, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Previous investigation has been conducted concerning an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had a scope mounted on a rifle at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, in early November, 1963. In connection with such investigation, a Mrs. Edith Whitworth has claimed she directed the Oswald family to the Irving Sports Shop in early November, 1963.

By letter dated June 30, 1964, the President's Commission requested that a check be made of the public records of births for the area which encompasses both Dallas and Irving, Texas, to ascertain the names and addresses of female babies born on October 20, 1963. It was requested that parents of these babies be interviewed to determine whether any of these families have an older female child approximately two and one-half years old and whether any of these families were in Mrs. Whitworth's furniture store in early November, 1963, and under what circumstances.

It should be noted that in connection with the requested investigation no contact was made with parents of female babies born on October 20, 1963, where it was established this was their only child. Furthermore, where difficulty was encountered in locating parents who had moved from the addresses they had on October 20, 1963, such individuals were not located and interviewed where investigation to locate them had established they did not have a car fitting the description of a blue and cream or blue and white 1957 or 1958 Ford, and where the physical descriptions of the mother and father of such female babies did not in any way fit the descriptions of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina Oswald.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 8, 1964, Mrs. Earline Prator, Deputy in the Dallas County Clerk's Office, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Dallas County Records Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that all births occurring in Dallas County excluding the city of Dallas are registered at the Dallas County Clerk's Office, Bureau of Vital Statistics. She stated these records of births cover the area which encompasses Irving and all other towns in Dallas County with the exception of the city of Dallas itself. Mrs. Prator advised records of births occurring in the city of Dallas are maintained by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Dallas City Health Department, 1936 Amelia, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Prator made available the Birth Index Book which covers the period of May, 1963, through December, 1963, and lists all legitimate white babies born in Dallas County excluding the city of Dallas which were reported during this period. She pointed out that there is sometimes a delay by doctors and hospitals in registering births, but the delay usually never exceeds several weeks. She stated the above Birth Index Book would reflect the names of all legitimate babies born in Dallas County excluding the city of Dallas on October 20, 1963. She stated the birth certificate itself has been placed on Recordak film reels and would be available for review.

According to Mrs. Prator, illegitimate babies born in Dallas County are not entered in the Birth Index Book. These births are filed under the mother's name, which name would be needed prior to any search of the records and Texas State Law requires a court order in each instance to get information regarding illegitimate births in the state of Texas.

Those births recorded in the Birth Index Book for Dallas County on October 20, 1963, are as follows:

Cynthia Diane Anderson

This birth was recorded on Recordak reel B2, frame 21, and shows this child was born at Professional Center Hospital,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Irving, Texas, to Lawrence A. and Audrey C. Anderson, nee Small. The parents resided at 500 West 6th Street, Apartment 68, Irving, Texas.

On July 9, 1964, Mrs. Helon Hardee, Manager, Riviera Apartments, 500 West 6th Street, Irving, Texas, advised that Lawrence Arthur and Audrey C. Anderson occupied Apartment 68 at that address until May 12, 1964. Mrs. Hardee stated the Andersons are a very young couple and had one daughter born in the fall of 1963, whom they named Cynthia Diane. She stated this is their only child.

Mrs. Hardee advised the reason the Andersons vacated their apartment was because they were having marital difficulties, and Mrs. Anderson went to live with her parents and she believes Mr. Anderson went to live with his parents.

Mrs. Hardee advised that Lawrence Arthur Anderson was employed by Jones-Blair Paint Company, 6969 Denton Drive, Dallas, Texas. She stated the Andersons had one automobile, which she recalled was a Chevy II.

Elena Verlene Henry

This birth was recorded on Recordak reel B2, frame 335, and shows this child born at Garland Clinic and Hospital, Garland, Texas, to Tom C. and Juanita Henry, nee Henley. The parents resided at 3117 Hickory Tree Road, Mesquite, Texas.

On July 16, 1964, Mrs. Thomas C. (Alva) Henry, Sr., 3029 Hickory Tree Road, Mesquite, Texas, advised her son, Thomas C. Henry, Jr., resides with his wife, Juanita, next door at 3117 Hickory Tree Road. She said he is a fireman employed by the city of Dallas at Fire Station No. 34.

Mrs. Henry said her son, Thomas, Jr., is thirty-nine years old, is 6'2" tall, weighs 210 pounds, has a full head of black hair, and brown eyes. She said her daughter-in-law, Juanita, is thirty-seven years of age, is 5'5" tall, weighs about 140 pounds, and has dark brown hair, and brown eyes.

Mrs. Henry advised her son, along with working at the Fire Department, also works part time doing "concrete work."

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

She said he at present was on a "job" somewhere but would return later that evening.

On July 16, 1964, Thomas C. Henry, Jr., 3117 Hickory Tree Road, Mesquite, Texas, telephone number AT 4-1996, advised he is employed as a fireman by the city of Dallas at Fire Station No. 34, and works part time doing "concrete work" on an odd job basis.

Henry advised he was born February 17, 1925, in Fulton County, Arkansas, and his wife, Juanita, was born February 22, 1928, at Freeport, Texas. Henry stated both he and his wife were previously married and that his wife had one son, Teddy Lovelady, age 17, by her former marriage. He said by his former marriage he had two children, Yvonne, age 12, and Pamela, age 9. Henry stated he and Juanita have one child, Elena, born October 20, 1963.

Henry stated neither he nor his wife was in Irving, Texas, during the year of 1963. He said neither he nor his wife is acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart located at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He stated he is positive that neither he nor his wife, either alone or together, visited the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas, during November, 1963.

Henry advised that in November, 1963, he owned a 1964 Chevrolet, white over cream, one-half ton pickup truck. He said he also owned a 1959 black over white Chevrolet station wagon.

Other than the above-listed two births, no other white female babies were registered in the Birth Index Book as having been born on October 20, 1963.

On July 8, 1964, Mrs. Maurine Lamm, Acting Registrar, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Dallas City Health Department, 1936 Amelia Street, Dallas, Texas, made available register sheets listing the parents and their addresses of all legitimate white babies, as well as the sex of the baby, born in the city of Dallas, Texas, which were reported during the period October 19, 1963, through December 27, 1963. It is to be noted these sheets also reflected the number of children in the family. Mrs. Lamm

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

pointed out that there is sometimes a delay by doctors and hospitals in registering births, but the delay, usually, never exceeds one month. She stated the above register sheets would reflect the names of the parents of all legitimate white babies born in the city of Dallas on October 20, 1963. She advised that all other babies born in Dallas County, but outside the city of Dallas, are maintained in the Dallas County Clerk's Office, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Lamm stated the parents of illegitimate babies born in the city of Dallas are not reflected on the above sheets, but are filed under the mother's maiden name, which name would be needed prior to any search of the records. Further, Mrs. Lamm stated, Texas State Law requires a court order, in each instance, to get information regarding illegitimate births in the state of Texas.

A review of the register sheets listing the parents and their addresses of all legitimate white babies as well as the sex of the babies born in the city of Dallas on October 20, 1963, which were reported during the period October 19, 1963, through December 27, 1963, reflected the following female births registered during the indicated period:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Week of October 19, 1963, through October 25, 1963

No white female babies registered during this period as having been born on October 20, 1963.

Week of October 26, 1963, through November 1, 1963

Registrar File No. 18847

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence F. Babbitt - third child
1718 Newport, Dallas, Texas

On July 16, 1964, Mrs. Lawrence F. (Lucille) Babbitt, 1718 Newport Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 9-7949, advised she is thirty years of age and her husband is thirty-two years of age.

Mrs. Babbitt stated she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. She said neither she nor her husband, either alone or together, visited the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas, during November, 1963.

Mrs. Babbitt advised she and her husband have two children, Debra, age 10, and Sharon, age 8. She said Laurie Lee, who was born October 20, 1963, died two days later.

Registrar File No. 18944

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Moody - third child
2233 Lea Crest, Dallas, Texas

On July 9, 1964, Mrs. Elisa Westlake, Manager of Lea Crest Apartments, 2201 Lea Crest Drive, Duncanville, Texas, telephone number FR 5-5581, advised that Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Moody purchased the bungalow located at 2233 Lea Crest Drive, Dallas, Texas, from her and vacated this house approximately eight months ago. She said she does not know their present address and knows of no one who would know their present address. She said Moody had obtained an FHA mortgage on this house and, since Moody has left, they have foreclosed on the mortgage. She further stated she understands that Moody owes a lot of money.

Mrs. Westlake advised the Moodys had only two children, a boy, age 2, and an infant girl, born in the fall of 1963. She described Thomas G. Moody as being in his early 20's and stated he was about 6'1" tall, weighed about 200 pounds, had blond hair, blue eyes, and a round face. She described Mrs. Moody as about 20 years of age, 5'1" tall, and weighing 130 pounds. She said Mrs. Moody had blonde hair and always wore glasses. She advised they were a very young-looking couple.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19000

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Tull - fourth child
638 Dawson, Duncanville, Texas

On July 9, 1964, Mrs. Charles Stanley (Iretta) Tull, 638 Dawson Street, Duncanville, Texas, telephone number AX 8-3705, advised that her husband is a police officer of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. She said he is twenty-seven years of age and she is thirty-one years of age.

Mrs. Tull advised she and her husband have four children, Rebecca, age 9; Charles Stanley, Jr., age 4; Theresa, age 1½; and Sandra, age eight months, who was born October 20, 1963.

Mrs. Tull stated she and her husband are not acquainted with a Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart, a furniture store, at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Further, Mrs. Tull stated she and her husband were not at the Furniture Mart operated by Mrs. Whitworth in November, 1963.

Mrs. Tull also stated she and her husband own two cars, one a 1954 green Cadillac and the other a 1956 grey Ford.

Mrs. Tull said she had no information other than published source information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, and no information which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Registrar File No. 19006

Mr. and Mrs. Mack A. Warlick - fourth child
2609 Waldrum Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas

On July 9, 1964, Robert W. Parker, 2605 Waldrum Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised that Mack A. Warlick and wife, Mary, formerly resided next door at 2609 Waldrum Drive. He stated they moved five or six months ago. Parker advised that Mack A. Warlick is employed by the city of Dallas and believes he operated a "front loader." Parker described Warlick as being in his early 20's, 5'11" tall, light brown hair, and weighing approximately 200 pounds. He said Mack A. Warlick's wife, Mary, is also in her early 20's, is approximately 5'7" tall, and weighs approximately 180 pounds. He said she had light brown hair.

Parker advised he does not know the Warlicks' present residence address.

On July 10, 1964, Mrs. Betty Jackson, Clerk, Personnel Department, Dallas Municipal Building, Main and Harwood Streets, Dallas, Texas, advised that Mack Allen Warlick is employed by the city of Dallas in the Construction and Maintenance Department.

- 7 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

She said her records reflect he resides at 2609 Waldrum Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Mrs. Jackson advised Warlick is presently assigned to the Public Works Department, Street & Storm Sewer Maintenance, District No. 1, Southeast Area, and can be located at 2721 Municipal, Dallas, Texas.

On July 10, 1964, Mack Allen Warlick, an employee of the city of Dallas in the Public Works Department, Street & Storm Sewer Maintenance, District No. 1, Southeast Area, 2721 Municipal, Dallas, Texas, advised he resides at 8219 Melinda Lane, Dallas, Texas, and has telephone number AT 6-0195.

Warlick advised his wife's name is Mary and stated they have four children: Richard, age 6; Rodney, age 4; Michael, age 2; and Mary, who was born on October 20, 1963.

Warlick advised he is not acquainted with a Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He further advised he does not recall ever being in the Furniture Mart and stated he definitely knows that neither he nor his wife, alone or together, was in the Furniture Mart at any time in November, 1963.

Warlick stated in November, 1963, he owned a 1955 white over green Mercury, two-door hardtop. He said he presently owns a 1964 Ford Galaxie.

Registrar File No. 19036

Mr. and Mrs. Arlen B. Boucher - first child
806 Melba, Dallas, Texas

- 8 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19047

Mr. and Mrs. Domingo H. Cisneros--First child
918 Shaw
Dallas, Texas

Registrar File No. 19048

Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Clark--Fifth child
3403 Delhi, Dallas, Texas

On July 13, 1964, inquiry at 3403 Delhi Street, Dallas, Texas, reflected that this residence, an apartment, was not occupied by Mr. & Mrs. Ira A. Clark. Mrs. J. Foster advised she and her husband have occupied this apartment for the past several months.

Mrs. Foster advised she is not acquainted with Margaret L. Clark, but stated the office for the George Loving Housing Project, which manages the apartment building, is located at 3320 Rupert Street, Dallas, Texas.

On July 13, 1964, Mrs. Oza Wing, Clerk, George Loving Housing Project, 3320 Rupert Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on September 5, 1963, Mrs. Margaret L. Clark leased a three-bedroom apartment located at 3403 Delhi Street, Dallas, Texas. She said Mrs. Clark vacated this apartment on March 16, 1964, owing a balance of \$113.68.

Mrs. Wing produced the lease application card completed by Mrs. Margaret L. Clark on September 5, 1963, which reflected that at that time Mrs. Clark was twenty-two years of age. She listed the following children: Ira Alfred, age 6; Kathy, age 4; Robert, age 2; and Connie Ann, age 1.

This card shows that Carol Sanders, a cousin, age 21 also resided in this apartment.

The card reflects that Mrs. Clark's mother is Mrs. C. H. French, 719 Haines Street, Dallas, Texas, and she has telephone number WH 8-8096. A sister is also listed on the card and she is Mrs. Steve C. Morey, 8420 Tenino, Dallas, Texas. There is no indication on the card that Ira A. Clark resided with his wife at this address.

- 9 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 16, 1964, C. H. French, 719 Haines Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH 8-8096, advised that Mrs. Ira A. (Margaret) Clark is his daughter and resides with him and his wife at that address. He stated she is employed as a salesclerk by H. L. Green Company located on the corner of Ervay and Main Streets, Dallas, Texas.

French advised that Mrs. Clark was not then at the residence, but he expected her to return shortly.

On July 17, 1964, Mrs. Ira Alfred (Margaret) Clark was interviewed at H. L. Green Company, Main and Ervay Streets, Dallas, Texas, where she is employed as a salesclerk. She advised she presently resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. French, 719 Haines, Dallas, Texas, and has telephone number WH 8-8096.

Mrs. Clark advised she formerly resided at 3403 Delhi, Dallas, Texas, and vacated this three-bedroom apartment on March 16, 1964.

Mrs. Clark advised that her husband, Ira Alfred Clark, deserted her in June or July, 1963, and stated she does not know his present whereabouts and has not seen him since June or July, 1963.

Mrs. Clark advised she and her husband, Ira Alfred Clark, have five children: Ira Alfred, Jr., age 7; Kathy Jean, age 5; Robert Lee, age 3; Connie Ann, age 3; and Linda Kay, born October 20, 1963. Mrs. Clark stated that since her husband has deserted her she has placed all of her children for adoption with private families.

Mrs. Clark advised she was born March 8, 1941, at Graham, Texas.

Mrs. Clark advised she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. She said she certainly was not in the Furniture Mart with her husband in November, 1963, nor did she visit the store alone.

Mrs. Clark stated she does not now own a car and did not own a car in November, 1963.

- 10 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19067

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbern L. Edwards - third child
3726 Bedford, Dallas, Texas

On July 13, 1964, Mrs. Roy Blackcter, 3726 Bedford, Dallas, Texas, advised she has been living at that address since March, 1963. She said a family by the name of Ferguson occupied the house immediately prior to her occupancy.

Mrs. Blackcter said she is not acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Wilbern L. Edwards, did not know they formerly resided at that address, and could provide no information about them.

On July 17, 1964, Mrs. Cecelia Mescas, Norwich and Bedford Streets, Dallas, Texas, which is directly in front of 3726 Bedford, advised Mrs. J. R. Blackcter now resides at the Bedford Street address and has been there since February, 1964. Prior to Mrs. Blackcter's living at that address, a family by the name of Ferguson resided at that address, and prior to the Fergusons a family named Collins resided at the Bedford address.

During October, 1963, Mrs. Mescas advised that a family whose name she did not recall resided at 3726 Bedford and that the woman was pregnant at the time. The family had three other children who played with her children and, for this reason, she recalled the family having resided at the Bedford Street address.

Mrs. Mescas stated the white male was over 6' tall, and that the woman was about 5'6" tall, and that they only stayed at the address for about ten days. This family did not own an automobile.

Registrar File No. 19108

Mr. and Mrs. Challen L. Knight - first child
4071 Birdlewood (Bridlewood Drive?), Dallas, Texas

Registrar File No. 19115

Mr. and Mrs. Juan P. Losoya - first child
2523 Clymer, Dallas, Texas

- 11 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19119

Mr. and Mrs. Baller Marquez - sixth child
2330 Morris, Dallas, Texas

On July 15, 1964, Mrs. Baller (Toni) Marquez, 2330 Morris Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she is twenty-four years old and that her husband, age 31, is a veteran drawing a total disability pension from the United States Army, as a result of a lung lesion acquired while in the service. She said he is unemployed.

Mrs. Marquez advised she and her husband have the following children: Martha, age 7; Susie, age 6; Rebecca, age 5; Daniel, age 4; Barbara, age 2, and Mary Helen, who was born October 20, 1963.

Mrs. Marquez advised she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. Mrs. Marquez advised she has never been to Irving, Texas, does not know where Irving, Texas, is, and is positive her husband had never visited the Furniture Mart in November, 1963, either alone or with her.

Registrar File No. 19133

Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald - second child
2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas

Registrar File No. 19141

Mr. and Mrs. Cecilio Nendon - first child
4012 Buena Vista, Dallas, Texas

Registrar File No. 19152

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Ruiz - sixth child
11426 Steins, Mesquite, Texas

On July 16, 1964, J. M. Swanner, 11430 Steins Street, Mesquite, Texas, advised that Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Ruiz formerly lived next door at 11426 Steins Street, but moved out about six or eight months ago.

Swanner stated he understands that Mrs. Ruiz had been married previously and had five sons by this previous marriage. He said these boys ranged in age from 11 to about 4. Shortly before they moved, Swanner stated Mrs. Ruiz had a baby girl. He stated he believes they lived somewhere in the 300 block of North Masters Street in Dallas, Texas.

- 12 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 17, 1964, Phillip Ruiz, 303 North Masters Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is twenty-nine years old and that his wife is thirty-one years old. He stated he is presently unemployed.

Ruiz advised that he is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. He stated he has never visited the Furniture Mart and stated he definitely did not visit the Furniture Mart with his wife in November, 1963.

In November, 1963, Ruiz stated he and his wife owned a 1954 green and white Oldsmobile, four-door sedan, and a 1951 green Chevrolet, two-door sedan.

Ruiz stated he had no information that would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On July 17, 1964, Mrs. Phillip (Bertha) Ruiz, 303 North Masters Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is thirty-one years old and that her husband is twenty-nine years old.

Mrs. Ruiz said that she was married previously and had the following children by that marriage: Tony, age 11; Jackie, age 10; Rayford, age 8; Irving, age 6; and David, age 5.

She stated she and her husband, Phillip Ruiz, had a daughter, Bonita, born October 20, 1963.

Mrs. Ruiz stated she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart located at 149 East Irving Boulevard in Irving, Texas. She stated that she never accompanied her husband to this store in November, 1963, or at any time to her recollection. She stated she is positive she did not visit this store in November, 1963, since she had an infant daughter at that time, and that both she and her daughter had severe cases of diarrhea and said for the entire month she never got too far from her house.

Mrs. Ruiz advised that in November, 1963, she and her husband owned a 1954 green and white Oldsmobile, four-door sedan, and a 1951 green Chevrolet, two-door sedan.

- 13 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19206

Mr. and Mrs. Havis W. Dortch - third child
11589 Coral Hills Drive, Dallas, Texas

On July 16, 1964, Mrs. Havis Wayne (Alice Marie) Dortch, 11589 Coral Hills Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone number CE 7-8134, advised she is thirty-six years of age and her husband is thirty-two years of age.

Mrs. Dortch stated she and her husband have three children: Mary Nell, born October 15, 1959; Monique, born May 13, 1961; and Michelle Diane, born October 20, 1963.

Mrs. Dortch stated she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. She stated neither she nor her husband, either alone or together, visited the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas, in November, 1963.

Mrs. Dortch stated that in November, 1963, she and her husband owned a 1957 blue Oldsmobile, four-door sedan. She stated her husband, an employee of Employers Casualty Company, Dallas, Texas, drove a 1959 blue-grey Chevrolet, four-door sedan.

Registrar File No. 19214

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keatts - fourth child
202 Ocean Drive, Richardson, Texas

On July 16, 1964, Mrs. Charles Lee (Eleanor) Keatts, 202 Ocean Drive, Richardson, Texas, telephone number AD 1-0972, advised she is thirty-four years of age. She said her husband is also thirty-four years of age.

Mrs. Keatts stated she and her husband have four children: Stephen, age 10; Mark, age 7; John, age 6; and Teresa, born October 20, 1963.

Mrs. Keatts advised she is not acquainted with a Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. She said that in November, 1963, because she had just recently had a baby, she made no trips more than a few blocks from her residence and is positive neither she nor her husband, either alone or together, visited the Furniture Mart in Irving in November, 1963.

Mrs. Keatts advised that in November, 1963, she and her husband owned a 1963 white Buick, four-door sedan, and prior to that they owned a white Comet station wagon, trimmed in red.

- 14 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19221

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy R. Peavy - fourth child
3710 Casa Ridge, Mesquite, Texas

On July 15, 1964, Raymond J. Ross, 3706 Casa Ridge, Mesquite, Texas, telephone number BR 9-3928, advised he is a police officer of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department.

Ross advised that up until about one week ago Mr. Jimmy R. Peavy, wife, Martha, and four children resided next door at 3710 Casa Ridge. He stated he believes that they moved to a house located somewhere on Materhorn Street, Mesquite, Texas.

Ross advised the Peavys have four children, a daughter, age 4; a daughter, age 3; a son about two years old, and a daughter about eight months' old.

Ross advised that Peavy is employed by his father-in-law, name unknown, installing air conditioners. Mrs. Peavy is employed by Kraft Foods, he believes in Garland, Texas. Ross advised Mrs. Peavy drives a 1963 black Chevrolet Impala and Mr. Peavy drives a 1962 white Chevrolet pickup.

On July 16, 1964, Mrs. Jimmy R. (Martha) Peavy was interviewed at Kraft Foods - Division of National Dairy Products Corporation, 2340 Forest Lane, Garland, Texas, where she advised she is employed as an IBM Key punch Operator.

Mrs. Peavy stated she and her husband formerly resided at 3710 Casa Ridge, Mesquite, Texas, but approximately ten days ago moved to 2733 Materhorn Drive, Dallas, Texas, where they presently reside.

Mrs. Peavy stated her husband is twenty-eight years of age and she is twenty-four years of age. She stated they have four children: Michelle, age 5; Patricia, age 3; Clifton, age 2, and Melissa, born October 20, 1963.

Mrs. Peavy advised she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. She said she has never been to the Furniture Mart and is positive neither she nor her husband, either alone or together, visited the Furniture Mart in Irving during November, 1963.

Mrs. Peavy stated she and her husband presently own a 1963 black Chevrolet Impala Super Sports Coupe and prior to purchasing this car they owned a 1961 yellow Chevrolet Impala convertible.

- 15 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19226

Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Shaddox - fourth child
Route 1, Box 191A, Seagoville, Texas

On July 16, 1964, Mrs. Albert H. (Marie) Shaddox, nee Jenkins, Route 1, Box 191A, Seagoville, Texas, telephone At 6-1577, stated her husband is forty years of age and she is thirty-one years of age.

She said she and her husband have four children: Gydolyn, age 5; Stephen, age 4; Karen, age 3; and Suzanne, born October 20, 1963.

Mrs. Shaddox said she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. She said she is positive neither she nor her husband, either alone or together, visited the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas, during November, 1963. She said she is certain of this because they very rarely go to Irving, Texas, and were last in Irving over two years ago.

Mrs. Shaddox advised that in November, 1963, she and her husband owned a 1958 green and white, four-door Ford sedan.

Registrar File No. 19270

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard B. Huller - sixth child
2928 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas

On July 16, 1964, Ben Alexander, Owner of Alexander Associates, Real Estate Agency, 2931 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that he personally rented half of a duplex at 2928 Lemmon to Mr. and Mrs. Bernard B. Huller during the first part of October, 1963. Mr. and Mrs. Huller and six children lived in the duplex for approximately one week and, when he attempted to collect the balance of the rent, they had moved.

At the time Alexander rented the half of the duplex, Mr. and Mrs. Huller were driving a black panel truck, about a 1950 model, bearing New Jersey license, the number not recalled.

Alexander described Mr. Huller as a white male, about 35, 5'8", 145 pounds, olive complexion, blond hair, blue eyes, well-educated, beatnik type. He described Mrs. Huller as a white female, about 35, 5', 120 pounds, brown hair, heavy build.

Mr. Alexander advised the Hullers appeared to be transients and could furnish no information as to their whereabouts.

- 16 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1338--Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Registrar File No. 19333
Mr. and Mrs. Roger A. Hansen - second child
800 North Floyd, Richardson, Texas

On July 16, 1964, Mrs. Roger A. (Carolyn) Hansen, 800 North Floyd Street, Richardson, Texas, telephone number AD 5-8922, advised her husband is an attorney with offices located at 2020 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Hansen advised her husband was born April 4, 1932, at Evanston, Illinois, and she was born August 20, 1934, at Stuttgart, Arkansas. She said she and her husband have one child, Helen Lorene, born October 20, 1963. It was pointed out to Mrs. Hansen that the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Dallas City Health Department, Dallas, Texas, reflect she and her husband have two children. Mrs. Hansen stated the records are wrong in that Helen Lorene is their only child.

Mrs. Hansen advised she is not acquainted with Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who formerly operated the Furniture Mart at 149 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, and stated neither she nor her husband visited the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas, during November, 1963.

Week of November 2, 1963, through November 8, 1963

Registrar File No. 19462
Mr. and Mrs. David B. Gilder, Jr. - first child
6477 Bordeaux, Dallas, Texas

Registrar File No. 19474
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth R. Patterson - first child
3337 Caribbean Drive, Mesquite, Texas

Registrar File No. 19481
Mr. and Mrs. Byron D. Roberts - first child
903 20th Street, Plano, Texas

The register sheets for the weeks extending from November 9, 1963, through December 27, 1963, were reviewed and no white female babies born on October 20, 1963, were registered during this period.

COPY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 1339

COPY

YOUTH HOUSE
PSYCHOLOGISTS EXAMINATION REPORT

Bronx Tr. 5/7/53

Case No. 26996 - Date of Admission 4/10/53

Name OSWALD, LEE Harvey Date of Examination 4/17/53

Examiner Irving Sokolow

Age 13.6 School Grades Completed _____ Mental Age _____ IQ _____ Rating _____

Test Results: Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (abb.) I.Q. 118
(N.Y.) Monroe Silent Reading Test-reading rate 7.9 comprehension 7.5.
Human Figure Drawings

Lee is a good looking slender youngster. He appeared alert and generally well motivated throughout the test situation, exhibiting some apprehensiveness.

He achieved an I.Q. of 118 on the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children (abb.) indicating present intellectual functioning in the upper range of bright normal intelligence. All his scores were above the average for his age group, appreciably so in the verbalization of abstract concepts and in the assembly of commonly recognizable objects. His method of approach was generally an easy, facile and highly perceptive one. Although presumably disinterested in school subjects he operates on a much higher than average level.

Lee achieved a 7.9 grade level in reading rate and 7.5 grade level in comprehension suggesting no retardation in this area. In the area of arithmetical reasoning he is above the average for his age group.

The Human Figure Drawings are empty, poor characterizations of persons approximately the same age as the subject. They reflect a considerable amount of impoverishment in the social and emotional areas. He appears to be a somewhat insecure youngster exhibiting

COPY

(2)

COPY

much inclination for warm and satisfying relationships to others. There is some indication that he may relate to men more easily than to women in view of the more mature conceptualisation. He appears slightly withdrawn and in view of the lack of detail within the drawings this may assume a more significant characteristic. He exhibits some difficulty in relationship to the maternal figure suggesting more anxiety in this area than in any other.

Under conditions of emotional stress and strain he appears increasingly defensive suggesting some concern orally and in general incapable of constructing an effective ego-defense.

jd

Irving Sokolow,
Psychologist.

(page 1 cont'd.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 1339

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1339—Continued

COPY

COPY

YOUTH HOUSE

4/28/53

0

TO: Mr. Poe
Mr. (illegible)
Mr. Scott
Miss Cohn
Mr. Aspinwall
Mr. Gifuni
Mr. (illegible)
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Maren
Miss Graves

(STRICKMAN)
handwritten

FROM: Mr. Scott

SPECIAL BEHAVIOR REPORT RE: Lee Oswald (3 digit number illegible)

Written by Mr. Rainey

Lee has constituted a problem here of late. He is a non-participant in any activity on the floor. He has made no attempts at developing a relationship with any number of the group and at the same time, not given any one an opportunity to become acquainted with him. He appears content just to sit and read whatever is available. He has reacted favorably to supervision; does what is asked of him without comment. There appears to be nothing on the floor of interest to him. Each evening at 8:00 PM he asks to be allowed to go to bed. Members of the group appear to respect his seclusiveness. Perhaps this boy should have a talk with his Case Worker, perhaps he will become more communicative from this point.

rec'd 4/28/53
typed 4/28/53

wfr

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 1339

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1339—Continued

Statement by Secretariat of Fourth International

Moscow-Peking Dispute Enters a New Stage

(The following is the text of a statement on the Sino-Soviet dispute adopted by the United Secretariat of the Fourth International on July 15, 1963.)

The interruption of the "ideological coexistence" which was held in Moscow between the representatives of the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Chinese Communist Party opens a new phase in the Sino-Soviet rift and in the crisis of Stalinism. The new phase became clearer from the publication on June 14, 1963, of the "25 Points" concerning the general line of the international communist movement issued by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the "Open Letter" in reply given by the Central Committee of the CPSU a month later.

The Fourth International, the world party of the Socialist Revolution founded by Leon Trotsky, considers it necessary to state publicly the stand it takes on the questions raised in the discussion between the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Peoples Republic. This is all the more necessary as the CPSU's "Open Letter" explicitly refers to the positions of the Trotskyist movement and accuses the Chinese Communist Party of "acting as real Trotskyists." It also accuses the Chinese representatives in Ceylon of being in "close contact with the faction of Edmund Samarakody, which is an instrument of the so-called Fourth International (Trotskyists)." and names that the Trotskyist Fourth International has sent an Open Letter to the Chinese Communist Party "completely approving Peking's activities."

The position of the Fourth International on the Sino-Soviet rift is embodied in a document adopted at the Reunification Congress of the Fourth International, held in Italy from June 21 to June 28, and just published in a special issue of the magazine *Workers' Power* (No. 19, 21e année). We summarize the ideas developed in that document, and clarify our position on the essential issues posed both in the "25 Points" of the CPSU and the "Open Letter" of the CPSU.

The Fourth International is of the opinion that the discussion initiated in the world communist movement as a result of the Sino-Soviet rift is a healthy development. Far from "weakening the socialist camp" and "objectively helping imperialism," a frank and public debate on all the basic problems and the strategy of the world socialist revolution can only contribute to ideological and political clarification in the working-class movement and the anti-imperialist movement of the colonial countries, and thereby strengthen the struggles of all the socialist and anti-imperialist forces in the world.

It is indeed a step forward that

the discussion is now finally taking place out in the open, and that the ridiculous spectacle of Khrushchev concealing his attacks on Albania and Mao directing his ire against Yugoslavia is finally over, when the main debate for years was between the CCP and the CPSU.

Public discussions on ideological differences within the world revolutionary movement are far from being alien to the Marxist-Leninist tradition. All great ideological discussions in Lenin's time, either before the October Revolution or after it, were waged by Lenin and the Bolsheviks in public, for the benefit of all workers and Marxists, in the tradition of Rosa Luxemburg's struggle against the reformist leadership of the German Social-Democratic Party before 1914, or for that matter, the struggle of the Left in the Socialist International from 1900 onwards against Bernstein and Millerand (regarding participation in bourgeois governments).

Also all the discussions during the Congresses of the Communist International (the Communist Parties in Lenin's lifetime, were conducted publicly. The minutes of these Congresses were published. These discussions involved questions concerning the tactics of mass parties in Germany, Italy, France and Czechoslovakia, and also questions concerning many tactical problems posed in the process of the building of the Soviet State.

Nothing to Fear

If the international communist movement could conduct such discussions when it was relatively weak and when the first Soviet State, encircled by enemies, was involved in a civil war, with its economy nearly broken down, surely the international movement has nothing to fear from such discussions when it is immeasurably stronger and when the Soviet Union is the second industrial power in the world, surrounded by socialist states in Europe and in Asia. Moreover, the world relationship of forces has decisively changed at the expense of imperialism, in favor of the anti-capitalist forces.

The argument that such discussions help the imperialists to know what is going on in the working-class camp is not valid. The bourgeois press has kept itself "informed" about the Sino-Soviet differences for many years. Imperialist powers and the colonial bourgeoisie have freely speculated on the extent of the rift and tried to profit from it. The only force misled was the international working class which was prevented from intervening in the debate. Once again it has been proved that the methods of "secret diplomacy" within the working-class movement can only help imperialism and capitalism.

A clear distinction should be drawn between a discussion on the problems of strategy and tactics of the international working class and the revolutionary movement on the one hand, and the problems of mutual relations between various states on the other. While we favor free and public discussions between parties, we stress the absolute necessity of maintaining the unity of the working class and the workers' states in the military, diplomatic and economic fields. In order to ensure this, it is necessary to establish the relations among workers' states strictly on the basis of equality, and to draw away one and for all with the "equality" of the "states" and the "party-guide." Common action by the workers' states must be attained through mutual consultations and negotiations without any party having the possibility of dictating to the others.

Such diplomacy between Communist Parties was introduced in the world revolutionary movement by Stalin to defend the narrow in-



HOW TO CONTAIN HIM? A basic dividing issue between Peking and Moscow is how best to hold back Washington's war drive. Chinese fear Khrushchev would make deal with Kennedy at their expense.

terests of the Soviet bureaucracy which had usurped power in the Soviet Union. Servile submission to the leadership of the Communist Parties to the Soviet bureaucracy was likewise introduced in the world movement by Stalin. We call upon all communist and particularly the communists of China who say that they are fighting for equality between the Communist Parties, and the communists of the Soviet Union who claim that they are "liquidating the consequences of the cult of Stalin's personality," to eradicate these bureaucratic methods once and for all from the international communist movement.

Do not hide differences from your militants and the working class!

Do not replace ideological discussion by secret diplomacy!

Fight for an international conference of all organizations which owe allegiance to Marxism-Leninism! Such a conference must include all Communist Parties, the Fourth International, the *Fidelista* forces in Cuba and Latin America, the Yugoslav League of Communists, "pro-Chinese" communists expelled from the official international movement. It alone can thrash out all the problems of strategy and tactics of the world revolutionary movement today, not in a bureaucratic manner but on the basis of the rich revolutionary experience of the last twenty years.

II

The Khrushchev leadership endeavors to cloud the issues by pretending that the Chinese communists "desire a nuclear war," or "are indifferent to the danger of a nuclear world war breaking out." This is nothing but pure and simple slander, objectively helping the anti-Chinese and anti-communist propaganda of American imperialism.

It is true that the Chinese CP in some of its old documents while supporting the Soviet Union in its fight for the destruction and banning of nuclear weapons, which constitute a great danger to the working class of the world, sometimes used formulas which implied an unrelenting and unending power of these weapons. When the CPSU's "Open Letter" in reply to the CCP's "25 Points" continues to argue on the assumption that the CCP would be "indifferent" to nuclear war or that the Chinese would never unleash such a war, it is clear that the Soviet leadership deliberately distorts and falsifies the CCP's position clearly stated in points 15, 16 and 17 of the CCP's document.

In reality the discussion in the world revolutionary movement does not and cannot center around the "advantage or not" of unleashing the nuclear war, for no one outside a handful of madmen can defend such a suicidal proposal inside the international

working-class movement. Nor does the discussion center around the destructive potential of a nuclear war. This again is not a problem of "tactics" but a scientific fact. **THE REAL DISCUSSION DOES NOT RELATE TO THE POLICIES OF WORKERS' STATES** (either of the Soviet Union nor of the Chinese Peoples Republic), **BUT TO THE POLICIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTIES AND THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN THE COLONIES**.

Newly in their "25 Points" have the Chinese asked the Soviet state to initiate an armed intervention in the anti-imperialist struggles the colonies and peoples. What they do ask is that the Communist Parties of the Imperialist and the colonial countries should not use the slogan of "peaceful co-existence" between states as an excuse for "peaceful co-existence" with their own bourgeoisie and to cover for their abandonment of revolutionary strategy and tactics in favor of reformist and revisionist opportunism of the crassest type.

Armed Struggle

The Chinese are absolutely right in drawing the attention of the communist movement to the well-known fact that all victorious revolutions so far (not only in the pre-nuclear era, but also since the development of nuclear weapons) had to be fought with arms for the overthrow of the enemy as was demonstrated by the Vietnamese, the Cuban, and the Algerian revolutions.

It is a monstrous slander, therefore, to identify revolutionists who state these undeniable truths with people wanting to provoke a nuclear war. On the contrary, the Chinese are generally justified when they state that only the successful including, if necessary, armed - struggles of the colonial masses against imperialism, and successful proletarian revolutions in the imperialist countries can, in the final analysis, disarm world imperialism, destroy nuclear weapons and guarantee definite and lasting peace for mankind.

Inasmuch as the Chinese Communist movement more and more above general line, we support them against the right-wing opportunism of the Khrushchev tendency on the question of world revolution. The Chinese now share the Trotskyist criticism of the extreme right-wing degeneration of some CPs, i.e., the *Dange* leadership's treacherous support (in India) of its own bourgeoisie against the Chinese workers' state but even against the revolutionary workers and peasants put in jail by Nehru; the American Communist Party's support of appeal to the Negroes and workers to support the Democratic party of monopoly capitalism and the most rabid segregationist; the French Communist Party's ignominious passivity during the

Algerian war; the Italian Communist Party's revisionist theory that a capitalist society can be transformed into a socialist society by "structural reforms" by parliamentary means, without having to overthrow the bourgeois state and without the conquest of power by workers and poor peasants. To that extent we support their general criticism of these CP leaderships. We must not let this detract from the consistency of the CCP position when Peking maintains silence over the Indonesian CP's opportunist support to Sukarno's bourgeois regime.

III

On the other hand, when the "25 Points" of the CCP contend (point 23) that "Yugoslavia has ceased to be a workers' state and has become a capitalist country, or when the Chinese (point 19) say that "some people" exaggerate the problem of a "certain person's role" in the past, when they ask for a discussion on "the character of Stalin," we certainly cannot approve their positions.

Non-Marxist View

The CCP is correct when it refuses to attribute too much importance to the role of a single individual and refuses to accept the notion of "personality cult." But the terrible crimes, committed under Stalin against communists and workers in the Soviet Union, the colonies and the international working class, were due to the so-called "personality cult." The Chinese are also right when they criticize Khrushchev for wanting to "make one person responsible for all faults and glorifying himself with all merits" (point 19). This criticism of the Khrushchev leadership is valid only if it is used to push the so-called "de-Stalinization" movement, which Khrushchev has. This criticism becomes irresponsible and incorrect if it is used for combating the process of de-Stalinization as such.

The crimes committed against the entire old-guard leadership of the Soviet Communist Party, the majority of whom were physically liquidated by Stalin; the crimes committed against the international working class by the Stalinist leadership, which tried to sabotage and prevent revolutionary struggles in many countries are very real and very concrete. And these crimes live today in the consciousness of millions of communists, revolutionary workers and peasants in many countries, above all in the Soviet Union and in the workers' state of Europe.

When we criticize Khrushchev's policies on these problems we must say: these crimes were not the personal responsibility of Stalin alone but were the collective responsibility of the entire leadership of the CPSU of that period. These crimes can be explained in a Marxist way only if we see them as the expression of the interests of a bureaucratic caste which had usurped the power of the workers and poor peasants and had supported the bourgeoisie as an instrument of proletarian power. In order to prevent a revival of these crimes, it is not enough to denounce Stalin as a personal responsibility to destroy the political, social and economic privileges of the bourgeoisie and to restore Soviet democracy on the basis of elected workers' councils, to restore the right of communists to form tendencies and to elect a CP (for, as the Chinese CP itself has stated, a minority can be right within a CP), and to restore the right of workers to form new working-class parties within the framework of Soviet legality and on the basis of the socialist constitution. It is necessary to establish the rule that the "party

(Continued on Page 6)

Moscow vs. Peking The Meaning of the Great Debate

By William F. Worde

The first comprehensive appraisal of the Sino-Soviet rift from a Marxist standpoint

50 cents
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116 University Place
New York 3, N.Y.

... Moscow-Peking Rift Enters New Stage ✓

(Continued from Page 5)

maximum" (maximum income of a party member in administration) be not higher than the average income of skilled workers, as under Lenin. Above all it is necessary to entrust the workers with real power in the factories by establishing workers self-management through workers' councils.

Such a criticism of Khrushchev would be very welcome and very popular among the communists and workers in the Soviet Union and other workers' states. The CPSU's Open Letter correctly states that the mass of the Soviet people certainly support de-Stalinization. Any attempt by the Chinese to fight de-Stalinization will only cut them off completely from the rank-and-file workers and communists in all workers' states.

The Fourth International can under no circumstances support the position of the Chinese CP on de-Stalinization. We seek to develop our criticism of the Khrushchev leadership in the opposite

direction. We firmly maintain that only a political revolution will restore real Soviet power in the Soviet Union. The liquidation of the abuses and privileges of the bureaucracy will immensely strengthen the Soviet Union and international communism.

We also reject the Chinese campaign against the Yugoslav communists and their characterization of the Yugoslav state as a capitalist state. The Chinese are correct in their denunciation of the extreme right-wing deviation of Yugoslavia in her foreign policy. But the nature of the state in Yugoslavia as elsewhere is determined by the property relations. The property relations in Yugoslavia are those of a workers' state as much if not more so than in 1948 when the Chinese CP also considered Yugoslavia a "socialist country."

The Chinese communists are, of course, justified in their denunciation of Khrushchev's non-Marxist theory of "the state of the people" as a substitute for the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Soviet Union. They are right in denying the validity of Khrushchev's — also Stalin's! — theory that a classless society has already been established in the Soviet Union. They point out correctly that there are still two classes [workers and peasants] in the Soviet Union, thereby exploding the theory that the building of socialism has already been accomplished in that country. But when the Chinese quote extensively from Lenin's *State and Revolution* in

order to prove that as long as classes exist, the state will also exist, they seem to "forget" the other dialectical part of this fundamental truth, also developed by Lenin in *State and Revolution*: the dictatorship of the proletariat is a "state of a special type," a "state which begins to wither away," because more and more state functions should be exercised collectively by the mass of the working people. The Chinese do not seem to insist, as Lenin insisted, on the necessity of a constant development and increase of socialist democracy, on the necessity of fighting again and again against bureaucratic deformation and degeneration by placing real power in the hands of the mass of the workers. Why? Perhaps because it is the Yugoslav "revisionists" who have made the greatest progress in this field? Or is it because in China itself there are powerful bureaucratic deformations and the mass of the workers do not exercise direct state power as elaborated in *State and Revolution*?

IV

This in brief represents the Trotskyist position in the present "great debate" within the world communist movement.

The Trotskyists extend wholehearted but critical support to the Chinese and the left-wing tendencies within the various CP's which fight against the right-wing opportunism of their pro-Khrushchev leaderships in the colonial countries as well as in the im-

perialist countries.

We critically support the Chinese call for a revolutionary orientation of the CPs in the capitalist countries as the only means of effectively fighting imperialism and imperialist preparations for a nuclear war.

But contrary to the tendencies of Khrushchev and Mao the Trotskyists defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism against any attempt to revise them to suit the immediate interests of any bureaucratic group or caste, or to distort them to reflect the temporary advantages of any workers' state. We strive to develop the theory of Marxism-Leninism so that, within the great revolutionary upheaval mankind is passing through in the present epoch, it can reflect the general historical aspirations of the international working class and of mankind as a whole. We repeat, mankind's only way out of the present crisis is a successful international socialist revolution.

The present crisis reflects the urgent necessity for the world communist movement to come out of the morass in which Stalinism had sought to drown it in order to answer the demands of the present period. We repeat our concrete proposal to all communists throughout the world:

Forward to an international conference of all organizations owing allegiance to Marxism-Leninism!

Forward toward revival of Marxism-Leninism through workers' democracy and international debate. ✓

**How Cuba Uprooted
Race Discrimination**
By Harry Ring
16 pages 15 cents
Pioneer Publishers
116 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1340—Continued

President Is "Patient" With Alabama Racist

By George Levan

With the ending of Governor Wallace's defiance of federal authorities, token school desegregation arrived in Birmingham and three other Alabama cities.

Administration publicists are praising Kennedy for having "outmaneuvered" Gov. Wallace. This "outmaneuvering" consisted in Kennedy's refraining from sending federal marshals or troops to enforce the court-ordered integration which Wallace delayed for a week.

Though Northern Democrats are touting this as Kennedy's clever strategy to avoid "playing into Wallace's hands," Southern Democrats are praising it as proof of Kennedy's distaste for using federal forces to enforce Negro rights in the South.

Neither of the above explanations, however, correspond wholly to the truth. His "monumental forbearance," as the New York Times describes it, in the face of Wallace's provocation, was dictated by Kennedy's policy of wooing the white-supremacist Southern Democrats for the coming presidential election, but doing it cleverly enough not to alienate the Negro vote in the pivotal Northern states.

Diservice to Negroes

Yet Kennedy's "forbearance" or expediency in not sending federal troops or marshals to Birmingham is a disservice to the Negro children who have been "integrated" there. He is gambling with their lives when he leaves them without federal protection. Perhaps nothing will happen to them — but their lives and limbs are being risked in the pre-election campaign manuevering.

It was in Alabama that William Moore, the Baltimore postman, was murdered for carrying a pro-integration sign. His murderer has yet to be tried. Furthermore, Birmingham has a longer record of "unsolved" racist bombings than any other city in the country. The total effect of Kennedy's "forbearance" policy is to embolden the KKK, White Citizens Councils and assorted racist groups and individuals. Wallace's defiance — though unsuccessful — goes ununsung (Kennedy, the Northern Democrats tell us, doesn't want to "fall into the trap" of making a martyr of him by sending him to jail as he deserves and for which

sufficient legal grounds exist.) Doesn't that mean that other defying federal laws and court rulings upholding Negroes' rights will also go unpunished?

The Kennedy administration has given more positive proofs of its good will towards the Southern white supremacists than the "forbearance" policy. These are the only two federal prosecutions in the South in cases connected with civil rights which are confidently expected to end in convictions and stiff sentences.

Both prosecutions are of Negroes and integrationists. The first is the case of a Birmingham Negro who testified he saw police plant a bomb. He was pressured into retracting the story. Then Attorney General Kennedy ordered him prosecuted for perjury. The second case is against nine leaders and members of the embattled Albany Movement. Attorney General Kennedy ordered them indicted for conspiring to influence a federal juror and for perjury. This frame-up claims the Albany Movement picketed a white grocer because he had voted against a Negro in a civil rights suit rather than for the same reasons it was picketing other storekeepers — refusal to hire Negroes.

The token integration of schools in four Alabama cities comes in the tenth school year after the Supreme Court's ruling that school segregation was unconstitutional. It also foretells the almost certain triumph of token desegregation in the South. The only holdout now is Mississippi and James Meredith's completion of his one-year term at the state university there is the handwriting on the wall.

Symbolic Victory

But the achievement of token desegregation is merely a symbolic victory for the Negro people and does not materially affect the position of over 99 per cent of the Negro schoolchildren in the South. While 20 Negro children in Alabama now are in "integrated" schools, some 265,000 remain in Jim Crow schools. In South Carolina the figures are eleven "integrated" and some 265,000 still segregated; in Georgia 172 and 325,000; in Louisiana 337 and 325,000.

Limited and symbolic as this token integration is, its spurt this year — about 140 districts in Border States, the Middle and Upper South as well as in the Deep South — is dramatic. The decline of even token school desegregation had been so drastic in the early years of Kennedy's administration that observers wondered whether it would come to a complete halt. In 1961 and 1962 the number of school districts initiating any desegregation had dropped to 31 and 46, whereas in 1956 the figure had stood at over 200. It is enough to keep in mind that the "integration" of even one Negro child is sufficient to get a whole school district declared "desegregated."

Since only a few dozen of the districts initiating token integration this year are being compelled by court orders, it is apparent that this spurt is a byproduct of the nationwide demonstrations by Negroes which culminated in the March on Washington and has not abated since.

Kennedy OKs CIA Facing Of Vietnam Storm Troopers

By Steve Graham

The elite troops that raided pagodas and crushed the Buddhist movement of protest against the Catholic-dominated Ngo Dinh Diem regime's religious oppression were and still are secretly financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with the full knowledge of the Kennedy administration. That was the burden of a revelation that recently reached the press.

The Special Forces of Col. Le Quang Tung, close confidant of President Diem and right-hand man of secret police chief, Ngo Dinh Nhu, are supported by "di-

rect, under-the-table aid" amounting to \$3 million a year, according to the report. Their salaries and upkeep are covered by payments via the CIA of \$250,000 at the beginning of each month.

Although Kennedy, in a hypocritical gesture, publicly disavowed the Diem government's attacks on the Buddhists and called for changes "in policy and perhaps in personnel" in South Vietnam, secret payments to the temple-wreckers were continued by the CIA for the current month.

The way this revelation reached the press is as significant as the

revelation itself. It is typical of the high degree of secrecy around the Vietnamese situation, generally, the only war in which the U.S. has been engaged which has not received detailed coverage while it was going on.

According to the reports, CIA officials in Saigon met on Sept. 2 and agreed nearly unanimously that payments to Col. Tung's storm troopers should be ceased. Coming from those most closely associated with the creation and development of these forces, such a recommendation would presumably carry great weight. But it was rejected in Washington. That Kennedy approved this rejection was made clear in his subsequent statement on TV that the CIA "co-ordinates its efforts with the State Department and the Defense Department."

Story Leaked

But revulsion at the deeds of Col. Tung's Special Forces was apparently so great even among the arch-reactionary members of the CIA that someone in Saigon leaked the story to the press. The story was picked up by the New York Times. The tight censorship in South Vietnam is used to keep such news from the American public.

Has not dissent broken out in the secret inner circles, the American people would never have learned about the secret payments. How much more is there about this "dirty" war which the American people are not being told?

Kennedy tells us that aid must continue to the Diem dictatorship or else the "Communists" will take over. The peasant guerrillas in South Vietnam seem to have a lot of popular support. An army of over 268,000 aided by the world's greatest military power cannot suppress them. While Diem, as the huge demonstrations by Buddhists have shown, has no popular support but is kept in power only by brutal military force, the armed, trained and paid by the U.S. and reinforced by U.S. troops.

Is it "Communists" that Kennedy fears or the Vietnamese people, who might take over their country for themselves and kick out U.S. influence?

Kennedy says he will continue to "press for reforms" of the Diem despotism, but that, meanwhile, "we must be patient. How can you 'press for reforms' when you pay the upkeep for Gestapo-like storm troopers? That would be like financing Gov. Wallace's state police by secret payments to Col. Lingo, while calling for 'equal rights in Alabama' and telling Negroes there to 'cool off'."

Kennedy's professed hope that the Diem regime will reform itself is in the same class with Eisenhower's lies about the U-2 incident and Stevenson's denials in the UN that the U.S. had any part in the April 1961 invasion of Cuba.

The latest news from Vietnam tells of Col. Tung's U.S.-paid storm troopers and secret police

(Continued on Page 6)



THEY WERE SET TO STRIKE. New York delegates' assembly of United Federation of Teachers hears union president Charles Cogen a few hours before city granted concessions that averted strike.

Fighting Stand by Teachers Brings Gains in New York

By Tom Leonard

NEW YORK — Ever since negotiations began last April for a new contract affecting more than 40,000 school teachers, the AFL-CIO United Federation of Teachers confronted a hostile U.N.Y. School Board which ultimately forced the union to the brink of a city-wide strike.

Aided by the daily press, radio and TV, the school board, headed by Superintendent Dr. Calvin E. Gross, attempted to whip up anti-union hysteria against the teachers. The majority of New Yorkers, however, remained sympathetic to the teachers' cause and the board relied increasingly on injunctions and anti-labor laws to threaten and intimidate the UFT.

The most vicious law at their disposal is the Condon-Wadlin Act which prohibits strikes by public employees and calls for immediate firing — without right of appeal — of all violators. In addition, teachers would have been subject to a fine of two days' pay for every day on strike — up to 30 days.

The courts had also issued injunctions barring the right to strike, the right to picket, and the right to "advocate" the union's program of "No Contract — No Work."

As the strike deadline — set for the opening of school on Sept. 9 — drew near, more pressure was put on the teachers. The press reported that plans were being discussed to hire unlicensed "teachers" to be used as scabs. Parents were instructed how to get their children to school despite picket lines. Even former President Harry Truman was dragged out of mothballs for

a marling anti-union smear of the teachers.

Despite these attacks, the UFT stuck to its demands. In addition to salary increases, these included an overall improvement of conditions in this city's notoriously overcrowded, outmoded and understaffed schools. They won wide support from parents as the result of a union educational campaign that linked the teachers' demands to improved education. The most important of all, the union stuck to its policy of "No Contract — No Work," adopted last March, and which made any agreement between the school board and union negotiators subject to a vote of the rank and file.

On Sept. 5, the teachers turned down the school board's final offer by a vote of 5,219 to 758 and a meeting of more than 1,000

(Continued on Page 2)



Kennedy

BOOK REVIEW

A Quarter-Century of Un-Americana

THE MILITANT

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Kennedy's Attack on Students Who Defied Cuba Travel Ban

In ominous fashion a federal grand jury has begun an inquiry into the recent student trip to Cuba. A Brooklyn grand jury — having jurisdiction over New York's Idlewild Airport, from which the students left for Cuba — subpoenaed several members and leaders of the Progressive Labor Movement, an independent socialist organization, to appear at hearings starting Sept. 10. The trip to Cuba was sponsored by the Student Committee to Travel to Cuba.

Most of those subpoenaed by the federal grand jury were not members of the student committee. Still they were officially and unreasonably "commanded" to bring with them the records of that committee!

Simultaneously, five students who had travelled to Cuba were subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington Sept. 12. Four of these five were also members of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), although the great majority of the 58 students who saw Cuba for themselves had no political affiliations.

Those subpoenaed by the federal jury include Fred Jerome, editor of the monthly magazine, *Progressive Labor*, Milton Rosen, chairman of the PLM, and Mort Scher, PLM vice-chairman.

The band of the Kennedy Administration stand clearly revealed in this action. Kennedy intends to launch a red-baiting attack in which the real issues of freedom to travel will be obscured.

He indicated such intentions in a statement at his Aug. 8 press conference that "Communists" among the student travelers might be prosecuted.

The HUAC hearings, which usually serve no legislative purpose but from which testimony may be used by courts, will probably reinforce this administration effort to convince the public that the Cuba trip was a "Communist-engineered plot."

The Kennedys do not want to look like they are persecuting a group of students who insisted on seeing Cuba. There might be too much sympathy for such students. So they are going to try to bait the Kennedy Administration stand clearly revealed in this action. Kennedy intends to launch a red-baiting attack in which the real issues of freedom to travel will be obscured.

The Kennedys don't want to fight out the issue of freedom to travel in the courts on its own merits. There is too strong a civil-liberties tradition still in this country for government control of travel to be a very popular cause.

That's why, when Robert Kennedy initiated the prosecution of Afro-American newsman William Worthy, he concentrated on the technicality that Worthy had returned to this country "without a valid passport," not that Worthy had been in Cuba and had reported favorably on the revolution — which is the real gripe the Kennedys have against him.

The Kennedys seem bent on smear and scandal to becloud the real issue in the case of the students who visited Cuba.

We denounce this needless harassment of persons who asserted their right to travel and to gather information.

We denounce the subpoenaing of persons not connected with the sponsoring committee as a transparent smear technique.

Let no one be misled by red-baiting. This case should become a rallying point for every civil libertarian and believer in the rights of the common man. It should be fought to the hilt and establish for good and all the right of Americans of all political persuasions to go where they wish and to inform themselves on whatever concerns them.



This Militant cartoon by the late Laura Gray, published in 1949 when the then HUAC head J. Parnell Thomas, was convicted of conspiring to defraud the government, is reproduced in *A Quarter Century of Un-Americana*.

A QUARTER-CENTURY OF UN-AMERICANISM — 1938-1963. A Tragic-Comical Memorabilia of HUAC. Edited by Charlotte Pomerantz. New York: Marzani & Munsell. 127 pp. \$2.50.

After 25 years, a quarter-century, two generations and millions of words later, what is there new to be said about the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)? That it is an aid and abettor of reaction and coercive conformism has been well documented. Yet here is a book that has a wonderfully fresh approach, a piercing pin of laughter to explode the malicious HUAC bubble, a trove of vinegar-sweet vignettes, quotes, cartoons, quips and rogues' gallery of star inquisitors. A quarter-century of Un-Americana — or the expositors, exposed.

In his foreword, H. H. Wilson, professor of politics at Princeton University, distills the essence of HUAC: Individuals are humiliated and punished extra-legally by the arbitrary action of Congress. Areas of ideas and communications are invaded and a beseeched established for the right wing.

Professor Wilson makes the cogent point, "If Congress really wished to reform its own investigating procedure it need only pass a statute which would establish procedures to protect both the witness and the legitimate interest of Congress in obtaining information pertinent to its legislative function."

In the Ennot, with which the book closes, James Baldwin writes: "We are living through the most crucial moment of our history, the moment which will result in a new life for us, or a new death. When I say a new life, I mean a new vision of America, a vision which will allow us to face, and begin to change, the American of America; and when I say death, I mean Carthage. This seems a grim view to take of our situation, but it is scarcely grimmer than the facts. Our honesty and our courage in facing these facts is all that can save us from disaster. And one of these facts is that there has always been a segment of American life, and a powerful segment, too, which equated virtue with mindlessness.

In this connection, The House Un-American Activities Committee is one of the most sinister facts of the national life."

Cartoons as functional records of history and its foibles, reach, I think, a high point from the 1930s to a ripe maturity today. A work could well be written about this moment in the spotlight and lends an urgency to the considered moment. The many cartoons selected for this book are enlightening and skillfully patterned for maximum effect. It is gratifying to find among them two by the late, beloved cartoonist for *The Militant*, Laura Gray.

Let's try a few random quotes from the book:

Martin Dies: "Never participate in anything in the future without consulting the American Legion or your local Chamber of Commerce."

Harold B. Velde: "The hands of communism is education of the people."

John B. Wood: "The threats and intimidations of the Klan are an old American custom like illegal whiskey making."

Cartoon Caption: Asked of a teacher being third-degree, "Have you ever taught or openly advocated freedom of thought in your classroom?"

Nowhere does this book suggest the standoffish attitude of an observer, taking in, but not committing oneself. The book takes us from Martin Dies (HUAC's first chairman), through McCarthyism, to "Black Friday" in San Francisco (scene of student resistance to HUAC hearing), to the recent attack on Women Strike for Peace. From its first finish the book is a demonstration of reaction vs. awareness. As stated by the representative from WSP: "We understand that it is not we whom you should be 'investigated' but those who, with the cool logic of madness, attempt to reconcile us to complete destruction."

The advertisement against "calling" 35 leading Los Angeles musicians before HUAC is another example. Here is an excerpt:

"Are you now or have you ever been guilty of Fortissimo? Do you believe in Allegro, but notes or blues in the night? Do you dig boogie? How about force and violins? The song of McCarthy may be

ended, but the melody lingers on." Editor Charlotte Pomerantz points to an older generation with a past of vigorous protest that gave way to the acceptance and conformism of the 1950s. To her this book is a letter "of protest" that was finally written. A letter that says, "The 90s may close with more of a bang than a whisper." It says, here's what this insanity is all about. Please add your name to this letter.

—Lee Forrest

Jail Colo. Pacifist For Tax Refusal

For 20 years, Dr. Arthur Evans, a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Colorado, has refused to pay that part of his income tax which corresponds to the percentage of the national budget used for military expenditures. In the past the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has subtracted from his bank account the amount he refused to pay. This year, however, the IRS insisted that he pay the full amount. Dr. Evans refused. He also refused to produce his financial records when ordered to do so by District Court Judge Alfred A. Arjay. On Aug. 14, he was ordered jailed for 90 days for contempt of court.

Last January, when the IRS was still pressuring him to produce his financial records, Dr. Evans replied: "I have not changed my mind in regard to my previously stated position that it is wrong for me to cooperate consciously and voluntarily with the state when it takes the fruits of man's labor and uses over half of it to prepare man's destruction."

Dr. Evans is still refusing to cooperate, and has chosen instead to serve his 90 day contempt sentence in the Denver County Jail.

"The ideology called 'dialectical materialism,' regardless of the propriety of its title, has taken hold of the imaginations of men or perhaps no doctrine has been able to do since the time of Christ."—Henry D. Aiken (b.1912), Professor of philosophy, Harvard.

Local Directory

BOSTON, Boston Labor Forum, 255 Huntington Ave., Room 200.

CHICAGO, Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 362 South Canal St., Room 210 WE 3-3600.

CLEVELAND, Eugene V. Debs Hall, 300 S. 6977 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 4, Ohio.

DENVER, Militant Labor Forum, 1257 S. Oxford.

DETROIT, Eugene V. Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Triangle 1-1135.

LOS ANGELES, Socialist Workers Party, 1703 East Fourth St. AN 9-4853 or 3-4 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.

MILWAUKEE, 150 E. Juneau Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Socialist Workers Party and Labor Book Store, 715 Hennepin Ave., Hall 360 Federal 3-7781, Open 11 a.m. - 8 p.m., Monday through Friday, Saturday, 11 a.m. - 4 p.m.

NEWARK, Newark Labor Forum, Box 361, Newark, New Jersey.

NEW YORK CITY, Militant Labor Forum, 118 University Pl., Room 413, New York 3, NY.

OAKLAND-BERKELEY, Labor Book Shop and Socialist Workers Party, 302 12th St., Oakland 12, Calif. TE 3-2977. If no answer call 301-0642.

PHILADELPHIA, Militant Labor Forum, 118 University Pl., Room 413, Philadelphia 1, Pa.

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ST. LOUIS, Phone Main 1-3898. Ask for Dr. Evans.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1341—Continued

N.Y. Times Doesn't Care for Idea of Freedom Now Party

Cites Labor Chiefs' Dependency on Major Parties as 'Wise' Example

By Tom Kerry

As spokesman and defender of the capitalist two-party system, the *New York Times* of August 28, casts a jaunted editorial eye upon the proposal for the organization of a Freedom Now Party. Such a party, it avers, would isolate the Negro minority from the "allies," the "whites of goodwill" who in their great majority are to be found in one or another of the two major parties.

To bolster this argument the *Times* points to the labor movement as an example of the kind of political wisdom the Negroes should emulate in their fight for freedom jobs. "The labor movement in this country," it says, "long ago realized that a self-defeating because it would isolate union members politically from the majority of the population." It adds: "And since that lesson applies even more strongly to the idea of organizing an all-Negro party."

So, for the good of both "minorities," the *Times* counsels a continuation of the policy of relying upon the Democratic and Republican "whites of goodwill" to look after their welfare. The political pundits on the *Times* editorial staff could not have chosen a worse example.

Labor's Decline

It is universally acknowledged that ever since the rise of the CIO in the 1930s, has the political influence and prestige of the union officials been on the wane. In the year 1963, never, in American labor history, has the political policy of a union leadership proven so bankrupt. This view is not unique with this writer. It is shared by a variety of commentators and students including former labor specialists and now member of the *Times* editorial board, A. H. Raskin.

Writing in the July issue of the liberal magazine, *Commentary*, Raskin highlights the issues and problems confronting the union movement today: automation unemployment, growth of the labor force, color discrimination, political action. All of these problems extend far beyond the limits imposed by the policy of pure-and-simple trade unionism as practiced by the labor leaders today.

After documenting an expanding list of such problems with which the current policy of the labor leaders is unable to cope, Raskin adds: "All of the above problems — the demise of the strike; increased mechanization of bargaining; increased bureaucratization of the work process itself; automation and unemployment — will require for even their proximate solution a degree of political commitment American labor has never shown. They demand that politics become a principal business of unions, not a bazaar adjunct of their narrowly economic purposes."

Although Raskin doesn't say so, for politics to become a "principal business" of unions would require a decisive break with the current

policy of political subordination of the labor movement to the Democratic Party. It would require that the unions take the initiative in organizing their own party, running their own candidates, on a program that would represent the interests of the working people — who, despite the tendentious political arithmetic of the *N.Y. Times*, represent along with their natural allies, an overwhelming majority of the American people.

But, as Raskin points out, the politics of the union leaders "lack conviction and direction." "Their programs for securing the public weal," he adds, "are as lackluster, and offered as perfunctory, as those that the administration keeps shoveling into the Congressional hoppers: looking forward to all the right things, but with no real expectation that anyone will pay attention."

"Stock Refrain"

Summing up the essence of the political policy of the top labor brass, Raskin comments: "The stock refrain is that it is for everything the President wants in order to stimulate the economy, only the President's bills don't go far enough."

The organized labor movement in this country numbers some 18 million members. Numerically, it is the largest union movement in the capitalist world. Potentially, it is the most powerful political force in the nation. Yet, through an unfortunate quirk of historical irony, there stands at the head of this massive army a general staff afflicted with hardening of the political arteries. That is the fatal flaw.

Toward any manifestation of militant opposition in the ranks they react like ferocious tigers; toward those they consider their superiors, they fawn like drooling lickspittles. Consider this revealing scene drawn by Raskin: the leaders of American labor on one of their ritualistic visits to the White House.

"When union leaders come to the 'White House,' he observes, "they are docile guests. I asked one labor participant in a recent presidential luncheon whether any of the unionists had told Mr. Kennedy he was not doing enough about the unemployed. 'Oh, we didn't tell him' was the bland reply. 'He told us. He said the real problem in America was not balancing the fiscal budget but balancing the human budget. [Sounds like a Reutherian, doesn't it? — T.K.]"

White House Tour

"And," Raskin concludes, "with that problem idly wrapped up, everybody went on a personally guided tour of the White House upstairs. They all left confirmed in their opinion that the United States had a great President."

That Kennedy even deigns to invite them to visit the White House is considered a great honor. A personification of the general attitude that passes as the last word in political wisdom, a guided tour of the White House "upstairs" and they go peddling discomfitedly satisfied that they have fully discharged their responsibilities to the working people of America.

Is it any wonder that people who are sympathetic to the needs and aspirations of the workers have turned more and more discouraged and pessimistic about the future of the union movement? In a recent pamphlet, published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, staff director Paul Jacobs of the Center's Study of the Trade Union, comments that "unions must move on from the simple economic level" upon which they have been operating.

In Israel, in the Scandinavian

countries, in England, and in many other foreign lands," he adds, "unions are an integral part of the political system, not onlookers as they are in America where the simplistic AFL tradition of rewarding friends and punishing enemies is still dominant." The tragedy of American unions is that they who did so much to create the old collective bargaining system are today its minor and unimportant role in developing a new one. It may mean their death."

The directors of the Center go even further in a more recent study, recording a conversation between ten unidentified leaders of the UAW and Paul Jacobs and W. H. Perry, vice president of the Center and former director of public relations for the CIO Political Action Committee. They declare: "At the Center, students have concluded that, far from growing stronger, the trade unions are consistently declining in power and support and that, in fact, we may be witnessing the beginning of the end of the trade-union movement."

To predict the early demise and burial of so lively a corpse is somewhat premature. Changes are today taking place which will have a profound effect upon the consequences of all sections of American society and — more specifically — upon the American working class. These changes being the Freedom Now revolt of the Negro people, comparable in its social impact to the CIO movement of the 1930s.

Future of Mankind

If the future of the union movement depended solely upon initiative of the fossilized union tops, the prospects of doom would have a good case. But it would be a bad mistake to write off the American working class. Once beyond the industrial monopolies of the 1920s, liberals and many radicals viewed the prospect of toppling the open-shop empires of the industrial monopolies as hopeless. But when the American workers began to move in the early 1930s they moved massively. The industrial monopolies organization rolled over the palmed union timeservers who sought to restrict and contain it within the framework of the AFL craft union structure. It evoked a split in the AFL tops in response to the radical upsurge from below to establish, for the first time on American soil, a genuine trade-union movement encompassing the decisive section of the workers in the mass production industries.

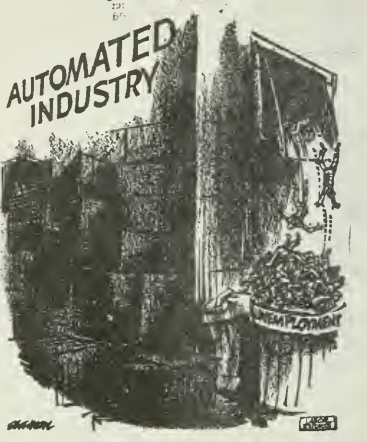
It is true that the situation today is much different. The extension of union organization to include a few more hundreds of thousands or even several million workers would make no qualitative difference. Experience has demonstrated that numbers alone don't count for very much. The fact of the merger of the AFL and CIO in 1955 did not stem the decline of union influence nor did it solve any of the fundamental problems of the American workers. In fact the process was accelerated.

Problems Are Political

All of the important problems confronting the working people today are essentially political. They cannot be solved through the medium of collective bargaining between individual unions and the employers. Even here, in what is presumed to be the union function of the unions, we find the government constantly intervening to impose one or another form of compulsory arbitration. If especially true since the election of the Kennedy administration.

More and more the top union leaders are adapting themselves to the surrender of union indepen-

"Without Regard to Race, Color or Creed . . ."



dence on the economic field. Combine this with the political policy of subordinating the labor movement to the Democratic Party and the workers are doomed in the face of increasing onslaughts by the employers and their political representatives in Washington and the various states. The end result is that the unions are more and more beginning to resemble the job trusts of the pre-CIO days. It is small wonder then that the millions of youth who enter the labor market each year become easy prey to the anti-union propaganda of the employers and of kept press. And less wonder that the Negro people, who in their vast majority are workers, begin to view the unions as obstacles and barriers to their struggle to break down job discrimination in industry.

Need Radical Change

The unions cannot survive as defenders of the status quo. To the Negroes, the youth, the growing army of unemployed, the status quo becomes intolerable. They will respond only to a program of radical change. To be considered seriously, such a program must be given organizational form through a new political party. For labor such a party must be independent of the two major capitalist parties and based on the organized trade-union movement.

At various times in the past, especially at times of acute conflict with the political representatives of big business in Washington, the union brass has warned that continued anti-labor legislation, imposing more onerous restrictions and repressions on the unions, could lead to the formation of a labor party. Some have even said, and when pressed, avowed they were for a labor party, but — "now is not the time."

If the labor leaders feel they can afford to wait for a more propitious time, the militant freedom fighters are convinced that the Negroes can't. As against the filibustering "now-isn't-the-time" view they advance the slogan: For a Freedom NOW Party. They recognize the essentially political nature of the struggle for freedom and jobs. Their initiative can serve to crystallize sentiment among the trade-union ranks and lower rungs of the union leadership to emulate their action. The realization of a Freedom Now Party would shatter the monstrous Labor-Negro-Demo-

cratic coalition and compel the union leaders to move in the direction of labor's independent political action or risk the fate of the moshbaks who ruled the AFL in the pre-CIO days.

Such a development could clear the ground for a genuine alliance between the Negro people and the Jim Crow system and the white workers from the system of capitalist wage slavery. That is the perspective. The white workers owe the militant Negro freedom fighters an eternal debt of gratitude for their initiative in directing a body blow at the pernicious political policy which has led the union movement into a dead end.

The lesson to be learned from all this is not the one the *N.Y. Times* tries to teach — that the Negroes should follow in the wake of the labor leaders to avoid "isolation," but the contrary: Unless the Freedom Now movement breaks with the coalition policy of subordination to the boss-controlled Democratic and Republican parties, it will inevitably go down the same road of political perdition that threatens to engulf the union movement in a quagmire of frustration and despair.

...South Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

rounding up high-school girls and boys, hauling them to concentration camps in trucks bearing "cleansed yards" emblems of the U.S. aid mission. It tells of students shouting slogans condemning the U.S. aid mission. "President Kennedy will not help us." One sign the students raised must surely strike a response cord in the hearts of Americans: "We Want Freedom."

How long can the American people allow this to go on? How long will our tax dollars be held behind our backs specifically to the torturers, executioners and storm troopers of an unending "cleansed yards" program? How long will American GIs have to fight and die in jungles and rice paddies to keep the corrupt, and, when pressed, avowed they were for a labor party, but — "now is not the time."

Indicting Negroes, Floy Kennedy: Accuse Both Major Parties

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Mounted Police Assault N.Y. Civil-Rights Pickets

By Fred Halstead

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 — Police twice broke up peaceful civil-rights demonstrations with horses and clubs on Sept. 20, the day President John F. Kennedy addressed the United Nations here. It was the first use of horses against civil-rights demonstrators in New York City.

The demonstrations began in the UN's Hammarskjöld Plaza, with some 600 pickets from various groups forming one line to protest to Kennedy about the Birmingham bombings.

Participants included members from such groups as the Congress of Racial Equality, Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee, National Committee for a Freedom New Party, Young Socialist Alliance, Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor Movement, and Youth Against War and Fascism. Slogans ranged from "Uphold Human Rights" and "Arrest Gov. Wallace" to "Kennedy Is Responsible." "Federal Troops to Alabama," and "Armed Self Defense Is the Only Guarantee That the Negro Will be Protected."

The plaza is around the corner from, and out of sight of the UN buildings where Kennedy was speaking, and even large demonstrations there are usually ignored and get little publicity. The pickets therefore decided to move to the United States Mission to the UN which is in sight of the main UN buildings and where they could present their grievances directly to the U.S. government.

In front of the U.S. Mission, police, claiming the area was closed, turned the pickets back. The demonstrators were moving up the block in accordance with police instructions when the cops started brandishing clubs and three mounted police charged into the crowd. A 19-year-old CORE member, Willie Blackmon, was arrested and charged with striking a plainclothes cop.

The demonstrators regrouped and decided to march a half-mile to the 51st St. police station where Blackmon was supposedly held, to demand his release. There, they were told the prisoner was at the 35th St. precinct, so they marched there and sat down on the sidewalk across from the police station. At this point another police attack occurred and two more demonstrators, Thadd Beebe and Calvin Hicks were arrested. All three arrested demonstrators are Negroes.

Beebe, a 19-year-old professional guitarist and accompanist to folk singer Jimmy McDonald, described the scene as follows: "We weren't blocking traffic or anything, just sitting on the sidewalk behind barricades the police had put up and talking to reporters. We had presorted demands to the police that they release Willie Blackmon and apologize for their actions. The cops removed the

By William Bundy

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — Leading Negro spokesmen delivered scathing indictments of the Kennedy administration and both major parties at meetings held here last week end in memory of the six Negro children murdered in Birmingham.

Authors James Baldwin, John O. Killens and Louis Lomax blamed the atmosphere in Alabama which produced the murders squarely on Kennedy's refusal to clamp down on Gov. Wallace. Baldwin called for a break with the Democratic and Republican parties. Killens and Lomax challenged the policy of non-violence-under-all-circumstances and flatly supported the right of Negroes to armed self-defense.

The three authors addressed an audience of 1,500 on Sept. 20 at a meeting in Town Hall sponsored by the newly formed Artists and Writers Committee for Justice. Baldwin also spoke two days later at a memorial meeting in front of the Federal Building at Foley Square. This was attended by 12,000 and was sponsored by the Metropolitan Washington Committee.

The earlier meeting set the tone for the Foley Square demonstration. It was clear that at Town Hall Baldwin, Killens and Lomax had put into words what the ac-



James Baldwin

tive civil-rights fighters were thinking, and even the more conservative Negro leaders were persuaded along.

For example, the conservative pacifist, Bayard Rustin, who at the Town Hall had referred to the writers' talks as "emotional harangues," used militant-sounding phrases at the Foley Square gathering.

Support Grows for Demand To End Ban on Cuba Travel

As a federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N.Y., continued grilling people about the trip to Cuba by 58 recently returned U.S. students, opposition to the Kennedy administration's ban on such travel appeared to be mounting.

A statement by John de J. Pemberton, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, denounced the travel ban and the subpoenaing of the students by the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"Both HIA's subpoena and the State Department's passport policy violate the American tradition of exchange of opinion and free association," Pemberton declared. "They deserve to be condemned by Americans concerned that such fundamental parts of the Bill of Rights not be sacrificed because of pressures of the Cold War."

An editorial in the Sept. 19 New York Times stated: "Any Iron Curtain is a symbol of fear, not against Cuba suggests that we do not trust our own citizens to see with their own eyes and make up their own minds."

Arthur Hoppe, the witty columnist of the San Francisco Chronicle, whose columns are now also ap-

pearing in the New York Post, after examining the travel ban on Sept. 17 concluded: "Meanwhile I suggest these angry students just remember this is a free country. Where one of our rights has always been to travel where we please. But to keep this a free country with the right to travel where we please, we have to give up certain rights. Like traveling where we please."

"And it behooves all of us in these times to help Our Leaders preserve our precious freedoms. By giving them up. One by one. Or, as my friend Miss Amanda puts it: 'Anybody who says this isn't a free country should be clapped in jail!'"

Meanwhile, a three-judge federal court in Hartford, Conn., set Oct. 7 for arguments by Louis Zellmer who is suing the State Department for refusing to validate his passport for Cuba.

Thadd Beebe

barricades. A little while later, without warning and without an announcement or anything, horsemen charged us and the cops came in swinging and pushing us down the street. Calvin Hicks just turned to them and asked why they were doing this and they arrested him." (He was charged with disorderly conduct.)

"I ran up the street. People were falling over each other, trying to get into doorways to get out of the way of the horses, but the cops were pulling them out. One group sat down on the sidewalk again and a horseman rode right through them. A girl was pinned between a tree and a horse."

"I turned around and saw a friend of mine being pushed down the street by about four cops. I reached out to help him keep his

(Continued on Page 6)

Negro Group to Demonstrate Against Robert Kennedy in N.Y.

NEW YORK — The national Committee for a Freedom New Party has called on all New-York-area civil-rights organizations to join in picketing Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy Sat., Oct. 5, 5:30 p.m. in front of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Park Ave. and 50th Street.

The Col. Vito Post of the American Legion is honoring the President's brother at a banquet there. Attorney Conrad Lynn, chairman of the Negro committee, also appealed to Mayor Robert Wagner to withdraw as the main speaker of the evening.

Lynn said: "Under auspices of the Jim Crow American Legion, it would be a mockery of justice

for the mayor of the city with the largest Negro population to participate in a testimonial to an attorney general who permits brutal treatment of Negroes, North and South."

"Only recently in Albany, Ga.," Lynn added, "the attorney general obtained trumped-up indictments against the Negro leaders of the Albany Movement for alleged conspiracy to obstruct a justice that does not exist for black men."

The civil-rights attorney said the pickets would also protest the Justice Department's two-year verdict against Negro newspaperman William Worthy who is currently appealing a three-month jail sentence for coming home to his native land without a passport.

erring Rustin called for a massive campaign of civil disobedience, denounced the New York police for using horses against civil-rights demonstrators (see story this page), and even said that if the federal government doesn't protect them, Negroes "would not be men with red blood in their veins if they did not take whatever weapons were at hand."

At the Foley Square meeting, Baldwin was by far the most popular speaker and was besieged by autograph-seekers after his talk.

After pointing out to the audience that Negroes are used as a source of cheap labor by Northern as well as Southern capitalists and that these interests control the two major parties, Baldwin declared:

"I will not vote for any Republican candidate as long as the Republican party contains Goldwater. I will not vote for any Democrat as long as the Democratic Party contains Eastland. We have been tied up with this lesser-of-two-evils theory. I myself was so terrified of that salesman Nixon last time that I allowed myself to be stampeded into the Kennedy camp. It was a Kennedy phone call, you will recall, that did it. But this time to serve notice that they can't have us that way . . ."

"All we got from Kennedy's election was excuses. They say they can't act in Alabama, but when it comes to Cuba they can act . . . I, Jimmy Baldwin, speaking as an American, don't see any reason why I should invade Havana . . . We are here to begin to question the American Revolution, to take the government into our own hands . . . We don't have to go along with the old political machine. There is the possibility of a third party, you know."

Baldwin continued: "We've got to bring the cat out of hiding and where he is hiding is in the bank . . . You have segregation in New York, and it's not an act of God, its not by law, its by act of the real estate agents and the banks . . . This Christian nation may never have read the Bible but it did understand the meaning of what would happen if Harlem refused to pay the rents for a month!"

As he had at the Town Hall meeting, Baldwin blasted the FBI: "The FBI has been unable to find a single bomber after 50 bombs in Birmingham alone. You know why? They can't afford to. If they did they would find their own . . ."

(Continued on Page 2)



IN MEMORIAM. Part of crowd of more than 10,000 that gathered at steps of Federal Building in New York Sept. 22 to mourn murdered Birmingham children and to demand meaningful intervention by Washington.

Negro Unionists Speak Up

Answer Attack by Bureaucrats

By Jim Campbell
DETROIT, Sept. 9 — A front-page editorial in the September issue of the *Vanguard*, newspaper of the Trade Union Leadership Council, Detroit affiliate of the Negro American Labor Council — takes up the challenge from within the United Auto Workers to TULC's independent role in the civil-rights struggle. The attack on TULC's leaders was launched initially by UAW Local 600 President Carl Stellato in Ford Facts (reported in the Sept. 3 Militant).

According to Robert Battle, TULC president, the source of the attack goes much further, that is, right into Solidarity House [UAW international headquarters]. Battle reports, "It was called to my attention recently, and I have a copy of one of the telegrams, through which UAW international representatives are going around the country agitating local unions to send telegrams of protest against the UAW leadership. Battle reports, "It was called to my attention recently, and I have a copy of one of the telegrams, through which UAW international representatives are going around the country agitating local unions to send telegrams of protest against the UAW leadership. Battle reports, "It was called to my attention recently, and I have a copy of one of the telegrams, through which UAW international representatives are going around the country agitating local unions to send telegrams of protest against the UAW leadership."

He reports further that "it is being rumored all over that the UAW International Executive Board is in a state of confusion. Battle reports, "It was called to my attention recently, and I have a copy of one of the telegrams, through which UAW international representatives are going around the country agitating local unions to send telegrams of protest against the UAW leadership."

What caused this rupture between the TULC leaders and the UAW apparatus of which they are a part?

Undoubtedly the spark that lit the fuse was the TULC's "Open Letter" in the July *Vanguard* calling on the labor leaders to fight for more jobs through the shorter work-week. This runs counter to Reuther's policy of substituting phony profit-sharing schemes for the shorter work-week demand in order to avoid a struggle with the auto barons.

The TULC belatedly — only this year — assumed an active role in the Negro people's civil-rights revolution. It is in line a fight with the UAW brass because it was forced by the pressure of the Negroes in the mass movement to take a more militant posture — or be left on the sidelines.

Even so, it has allied itself with the old-line, more respectable and conservative wing of the Negro organizations in Detroit. Robert Battle makes much of the fact that TULC has "made progress" and thereby prevented Detroit from becoming an open battlefield.

Weekly Calendar

CHICAGO
JOHN T. GOJACK, militant unionist indicted for contempt of Congress reports on his fight against anti-labor and anti-Negro HUAC. Fri., Oct. 4, 8 p.m. Dab's Hall, 210, 302 S. Canal St. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

DETROIT
The High Cost of Leaving, a discussion of the great American labor union. Speaker, Robert Battle. Fri., Oct. 4, 8 p.m. Dab's Hall, 3737 Woodward. Aup. Friday Night Socialist Forum.

LOS ANGELES
Theodore Edwards of the Socialist Workers Party presents a Marxist view of the news in his bi-weekly commentary. Fri., Oct. 4, 6:45 p.m. KPFA-RM, 907 on your dial.

NEW YORK
DR. ANNETTE T. RUBINSTEIN, author and lecturer, presents "The Negro Writer in American History." Oct. 4, 8:30 p.m. Adelphi Hall, 74 Fifth Ave. Contingent \$1 (includes \$50). Aup. Militant Labor Forum.

HOOTENANTY Starring Dave VAN BONE, Danny Kell, Barry Kanefield. Live performance by the Hootenanty Trio. 99 cents. Proceeds for legal defense Thaddeus Beas. Aup. Young Socialist Alliance.



Stellato

ground between the Negro community and the labor movement." As an instance, Sheffield's role is getting one Negro into the plumbers union, after six months of agitation and negotiation, is cited as "responsible activity." Battle boasts that what Sheffield did "was something the industrial unions have been unable to do with the backing trend."

Unquestionably this independent activity of TULC has unsettled the bureaucratic mentality at Solidarity House. It is an ingrained char-

acteristic of the American trade-union brass that any activity not sanctioned by the "top office" is suspect.

Reuther's role in this dispute is cloaked in ambiguity. But it is entirely logical and safe to assume that his hand is somewhere near, if not directly on the helm of the attack on TULC. Reuther, the arch trade-union bureaucrat, knows he is in danger when his hirelings begin — however timidly — to respond to mass pressure rather than to his orders.

Battle takes an equivocal attitude toward Reuther in the *Vanguard* editorial — one and the same time exonerating and warning him. Battle writes: "How can these... unprincipled scoundrels keep coming from within the UAW, when Walter Reuther is striving so valiantly to make it a great liberal organization?"

But Battle says he decided to make the facts of the dispute "public because I want the UAW Board and President Reuther to think about what our record is against the record of our reactionary critics."

TULC is going to do its part, Battle warns, in the fight for full equality everywhere, "no matter how close we step on."

The question of momentum is, will the UAW Board attempt to dump Sheffield as an international representative? Because of this publicity, most likely not.

... Leading Negroes Flay Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)
If he had done half what General Walker has done, I'd be in jail now. Look at Robert Williams of Monroe, North Carolina. [Local NAACP leader and advocate of Afro-American self-defense who was framed up by Monroe racists on a phony kidnapping charge.] The FBI hounded him out of the country. I saw the posters in the post offices listing him as a criminal psychopath. But General Walker is white and Williams is black. That's the reason one is in exile in Cuba and the other is here, collecting from the Defense Department.

Killens' Stand

At the Town Hall meeting, Killens — author of *And Then We Heard the Thunder* and *Youngblood* declared: "We must question the tactic of nonviolence... We must assert and defend the right of the Negro people to defend themselves. We must protest the inaction of President Kennedy... I John O. Killens, speaking for myself, say that I cannot love those who persecute and kill Negroes, nor can I love those who allow this to happen."

Louis Lomax, author of *The Negro Revolt*, at the same meeting announced the formation of the new artists and writers' committee saying, "We have decided to speak out for ourselves... We're no longer for sale... We are going to say to our government: 'How can you run Vietnam? How dare you invade Cuba?'" This was greeted with loud applause.

Lomax continued: "What difference does it make how high the standard of living is when the murderers of children can go free until the time is justifies all the is the unkindest brass of phony liberal lies... President Kennedy turned a deaf ear to our appeals for federal protection in Alabama."

He should have taken Caroline by the hand and gone to the funeral. Instead he makes a speech about his tax provisions and all about the test-ban treaty. Well, we tell him the treaty he'd better worry about is a treaty with the American Negro, because that's where the war is."

Lomax said the writers were going to open up a frank discussion around two issues: integration and non-violence. "When I

support integration," said Lomax, "I mean I mean leading our identity." Lomax said he supported non-violence as a tactic in sit-ins and picket lines, but that "There is something immoral about this kind of non-violence that says you can get away with anything against me."

Actress Ruby Dee took up a collection for tombstones for the murdered children and announced the new group's address as: Committee of Artists and Writers for Justice, Box 1681 Grand Central Station, New York City.

At the close of the Town Hall meeting, Baldwin read on behalf of the committee a statement which was adopted by the audience. It called for: 1) The impeachment of Gov. Wallace 2) Apprehension of the bombers 3) Immediate abolition of the committee composed of General Kenneth C. Royal and ex-football coach Earl Black, which Kennedy appointed to investigate the Birmingham situation. The statement called this appointment "an insult to all Negro people." 4) A boycott of all Christmas gift shopping "until this country is worthy of celebrating the birth of Christ."



RUBY DEE as she appeared in Broadway play, "Parlie Victorious." She and her husband, Ossie Davis, are now starring in movie sequel, "Gone Are the Days."

THE NATIONAL PICKET LINE

More than 300 striking garbage collectors participated in a sit-down demonstration in front of the Dallas, Texas, city hall Sept. 17. The unorganized strikers are demanding that they be granted the same 4-cent pay raise recently given other city employees. The current pay scale for city garbage collectors is a miserly \$1.38 an hour.

More than 50 per cent of the city's three-man garbage collecting crews have joined the strike so far, and other crews are reporting for work short-handed.

At a meeting in the Dallas Labor Temple the night before the sit-down, more than 600 strikers met to discuss strike strategy. Representatives of most of Dallas' union locals who attended as observers are considering throwing the support of organized labor behind the strikers. One of these, AFL-CIO council representative Allan Maley, had appeared before the city council on behalf of the garbage collectors. He said, "I got out of my car in these streets, a Roy Bean bearing and you know who he was. He was the man down on the border who served as judge and jury and said, 'Hang 'em'."

Six past and present leaders of the International Union of Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers were convicted of violating the "non-communist" section of the Hart-Cellar Act by a U.S. District Court in San Francisco Sept. 21. This is the second conviction of Mine-Mill leaders on the same charge in the ten years they have been under attack by government witch hunting agencies. Their first conviction in 1950 was reversed by a U.S. Appeals Court. The defendants have until Oct. 7, to appeal the second conviction. They include: Albert C. Skinner, president; Irving Dichter, secretary-treasurer; Maurice Travis, former secretary-treasurer; Harold Sanderson, controller; Raymond B. Dennis, executive board member; and Charles H. Wilson, international representative. One defendant, international representative Jesse R. Van Camp, was not convicted.

Union statements have referred to the trial proceedings as strange and weird. Much of the government's "evidence" is based on events and private discussions that go back 16 years. In addition, the testimony of Fred Mason, a former Mine-Mill board member, was introduced as evidence against the defendants despite the fact he was killed in an auto accident last October.

What made the government's persecution and conviction of the Mine-Mill leaders particularly outrageous was the fact that they were being retried under a section of the Hart-Cellar Act that was repealed four years ago. In spite of this continuing campaign by the government to intimidate and weaken organized labor, no top AFL-CIO leaders have come out for the defense of the Mine-Mill defendants.

Borroughs Corp., the country's third largest producer of electronic calculators and computers, employs some 8,000 workers in four Detroit plants. Over the years the company has been the target of union drive and has remained the largest anti-union stronghold in Detroit. A campaign to organize the company's production workers voted to join the UAW.

Rank-and-file members of Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employees Union in New York have been

picketing their union headquarters to protest the policies of a leadership which has been in office for over 20 years.

The pickets claim the leaders have collaborated with bosses to dismiss members who challenge their rule.

A spokesman for the pickets said the same leaders had allowed hotels and clubs to violate job classification and anti-discrimination clauses in the union contract. The pickets added that the union had had a Civil Rights Committee for years that was used only for "window dressing and propaganda."

28 Braceros (Mexican migratory workers) were killed and two subsequently died from injuries received when the truck on which they were riding was struck by a freight train near Salinas, Calif. This and other workers were injured and two remain on the critical list.

Over 60 braceros were riding on the flatbed truck which had makeshift benches lengthwise on the bed. This hazardous form of transportation is typical in an area where braceros are underpaid, underfed, and provided with squalid shelters by profiteering ranchers.

The governor of California has told the Mexican government that a "full investigation" is under way and the U.S. Department of Labor has also promised an investigation. However, both the state of California and the Labor Department have long ignored the miserable plight of braceros, including the dangerous methods used to transport them.

An attempt is already under way to shift the whole blame for the accident onto truck driver Francisco Gonzales Espinoza. He has been charged with the serious crime of felony manslaughter.

John T. Gojack to Speak At Forum in Chicago



John T. Gojack

John T. Gojack, veteran trade unionist and defender of the First Amendment, will speak at the Chicago Friday Night Socialist Forum on Oct. 4.

Gojack was president of United Electrical Workers Local 9 when he was subpoenaed in 1955 by the House Un-American Activities Committee. This was on the eve of NLRB elections involving his union and the hearing had been arranged by an industrial relations director at one of the committee's factories. Gojack contested HUAC's right to probe his private opinions and was cited for contempt of Congress. His conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court in May 1962. But his victory was short lived. He was re-indicted on the same charge last October and his civil-liberties fight goes on.

Four Indicted in Test Of Cuba Travel Ban

The federal grand jury in Brooklyn which for a month has been investigating the recent trip to Cuba by 58 American students, handed down four indictments on Sept. 27. The charges are "conspiring to recruit and arrange for the trip."

The announcement of the indictment was made in Washington by Attorney General Robert Kennedy and by the federal prosecutor's office in Brooklyn.

Three of those indicted — Levi Laub, 24, Philip Abbott Luce, 26, and Stefan Martinot, 24, had gone on the trip to Cuba. The fourth defendant, Anatolia Schlosser, 26, did not go.

Two others, Salvatore Cucchiari, 19, and Elin Irene Shalit, 29, were named as co-conspirators but were not indicted.

The indictment alleged 31 overt acts of conspiracy, such as organizing a committee to promote the trip, meetings in New York and Buffalo, distribution of application forms, etc.

There is no law forbidding travel to Cuba, merely a State Department edict. Thus the prosecution had to base the indictment on the "supposed existence of a national emergency" engineering the State Department to forbid such travel. Prosecutor Joseph P. Hoey told the court that "a period of national emergency" was now in effect, in regard to Cuba, at least.

Permanent 'Emergency'
A state of national emergency was proclaimed in 1950 when President Truman plunged the U.S. into the "police action" in Korea. It has been continued ever since.

On Sept. 30 all four defendants appeared voluntarily and were arraigned before Judge Joseph C. Zavatt. Defense Attorney Leonard Boudin told the court that he was representing a client in Hartford, Conn. who is suing the State Department for denying him the right to travel to Cuba. Since that trial, slated for Nov. 16, could have a bearing on the students' case, he requested and was granted a postponement till Dec. 2.

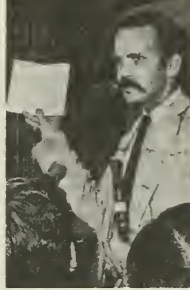
All defendants pleaded not guilty. Boudin asked that they be released in their lawyers' custody (Schlosser is represented by Isl-

New York Forum To Hear Luce

NEW YORK—Philip Luce, spokesman for the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba, is just indicted for defying the travel ban, will speak at the "Millant Labor Forum" on Friday, Oct. 11, on the fight against the travel ban and about his trip to Cuba.

Sharing the platform will be Albert Maher, another of the students who went to Cuba. While there, Maher gave special attention to the status of Cuban artists.

The meeting will be held at 8:30 p.m. at the Millant Labor Forum hall, 116 University Place.



HOLDING ON TO IT. Philip Abbot Luce holds aloft his passport on return from Cuba. Government says it's invalid because he went there and that he should be jailed for going.

domed Englander). The prosecutor demanded that each be placed under \$5,000 bail, arguing that the fact that they had gone to Cuba indicated that they were untrustworthy and could not be depended on otherwise to show up for trial.

Boudin pointed out that all were residents of New York, that they had appeared voluntarily and had, indeed, returned from Cuba to test the constitutionality of the travel ban.

The judge released them in their lawyers' custody but restricted their movements to New York City and Long Island.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH BY CASTRO

Affirms Cuba's Independent Foreign Policy

In an important policy speech Sept. 28, Fidel Castro made it clear that Cuba would continue its policy of revolutionary opposition to U.S. efforts to crush his government. He said that while Cuba welcomed the current easing of world tensions, it could not accept a situation where at the very same time the U.S. was increasing its efforts to "tighten the noose" around Cuba.

"Clearly this situation determines our conduct," he told a gathering at the Plaza of the Revolution in Havana celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. Organized to crowd Cuba, the rank-and-file committees also play a major role in administering the country's rationing system and in generally spurring the revolution forward. The rally was also attended by delegates to the congress of the International Union of Architects meeting in Havana.

"We will not accept a situation," Castro declared, "in which tensions decrease while they increase for us. We do not want tensions

By William Bundy
OCT. 2 — A serious crisis among civil-rights leaders has developed and a great debate has opened in the movement since the Birmingham murders of Negro children. The Birmingham events, and the Kennedy administration's inaction in the face of them, have made it apparent that the movement led by Martin Luther King, Jr. has reached a blind alley and a search is on for new roads.

The debate involves the questions of non-violence versus self-defense, political action, the approach to Congress and Kennedy's civil-rights bill, and tactics of civil disobedience.

The doctrine of non-violence under-all-circumstances is now being widely challenged even by church leaders. For example, Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church declared in Louisville that the Birmingham events have shattered the hope that law and order would be maintained in the Deep South in the face of integration.

"The Gandhi philosophy of non-violence in situations of this kind seems impotent and ineffective. As one of the presiding bishops of a church with a constituency of one million — 70,000 of whom reside in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi — I call upon our members in these states here and now to arm themselves to repel any illegal intrusions upon their persons, the privacy of their homes, or the sacredness of their institutions. The same admonition applies to our constituency in Kentucky."

The Rev. Gardner C. Taylor, a leading figure in Brooklyn's Bedford Stuyvesant area — the second largest Negro ghetto in the coun-



HOW LONG? Members of the Albany, Ga. Movement sang as they were being jailed during demonstrations last year. But despite willingness of 1,200 of them to choose jail, and despite valiant efforts of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, movement was stymied by lack of effective leadership on part of King, Wilkins officialdom.

try — has also supported the right of self-defense, as have authors John O. Killens and Louis Lomax. (See statements page 2.)

The seventh congress of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, held in Richmond last week, witnessed an almost frantic search for new tactics and an atmosphere of disillusionment with the Kennedy administration. A detailed plan for civil disobedience was circulated there, authored by Diane Nash Bevel, a

field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee. The plan recommended refusal to pay state and local taxes, a general work stoppage, tying up telephone lines by harassing central switchboards with calls, and blocking of communications between Birmingham and Montgomery by sitdowns on highways, railroads and airfields. The plan was not adopted, but elements of it were mentioned as possibilities by Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, SCLC staff director.

SCLC President Martin Luther King, said the organization would call for a boycott of Christmas-gift buying, a measure being pushed by author James Baldwin and the newly-formed Artists and Writers Committee for Justice. The SCLC also approved a civil-rights march on Alabama's capital, Montgomery, and a massive, direct-action campaign in Danville, Va.

White liberals have also entered the debate with plenty of free advice. For example, New York Post editor James Wechsler declared Sept. 30: "It would be a calamity if a call for 'civil disobedience' became the battle-cry of this hour." This, says Wechsler, would only "provide new ammunition for the do-nothings and know-nothings in Congress," and hurt the chances of the civil-rights bill.

The crisis in the civil-rights leadership has been precipitated, not simply by the shock of the first loss of life in Birmingham after 52 unsolved bombings since 1946, but by the cool reaction of the Kennedy administration to the murders and the Negro leaders' realization that Kennedy is more interested in appeasing the Southern Democrats for the 1964 elections than in defending Negroes.

Kennedy's appointment of ex-football coach Earl Warren to replace General Kenneth C. Royall to in-

Full Castro Speech In Our Next Issue

Our next issue will feature the complete text of the Sept. 28 speech by Fidel Castro which is reported on in this issue.

THE TWO-PARTY TRAP

Labor's Failure Is Proof Negroes Can't Gain from Democrats

By Tom Kery

The Negro Freedom Now struggle is today undergoing the agonizing pangs of a leadership crisis. Conservative spokesmen, who have until now placed upon the movement their stamp of massive, passive, non-violent resistance, are in a mood of questioning uncertainty. The frightful toll exacted by the protest hooligans for the inching progress made in breaching the Jim Crow barriers, the growing conviction that the Kennedy administration has no serious intention of using the federal power to defend the rights of Negro citizens; the emotional letdown following the Aug. 28 march on Washington, have given rise to a feeling of frustration, indecision and disillusionment.

Writing from Richmond, Virginia, in the Sept. 29 *New York Times*, reporter M. S. Handler observes: "Delegates to the seventh annual convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference departed for their homes today uncertain about the future course of the civil-rights campaign."

Disappointment that the high hopes raised by the Washington march had failed to materialize was the prevalent feeling among the delegates. "It was generally assumed by the Negro people," says Handler, "after the march that the walls of segregation would be crumbling down as did the walls of Jericho."

"The walls are still standing," he adds, "and the Negroes are wondering why."

It would be more precise to pinpoint these illusions as being characteristic of the conservative

leaders rather than of the Negro people. The objective of the march, as defined by the prime movers, was to put pressure on Congress to enact the Kennedy administration's civil-rights measures. With the march restricted within this framework, Kennedy was permitted to evade his responsibility as executive head of government, to curb the racist hate-mongers.

The prospects of civil-rights legislation, weak and inadequate as the Kennedy measures are, seems more remote now than before the march. With the pressure deflected from Kennedy to the less vulnerable Congress, the head of the Democratic Party can continue to play politics-as-usual with the civil-rights issue. To offset the feeling among the delegates at the SCLC convention that Congress will again prove to be the graveyard of civil-rights legislation, Handler reports that Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "sought to reassure the delegates," that "congress to greater efforts to get the bill would emerge from Congress."

Some illusions die hard. Especially when deeply imbedded in a "leader" who has lost touch with reality. A major reason for a better position to know the workings of Congress, Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. of Manhattan, dismissed the Wilkins statement as so much wishful thinking. Powell, says Handler, "assured the convention that Congress would not pass President Kennedy's bill this year and that the white man has already given everything he ever intended to give to the Negroes."

Inevitable Result

"From now on out," Powell added, "the Negroes must themselves fight for anything they can get." What is true of "from now on out," has been equally true of the past. Reliance upon the Kennedy brothers along with the band of liberal supporters, followers and hangers-on, has led to one disappointing compromise after another. An inevitable result of such demoralizing compromises is to lead the Freedom Now movement into a blind alley.

"The delegates gloom," reports Handler, "was deepened during the convention by repeated assertions that the Negro people have been betrayed by Democrats and Republicans, and that 'we have been duped or have duped ourselves' in believing that the chains of segregation have been broken."

Therein lies the nub of the problem. The Freedom Now movement is, in its essence, a political struggle. In the South it involves a bitter struggle to win the elementary democratic right of the Negro to vote. In the North, where Negroes have acquired the nominal right, it involves the question of how best to use this weapon to

advance the fight for Negro equality.

This much is certain — so long as the conservative leadership remains at the head of the movement and are able to impose their policy of looking for salvation to the white liberals of the Democratic and Republican parties, the long and dismal record of betrayal will be repeated without end.

Poor Example

One need only look at the dreary result of the almost identical course pursued by the American labor leaders. Their policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," which lies at the root of their coalition with the Democratic Party, has led to political impotence. Like the conservative civil-rights leaders, the union heads are rewarded with an occasional visit to the White House for a friendly "chat" where they are exposed to another rotten compromise at the expense of the people they represent.

The so-called two-party system is a grotesque political system perpetuated upon the people of this country. Both capitalist parties are controlled from top to bottom by the same handful of men who battle in which they are periodically engaged are so much dust to blind the people to their real character. Representatives of the capitalist ruling class. That is the class whose privileges, power and profits, rest on the exploitation of the worker. The leadership threatened the Jim Crow system and profit by its continuation; who rule as a minority through force and deception and who find the two-party system perfectly tailored to serve their needs.

For the Negro people and the white working class the two-party system has proven to be a cemetery of blighted expectations. Upon its grisly gate should appear the warning inscription: Abandon All Hope, Ye Who Enter Here! The Negro-Labor Democratic Party coalition, which embraces millions of workers and Negro and Dixiecrat, labor and capital, is a grotesque product of the two-party system.

It is grotesque in fact, that those who stand determined to maintain the Jerry-built structure, are fearful for its continued existence. I refer here, not to its capitalist beneficiaries, but to those who presume to speak for the duped masses and who quake in fright at the revolutionary consequences attendant upon the collapse of the coalition — the labor officialdom, the conservative Negro leaders, and yes, some who even call themselves "socialists."

All these, and more, have called to assault the advocates of a Freedom Now Party who call for a break with the coalition monstrosity and an end to the two-party swindle. As against the Freedom Now Party and an independent labor party they advance the prospect of "reforming" the two-party system. That is, to work for the creation of a genuine two-party system, with all the "liberals" in one party and the "conservatives" in another.

Political Quackery

This has become known as the policy of realignment! As one might expect, this slick piece of political quackery was conceived by the white bourgeois of the foremost windbag, Walter Reuther. It was subsequently taken up and adopted by the political pundits of the Norman Thomas Socialist Party. The August 31 issue of the SP paper, *New America*, devotes a full page to the subject entitled: "Socialism and Civil Rights," written by Michael Harrington.

The only solution in the fight for Negro equality, says Harrington, "must be a political realignment in America." "We have a two-party system," he adds, "but no real party alternative, no party



DETERMINED PARTNERS. Kennedy and Eastland may express differing views on some issues but they are equally dedicated to advancement of the party that is the source of political power for both of them.

a civil-rights fighter can wholeheartedly support. If there were a realignment, if Negroes and whites with the same urgent need for social change pooled their resources in a single movement which was uncompromising for civil rights and housing, and education, and a decent wage, then there could be real progress in the land.

Harrington is purposefully vague about the real character of his proposed genuine "second party." This is characteristic of all advocates of realignment! When forced to be more specific they are compelled to admit that what they have in mind is a second "liberal" party of capitalism within the framework of the American two-party system. The two-party system itself is considered a sacrosanct and inviolable aspect of American political life.

The idea seems so neat and simple. The only hitch is that the liberals have no intention of joining any such movement. As practical politicians they are primarily concerned with the arithmetic of political power. The coalition suits them perfectly.

Kennedy's ilk

The Kennedy's and their ilk find it advantageous to balance the conflicting elements of the coalition against one another in order to subordinate the whole to the interests of the ruling capitalist clique. The present arrangement suits them fine.

As for the Dixiecrats, the one-party South gives them tremendous power in Congress when the Democrats are in control and a balance-of-power role under the Republicans. With the exception of a few lunatic-fringe mavericks they show no desire to surrender their favored position.

As a result, Kennedy clings to the Dixiecrats, the liberals cling to Kennedy, the union officials, clinging to the liberals, the conservative Negro leaders cling to the union heads and the liberals, with the Norman Thomas-Michael Harrington "socialist" little red wagon tagging on behind.

In essence, what the so-called policy of realignment smokes to is the admonition that the Negroes wait until the liberals and labor statesmen are ready to move; to go slow and to upset the coalition apparatus.

How Cuba Uprooted Race Discrimination

By Harry Kling

16 pages 15 cents

Pioneer Publishers
114 University Place
New York 3, N. Y.

But the Negro Freedom Now fighters are learning through bitter experience that they will have to upset more than one applicant before they achieve their goal of full and complete political, economic and social equality.

The great merit of the Freedom Now Party is that its success will mean the shattering of the reactionary coalition alliance that serves as a prop for the whole Jim Crow system.

It provides a way out of the blind alley into which the civil-rights struggle is being led by the conservative Negro leadership.

It gives proper perspective to the struggle for Freedom Now.

Above all, it can clear the road for a genuine alliance between the exploited working class and the Negro people, both of whom confront a common enemy — the white power structure, otherwise known as the American capitalist ruling class.

The argument that the Negroes, as a minority of the population, are therefore unable to take the initiative in the formation of their own political party is perniciously false and downright dishonest. What benefits have been brought the Negro people by being included in the majority Democratic Party coalition? What benefits has it brought the white working man and woman? What, if any, to other minorities?

By boldly striking out on their own, the Negro masses can spark a political revolution in this country, capable of lighting the way for a genuine alliance of equals between a Freedom Now Party, led and controlled by Negroes and an independent labor party, based on the trade unions. That is the only realignment revolutionary socialists find worthy of fighting for.

Jack Scott
Vancouver Sun Columnist

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THE MILITANT

A View of the Nuclear Pact
Attempt to isolate China a War Danger

The Test-Ban Treaty

The Senate vote on the limited nuclear test-ban treaty occasioned no celebrations by Americans because its ratification was regarded as a foregone conclusion. The common people of this country — and of the world — are overwhelmingly for such a ban because they want an end to the poisoning of the earth's atmosphere. They also hope that this marks the beginning of nuclear disarmament.

But it would be a grave misconception to think the 80 senators who voted for the treaty — or the Kennedy administration which submitted it — were motivated by such feelings.

The pack of cold warriors, jingoes, crooks, racists, demagogues and hired hands of big business, who constitute the Senate — and the administration — would go on poisoning the atmosphere indefinitely if it were to their collective profit. They certainly did not vote for the treaty out of hopes of disarmament. They regard war preparations as "the health of the state" and the economy.

They voted for it for other reasons. Its greatest merit in their eyes was that it drove a wedge between the Soviet Union and China. And any further U.S. steps towards a relaxation of tensions with the USSR will be carefully calculated to deepen this split, to isolate China further, with the long-range goal of destroying first one, then the other. One of Kennedy's short-range goals undoubtedly is a deal whereby Khrushchev abandons Cuba.

A second consideration was that the treaty would give U.S. imperialism's "image" some badly needed "peace-loving" and "concerned-for-the-welfare-of-humankind" make-up at little real cost.

That four-fifths of the truculent Senate voted for the treaty — even to garner the advantages listed above — was because the U.S. surrendered little or nothing. The top brass reassured the senators that nothing was yielded, that the U.S. was getting the better of the USSR in the deal. Underground testing — the U.S. specialty — remains unlimited and will be stepped up. (It also poisons the atmosphere through venting of gases into the air.) No hindrance to the development of more nuclear weapons or the arming of U.S. allies with them.

While those who agitated for a test ban may justifiably feel gratified — inadequate though the treaty is — they must not slacken the anti-war struggle on the assumption that commonsense has now prevailed in Washington and things will automatically get better. They must make the banning of underground tests and total nuclear disarmament their objectives. And above all they must be on the alert for any moves against China or Cuba.

Why Bosch Was Overthrown

The military coup which overthrew Dominican President Juan Bosch is typical of the alternating pattern of army rule and phony democracy in most of Latin America.

Phony government was a regime born, destined and designed to be overthrown.

The extremes of poverty and wealth in the Dominican Republic and most other Latin American countries are too great to permit parliamentary democracy. The U.S. interests and the tiny, native ruling classes there can maintain their economic dominance only by force — i.e., military rule. Allowed true representative government for an extended period of time, the impoverished masses of workers and peasants would redress too many of their economic wrongs — or might try to change the economic system completely. There is no large middle class in these countries on which the capitalists and landowners can safely base a political democracy.

So a military or "strong-man" regime is the basic and "normal" form of government. But when a dictator becomes too discredited or is toppled, an interim regime is needed. Such a regime will promise social and economic reforms and is permitted to operate under the trappings of democratic rule. But its tenure of office is intended to last only until the popular effervescence has quieted down enough to allow the reinstallation of dictatorship.

In the first months of the Cuban Revolution the moneyed classes of Cuba and U.S. imperialism thought Castro was of this classic type. They believed he would soon forget all his talk about changing things for the benefit of the poor, that he would soon see "reason" or succumb to the corruption of office. On the other hand, they figured, should he prove to be an incorrigible idealist and dreamer, then such a fool would not be difficult to overthrow. But the Cuban Revolution and its leader were not of the familiar pattern and the Cuban ruling class and Washington learned a bitter and terrifying lesson.

But Bosch is the kind of reformer Washington supports off. He served his purpose well. The only convincing note of regret that came from the United States and its allies was that it was too late to prevent the timing of his overthrow. Less than eight months in office — it was a bit hasty! Since the Cuban Revolution public opinion in the U.S. as well as in Latin America must be taken more into account. Otherwise too many people will catch on to the game.

By Hugh B. Hester

The cardinal question posed by the treaty to ban partially further bomb testing is whether this will promote peace, that is, reduce international tensions by generating greater trust among the sovereign states. It is already obvious that there has been general public relief through greater hope of avoiding thermonuclear war.

President Kennedy, Premier Khrushchev and many other top officials have each said and have expressed the hope that this is only the first short step on the long and necessarily difficult journey to a more cooperative world society. Judging from the mass information media of the West, East Europe, the Soviet Union and much of the uncommitted world, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev have scored a great political victory. Despite some discordant notes, the vast majority of the people of both the United States and the Soviet Union approve of this partial ban on testing. And this is probably true of the vast majority of mankind, so great is the fear of thermonuclear war. It is possible that the vast majority hopes it is — that the great popular enthusiasm generated by this short step will encourage — force could make an appropriate word — the leaders of the world to take the longer and more important ones necessary for achieving the ultimate goal of peace without war, a peace of plenty, possible now for the first time.

The leaders of the United States have, from the President down, verbally at least, been extremely cautious in forecasting further progress in reducing tensions with the Soviet Union. The text of the President's message to the U.S. Senate, setting forth the things that the treaty does not do, unfortunately, leaves little latitude for hope. Premier Khrushchev on the other hand, is much more encouraging in its possible meaning and merit.

This may merely reflect the differences in the two personalities. But it may also reflect the President's fear that the United States Senate is as yet unprepared for any real thaw in the Cold War and only by downgrading the treaty's meaning can ratification be secured. Governor Rockefeller's rather left-handed endorsement of the treaty (N.Y. Times, Aug. 12, 1963) and that of other prominent personages supports this fear. But if this is true, that is, if the leaders of the United States are so fearful of any real progress toward peace, little if anything will have been accomplished by ratification of the partial bomb test ban.

If, however, the massive public support of this small move toward accommodation with the present major opponent, the Soviet Government, emboldens the President to move vigorously toward ending the Cold War, then this treaty could mark an historic turning point in man's struggle for survival. It is always dangerous to move from the national to the international scene for purposes of comparison, the result of the Soviet Union's support of civil rights is encouraging. No public leader can remain wholly immune from, or permanently ignorant of, the great popular desire for a warless world in the thermonuclear age.

If Mr. Kennedy has really decided to pursue this course, he must start soon a massive educational program for this purpose. And judging by the magnitude of the support he is enjoying in his civil-rights struggle for human dignity and equality of opportunities for all, an all-out effort to persuade still more men, despite the well organized and financed opposition to it in the United States. It is certainly worth

About the Author

General Hugh B. Hester (Ret.) is a long-time spokesman for peace and social progress. We are glad to publish his views on the test-ban treaty and invite other views on the issue. Our own editorial on the treaty presented in this editorial on this page.

the try. But this will mean the President must work for all the things which he said in his message to the United States Senate. This treaty does not permit, and many more, such as non-restricted travel for all people and non-discriminatory trade throughout the world.

For this treaty alone will not stop nuclear testing and it will not in the end limit or restrict freedom of travel and trade. Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union can no more maintain a monopoly of nuclear weapons than they could in World War II, and for the same reasons. (See Professor Joseph P. Morray's excellent analysis of why the Baruch Plan failed in his book, "From Yalta to Disarmament," a Monthly Review Press publication.)

If the Soviet leaders could not trust the United States Government, their World War II ally, with a permanent monopoly of thermonuclear weapons, why should any reasonable person expect the Chinese to trust their security to that very same government, now their avowed public enemy number one, or even to their ally, the Soviet Government? The latter is particularly pertinent now with the apparent rapprochement between these polar powers.

If deGaulle cannot trust Kennedy, the leader of the Capitalist world, why should Mao Tse-tung trust Khrushchev, a leader of the Socialist bloc? Again, why should the Chinese leaders be expected to renounce their claim to these weapons while the United States continues to insist upon supporting the pretender to Chinese power, Chiang Kai-shek? Or might not the question be more appropriately phrased, while the United States Government occupies the island of Taiwan, the Pescadores, Quemoy and Matsu? And does this not constitute aggression against China by the United States? Certainly the Chinese think so. And so do many international lawyers.

So long as any nation retains these weapons, will not all nations have the right to them? And will not the other big powers struggle ceaselessly until they too acquire them? And further, will not this struggle in itself generate additional grave international tensions? It is encouraging nonetheless — the note that both President deGaulle of France and Prime Minister Chou En-lai of China have urged the destruction of these weapons. And the Chinese leader has even called for an international conference to consider this. Should both the United States and the Soviet Union and the other powers accept this invitation?

The temptation of some in power — and the mass media — to use information media generally to support the partial treaty ban in the states held that this will deny the bomb, which is the only deterrent to world peace. Additional efforts to further isolate this great people are certain to increase international tensions, greatly and provably, and would for the world in the end. Will it ever prove possible to have world peace without Chinese participation?

tion? The answer of most of the experts is no. And would this still be true, even if the Soviet Union and the United States were to unite their vast military forces in an attempt to force peace upon the rest of the world? This time it would be the great trunch nations, for no nation or group of nations can permanently control the world.

China belongs to the United Nations, and the refusal of the United States Government to permit China to take her Charter when Mao came to power in 1949 was, if I may quote the great trunch statesman, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand (1754-1838), "Worse than a crime, it was a blunder." As a leading New England editor remarked to this writer in April 1959, "This single irrational act has done more damage to the United Nations and World Peace than all the Soviet vetoes compounded and multiplied many times over." The prolonged attempt to isolate the Soviet Union after World War I contributed substantially to the failure of the League of Nations and thus made possible the outbreak of World War II. The continuation since World War II has contributed materially to the threat of thermonuclear war and all its current and madmen's possibilities.

The dangerous similarity between this country's relationship with the Soviet Union then and now is that the United States has told to all informed people. It is also important to understand the likeness between this treaty, with its present limitations, and its prototype, the Kellogg-Brand treaty of 1928. For if progress towards peace stops here, as happened with the Kellogg-Brand treaty, this treaty is likely to prove a great disappointment to the people of the world and, therefore, menace peace instead of promoting it as hoped.

Is not now the time for President Kennedy to prove the sincerity of his often expressed desire to increase the power and prestige of the United Nations by urging that this organization be charged with the solution of the problems of Germany, Taiwan, Korea, Vietnam and Cuba? Since these are world problems, should not the world have a voice in their solution? Is not this the time to start liquidating the regional military alliance system: NATO, the SEATO, the Baghdad Pact and the others? Many international experts believe all of these to be inconsistent with an effective United Nations and that they constitute a threat to world peace.

Is not now also the time to start dismantling the monstrous nuclear weapons system? Is this not necessary for the survival of man? And is not this the time to start debunking the propaganda lies that mass murder weapons promote national security and peace? Do they not promote the exact opposite? Finally, is this not the time to normalize relations throughout the nation-state system and to universalize the United Nations? Is not this the time to give up of the idea of a permanent peace? For in China alone, now excluded from this world organization, there is already one-quarter of the family of man.

If the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union are to achieve power and influence for achieving affirmative answers to the above questions, then peace is not the end. The League of Nations earlier. Thermonuclear war then will also become inevitable. We must use to the full most to think, probably within a decade. For unless these weapons are destroyed, some of them are certain to be used to prove the ultimate deterrent of terror, although I doubt it, there certainly is no deterrent to terror.

A MAJOR POLICY SPEECH BY FIDEL CASTRO

"Our Line! The Line o

[The following is the text of a speech delivered by Fidel Castro on Sept. 28 in Havana's Plaza of the Revolution. He was addressing a mass rally celebrating the third anniversary of the organization of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. Also present were delegates from the International Union of Architects then meeting in Havana.]

Distinguished members of the delegations to the Seventh Congress of the International Union of Architects present here tonight; comrades of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

This third anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution coincides with an event of international character—the International Architects Congress—which is an occasion for joy and a stimulus to the warm and hospitable sentiment of our people. First of all, therefore, we wish to greet all the delegates who have come to this Congress being held in our country from very many countries of the world.

This event is not political in character; it is technical and scientific. Regardless of the country from which the delegates participating in the Congress have come, the social regime under which they live, the political ideas which may have to all of them, to absolutely all of them, as technicians and scientists, we extend our warmest welcome and hospitality.

It was not easy to prevent the enemies of our country from carrying through their plan to keep Cuba from being the site of this international event. And it was precisely due to the earnestness and firmness of the organization—a non-political organization—which had to decide on this question, that it was possible to hold this Congress in our country.

It is good to repeat here that the doors of the Cuban nation are open, and will always be open, to all visitors who come in peace and to repeat that in our country absolutely no one is forbidden to go out of the country or to visit other countries; and it is good that it was possible on a day like today when a group of U.S. students have been indicted merely for visiting Cuba. That was published in today's cables, apparently without a blush from the shameless leaders and defenders of that policy, the policy of U.S. imperialism.

And that calls itself itself democratic, calls itself powerful. It cynically proclaims itself the standard-bearer of human rights, and it doesn't even allow the citizens of that so-called powerful country to visit a small neighboring country which, of course, is not powerful in weapons but is powerful in honor, dignity and respect.

Because our country, of course is not a nuclear power, but it is a moral power. And it is facts like these, the different attitude, the different policy of two systems of a cowardly and decadent system, of a new, vigorous and courageous system.

We have always practiced the policy of authorizing people to leave the country and the imperialists made use of this to try to take away as many technicians as possible, to deprive our country of doctors, engineers, architects, professional people. Maybe some people thought that the best policy would have been to forbid technicians to leave the country, but we always thought not, we always thought that we should maintain the right to leave for all those who did not want to live in the world that the workers and farmers—the humble people of Cuba—were creating, that we were following the correct path, that of promoting education to the maximum, to encourage study, to encourage literacy, to create 20,000 new schools, to multiply class attendance, to develop the education of the people by every means, so that some day we would have technicians created by the Revolution, coming from the humble strata of the country. And that course is already bearing fruit, despite the fact that the Revolution has existed only four-and-a-half years ago. And the day is not far away when in a single year the Revolution will graduate from the universities as many technicians as all those taken away by imperialism in four years.

Bleeding Process

We went through that bleeding process. They thought they were weakening us, and in the end they were the ones who surrendered. Because, as far as our country was concerned, they opened the doors of the United States to everyone who wanted to leave here. Before the Revolution there were enormous lines in front of the U.S. Embassy, of unemployed men and women who wanted to leave the country to find work in other lands, in the United States itself, and yet the number then was restricted—no more than 10,000 were given permission. When the Revolution triumphed and they tried to weaken our nation, they opened the doors, without restriction, to all those who wanted to leave; they promised to educate their children, to give them subsidies; they offered them jobs; in carrying out their campaign against the Revolution they did what they had never done before.

When the lines before the Embassy were no longer of the unemployed in the lines were those who had been affected by the Revolution—primarily the former property owners, the big landholders, the bourgeoisie, some of the petty bourgeoisie and some white-collar workers, mainly those who had privileges under imperialism and under the hands of thousands of families could eat only one meal a day.

Of course, those who had enough money to buy everything without restrictions, those who could buy luxury goods of every kind, could still buy the foreign reserves of the Republic, could not resign themselves to a situation in which the country's re-

sources had to be placed within the reach of everyone—which meant, of course, restrictions for those technicians which used to live in abundance.

The type of emigration from our country changed. But it was not stopped until the imperialists, changing their policy, thought it was more profitable for them to characterize them from leaving.

Of course, the imperialists are characterized not only by their great ill will but very often by their great stupidity as well. They talk about social classes. For instance, they talk about developing certain social classes in Latin America to serve as a brake on the Revolution. Sometimes they accept the Marxist concept of social classes, but they deny the role that social classes play in history, in the development of history, and

jobs that were very well-paid.

But we never practiced such a policy of restrictions, not even today, despite what the imperialists did, when they not only stopped the U.S. airlines, but tried to stop other airlines from coming here.

But every so often these imperialists have their own contradictions and clash with the interests of other countries, because the U.S. monopolies as such want to control everything. But there are other commercial enterprises in the Western and capitalist world—transportation enterprises, airline companies. And they wanted to stop these companies from coming to Cuba as they are doing with ships, companies with which they are competing, and they want to stop them from coming here.

Some companies and some nations resisted firmly. The latter are still functioning and through them some people continue to leave the country—those who can afford the passage because we are not going to pay it for them, are we? Although in some cases it really would be better to do so, because there is a certain kind of parasite around here that consumes and consumes, and does not take anything. But instead of using dollars to pay for such a person's passage to Spain, which is very expensive, it is really better to invest that money in buying agricultural machinery or any other kind of working equipment.

Principled Stand

This goes to show how different is the attitude of our Revolution from that of the imperialists. Even when we are forced to defend ourselves from the attacks of that powerful country, we practice measures and principles a thousand times higher than the principles and the policy practiced by the imperialists.

Here, for instance, we don't find those racial problems that they have created in the United States. The visitors gathered here from all over the world—and of course I am not trying to intimidate them in any way, but they are present here on an occasion when we have to discuss these problems with our people—I ask if they don't find it interesting, an interesting experience, the fact that in the United States, among the people, in our schools, in our hospitals, in our theaters, in our beaches, in our recreation centers, in our work centers, in our cultural centers, there is not the slightest shadow of that discrimination which was so strong in our country before. Because here it was the imperialists who set the rules and who taught us their views, their hates, their grudges, their prejudices, which are the result of their society.

Of course, the U.S. imperialists are trying to fool the world, and that's what their government tries to do when it adopts a self-censoring attitude saying that they have these problems but that they are fighting them. And those who have lived through the experience of a Revolution and know how to distinguish between past and present, know that these prejudices and these hatreds and these evils are the consequence of the prevailing social system, that it is the exploiters' hate toward the exploited, and the ideas that are spread by the teaching of wolves in which man is man's worst enemy—the exploiter and degrader of man. And that racial discrimination will not disappear from the U.S. until imperialism and capitalism disappear in the place of the exploitation of man by man disappears.

Because the American Negroes are the predominant element of the slaves for whose freedom many white Americans fought and died, but they became slaves of chains, just as much as we as they



ON THE READY. Tanks in Havana equipped with Cuba's own future attack.

were before the abolition of slavery, serfs of the landholders, day-laborers of the landholders, doing the worst, most brutal and most dangerous jobs, without political or social rights.

Because a social system forced those men to go on living in the same exploited condition under capitalism. And while this social system continues to exist, the condition of the Negro in the U.S. will continue to be the same. And the Negroes as well as many whites, the workers of the U.S., the progressive people of the U.S. will begin to understand better every day this truth about the evils inherent in an inhuman system, evils that will last as long as this inhuman social system of exploitation lasts, and that apart from the riches and the techniques that have been developed in that country, there are also inhuman living conditions for millions and millions of human beings.

And, of course, a demagogue like Kennedy will never be able to deal with this problem. He's only trying to win votes with it. For these demagogues, their interests always come before their country; for Kennedy the presidency is more important than the United States. His business is to win votes, while the brutal acts of murder and terrorism continue. Those who associated the four Negro children in church in so act of terrorism have not yet been punished nor have we read that they have even been captured. And that's how that so-called civilized country lives.

It's logical that the imperialists want to prevent visits to Cuba. Here it's true that we lack many things; it's true that there are no luxuries—nor will there be any for some time. Luxuries which they have through the exploitation of other countries. We lack many things, because we are resisting, because there are no luxuries for exploiters, because today we are dedicated to creative work and the forging of our future. We cannot use our resources and invest our efforts in bribe-a-brac but in building a solid future, because nobody built it for us and we have to build it ourselves. And we have to build it so that there are no luxuries, only the fruits of the work of this generation.

Yes, we lack many things, but there are things here that will never be seen there in the heart of imperialism. And what we have here, that will never be able to have there—this united nation,

Fidel Castro

of course, their class—the bourgeoisie class—they carried off to the United States. They thought that in this way they would ruin the Revolution, that they would do it great harm; but, after all, what they did was to take away their social class, their counter-revolutionary army. So they came to the conclusion that the time had come to stop the people from leaving the country. They thought this would promote discontent, and that the imperialists were wrong. When vacillating and cowardly people, those who were afraid of the risks of the Revolution, who were unable to face the risks involved in a Revolution, when they knew that they would be freedly admitted to the United States, many of them even used blackmail on the enterprises where they worked and said: "If you don't agree, all right, I'll leave." They had their passports ready, many of them had resigned from their jobs to leave the country, forgetting Martí's words about the rough and brutal North. They wanted to use this possibility to leave the country, and they even used it to the point of doing harm.

What happened when the U.S. government stopped entry to that country, in the hope that this would promote discontent? How wrong they were! But these potential counter-revolutionaries, these little worms—and I regret having to call them little worms even once since they have to co-exist with us here, what happened to many of them when they were not allowed to enter the United States was that they started to adapt themselves, and instead of the discontent that the imperialists had hoped to produce, a process of adaptation began for many people who had not adapted themselves before when they had hopes of leaving for the U.S.A.

And then they went back very humbly to ask for their old jobs which they had left with scorn

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1344

But what happened? The bourgeoisie left. All their grand residences on the outskirts of Havana

What happened to Frondizi, to Prado, to Rosemena? What's been happening to them? What happened to Ydigoras? There are so many that we can't remember them all. What has happened to the imperialists' policy? They are in crisis, they are in total bankruptcy. Do the nations progress with the Alliance for Progress? No. Reaction progresses, right-wing

In the U.S. there are both civilian and military reactionaries: the right-wing military of the Pentagon support right-wing governments in military uniform; the reactionaries in the State Department support right-wing governments in civilian clothes. They have their internal con-

And so we were not surprised to see a Falangist sheet from Barcelona with an article stating that Cuba has abandoned her plan and is going to concentrate on agricultural products. And so did some U.S. commentators, following our statement in which we said that in this decade we must, above all, encourage our agriculture, make a careful study of our

And thus, our paths to industrialization, the order that we must follow in our industrialization also becomes much clearer to us. Because some industries will have first priority under these conditions over other industries. There are basic industries, like electric power, whose development can be seen in the huge thermoelectric plants that are being built some of which are very advanced. There is a whole program of de-

571

...The Case on Cuba's Foreign Policy

(Continued from page 5)

velopment of hydraulic works and there is a whole program for the construction of industries.

Naturally, when the first plans were made at the beginning of the Revolution, there was not a 100 per cent rationalization in the employment of resources. It suffered from errors. These errors are being corrected along the way, so that when we study our investments each year, and the development plans, we apply more and more the policy of using each thing in a more rational and profitable way. But at the same time we discover the extraordinary and unbelievable possibilities of our country, which only require organization, technique, earnestness and responsibility.

And that is why because we demand this constantly, because our possibilities are really extraordinary; and what we have to do is to know how to take advantage of them, to be struggle untiringly for that, and we will see how we overcome our difficulties, and we will see how in a relatively short time we make extraordinary advances and strengthen our economy, which means to strengthen the Revolution, to strengthen our position against imperialism, against the enemies and detractors of the Revolution, to strengthen its influence and prestige in the Revolution on the continent.

Some spokesmen for imperialism are beginning to admit that our economy is making progress, they are beginning to see signs of progress in our economy; they are beginning to see that we have already overcome the most difficult stage.

Soviet Aid

But we should not be satisfied with this. Our people should only be satisfied when we exploit our possibilities and resources to the maximum, when we know how to do and take advantage of them. Because during these years we have received great help, extraordinary help from the socialist countries.

But this does not mean that we should get used to that idea. That help has been decisive. It came in the most difficult moments, in the moments when we had least experience; but what we must keep in mind is not to solve our problems through trade imbalances. No. This would not be worthy of us; this would really be shameful to us. A country with possibilities such as ours, with the natural resources of our country, cannot really be satisfied except when it is doing the maximum and does it well.

I am not referring to the people who are always willing to co-operate; I refer to each and every citizen at every level of administration.

Cuba, which has an imbalance of more than one hundred million dollars in its trade with the Soviet Union, must start thinking how to make the maximum effort so that in the shortest possible

time the imbalance is wiped out.

The difference between the mentality of a revolutionary and truly hardworking people, and the mentality of a parasitic people is the difference between getting used to imbalance and getting used to production, producing what we need and obtaining the resources for development.

It is well for us to have received such remarkable help in the most difficult and least experienced days, but it is well for us to start thinking about drawing the resources we need from our effort, our work, our soil, our intelligence, our organization.

Imperialist Blockade

It is true that we are still under the imperialist blockade. It is true that the imperialists try to tighten the blockade, and we do not know how long we will have to resist this situation. And we will resist it, because we will never lower our Revolutionary flag; because the head of this nation, held high, will never bow, because we will face any risks that may be necessary as long as may be necessary. We will face any sacrifices that may be necessary, as long as may be necessary. Because we assume full responsibility for our conduct, our history, our Revolution.

As slaves, we had nothing to lose but our chains. And we have broken those chains. And even though we may have the scars and ulcers made by these chains on our ankles, we will be able to walk.

It was saying that it is true that there is an ironed blockade and that the imperialists are trying to apply more and more pressure; that it is also true that while tensions ease in other parts of the world, while tensions diminish elsewhere in the world, the U.S. imperialists try to tighten the blockade on Cuba; that is to say, their blockade of Cuba is more ruthless. And it is evident that they have accentuated this policy in recent months.

And thus we see how a shameless government such as the Greek government — in other words, a mere satellite of U.S. imperialism — has had the cowardice to forbid its ships to come to Cuba.

Test Ban Pact

Thus imperialism is trying to tighten its noose around Cuba, even when pressures are lessening in other parts of the world.

Clearly this situation determines our conduct. Clearly we will not calmly accept a situation which tensions decrease while they increase for us. We do not want tensions to exist in the world. No, we are happy to see tensions decrease. But we cannot consider ourselves at peace with the imperialists, we cannot consider ourselves at peace with an imperialism that is increasing its efforts to strangle us.

And this situation will determine our international conduct. This is not a policy for war; it is a policy that is for peace. But we will not be blamed for the war they are waging against us.

As a small country, attacked, blockaded, against which there are economic, a policy of undeclared war, infiltration of saboteurs, smuggling of weapons and explosives, setting up of bases to assassinate, kill, and wipe out by no one to give a bestial smile to those imperialist enemies.

They are our enemies and we will know how to be their enemies. This situation will determine our policy in the international field, in the United Nations and everywhere, and will determine our attitude on the nuclear pact, and will determine our attitude with respect to the proposals on demilitarization.

And we will know how to resist, because there is sufficient pride, sufficient dignity, sufficient cour-



CUBA'S SECRET WEAPON. Huge throng at Havana's Plaza of the Revolution expresses militancy and solidarity of population and its demonstrated readiness to face any threat, no matter how grave.

age, sufficient heroism and sufficient spirit of sacrifice.

If the imperialists try to tighten the Cuban position will be, above all, determined by imperialism.

What is our line? The line of consistent and imperialist, fundamentally, the line of anti-U.S. imperialism.

Line of Struggle

In other words, we are in a concrete situation. The enemy is there, 90 miles away, harassing us, blockading us, threatening us, trying to destroy us. Our line is the line of struggle against that enemy. That is our line. Cuba has its own line, which corresponds to the concrete conditions in which the Cuban Revolution arises in history, and the specific conditions of that place in the world where it arises — the closeness of U.S. imperialism and the brotherhood of a continent exploited by that imperialism.

These are the circumstances that determine our conduct and our line, the line of our party and of our people — which are and will be closely united, because we will know how to worthily represent this nation, the sentiments of this nation, the history of this nation, of this people, the grandeur and dignity of this people, because with a people such as ours we can well face any situation, no matter how difficult. With a people such as ours, we will well know how to face any problem victoriously.

Proud Fight

And thus we are already veterans of a long and hard struggle, of which we are proud, and of which we will never feel ashamed. Because the people never repent or become ashamed of being brave, of being determined, of being audacious and patriotic. And we will win, because this is the hour of the peoples, the hour of peoples' rebellion, when the peoples of all continents shake off the yoke of capitalism and dig the grave of the exploiters.

And this is a problem of the struggle of the peoples, and the peoples are ready, marching and struggling.

And the news we receive from everywhere, the news the cables bring us of the growing struggle of the brother peoples of Latin America is more and more encouraging.

And we have to know how to respond to our concrete situation, and our special situation. And we must know what our duties are — our duties towards the economy

cause our engineers, tens and tens of thousands of technicians of all kinds are still going through the first years at the universities or at the pre-university schools, or at secondary schools. Of necessity, we must wait for them. We need time to reap the fruits of their effort. We must know how to think in terms of the future.

We must think of the duties to be fulfilled by each of us, that means our duty of educating the duty of the younger generations trained by the Revolution. We must think of the duty of each, the responsibility in the time of work of a nation, the continuity in time of the work of a Revolution, of what corresponds to each stage of this Revolution.

Cuba's Role

Let us feel satisfied and proud that the stage of struggle, of work, of hard and difficult struggle, fell to us because this will always be the greatest satisfaction and the pride of the coming generations, for whom, in essence, we are preparing the future. We know how to fulfill our duties toward our country, know how to fulfill our duties toward the world, with the struggle in the face of that we are capable of fulfilling those duties, that we have a great people with us. And therefore the hope that we will be able to fulfill our duties toward the world, we are not disappointed. Because the role Cuba plays today, its significance in the face of the powerful U.S. empire, its example and stimulus to the whole continent, is a role Cuba plays because it is capable of doing so, because it has the qualities needed to fulfill it. It was not by accident but because of their extraordinary qualities that the Cuban people are playing this role.

Example of Overcome

These are the Cuban people, and the millions like them men and women, who are in the corners of our country work and struggle, who with their enthusiasm and with their faith maintain the vigor and force of the Revolution and withstand the attacks of U.S. imperialism.

These are our people, let them not be confused with the cowards who flee, with those who sell out to the enemy — let them never be confused with them. These are our people, an example of dignity and patriotism, an example of courage, of heroism, and spirit of sacrifice — these are our people.

They are the people who are building the history of Cuba, the Cuba that today is known to the whole world. Not the Cuba of yesterday, but the respected, admired, heroic and firm Cuba of today, the victorious Cuba, the Cuba of always, the unconquered and invincible Cuba of the Revolution, the Cuba that has made its own the slogan of *Fuérza o Muerte, Venceremos!* [Fatherland or Death, We Will Win!]

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345

Monday, October 21, 1963

Kennedy Administration Seeks 'Democratic' Latin Dictators

Suspicion that the Kennedy administration intends to recognize the military usurpers in the Dominican Republic and Honduras, without what liberals consider a "decent" interval of mourning for the "democratic" regimes they overthrew, has stirred a protest in the Senate.

Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has introduced an amendment to the foreign-aid bill barring Alliance for Progress funds to Latin-American regimes which have taken power by coups this year. It would also cover future military overthrows — except in Cuba and Haiti.

Morse's amendment would apply only to "Alliance for Progress" states. However, it would not be hampered in giving funds and supplies to the military dictatorships under such programs as export-import bank loans, general economic-support aid, excess agricultural commodities and military aid.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has aptly described U.S. diplomatic policy as one of withholding recognition of military regimes for a matter of days or weeks and then seizing upon a promise of "elections" by the militarists as the pretext for recognizing them.

In an Oct. 6 policy statement, Edwin McChesney Martin, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, indicated that is precisely the policy, with a few beguiling frills, the White House intends to follow.

Martin warned against being too unfriendly toward the Latin-American militarists. "We must use our leverage to keep these new regimes as liberal and considerate of the welfare of the people as possible," he said. "In addition, we must support and strengthen the civilian components against military influence and press for new elections as soon as possible . . ."

This, he claims, is what U.S. policy achieved in Argentina and Peru, where the military produced what he calls "two of the most progressive regimes either country has ever had," and in Guatemala and Ecuador, where he claims the military has announced "reform programs of substantial significance."

Martin's statement was followed the next day by a State Department briefing of reporters. It was explained that instead of being dismayed by the recent military coups in Latin America, one should realize that this in its own way was a measure of the success of the Alliance for Progress. These new military regimes, State Department spokesmen asserted, were more enlightened and progressive than old-time Latin-American dictatorships.

Martin's statement and the briefing provoked something of an uproar — they were just a bit too raw. Morse declared that Martin was laying down a "smokescreen" for recognition of, and aid to, the dictatorships which had just taken over in the Dominican Republic and Honduras.

Queried about the State Department line at his Oct. 9 press conference, President Kennedy talked out of both sides of his mouth. He defended Martin's statement. He also claimed it represented an abuse of authority for recognition of, and aid to, an act of abhorrence of military dictatorships.

The White House intends to follow the same line toward Latin American dictators as it does toward the Diem dictatorships. Its only concern is to dress them up with a few "democratic" frills. Sometimes for the imperialists even that is quite a problem — as Vietnam shows.

Kennedy and Automation

The elimination of jobs through automation and other technological changes is helping maintain a permanent army of about five million unemployed workers. Instead of benefiting man, automation — in the hands of big business — is breeding misery and poverty.

The most effective immediate solution would be to reduce the work week without any cut in take-home pay. This would create new jobs for those displaced by the automated machines. Militants in the unions have popularized this under the slogan of 30-for-40, i.e., a 30-hour week at 40 hours' pay. The trade-union leadership have given lip service to the idea of some reduction in the work week.

When President Kennedy on his recent "non-political" speaking tour said in Whiskeytown, Calif., that national parks were needed for the increased leisure that would come when people worked fewer hours per week, the naive thought he had given up his long-standing opposition to the shorter work week.

Queried about this back in Washington, Kennedy protested, "No! No!" At Whiskeytown he had been talking about the distant future. In other words — pie in the sky. Right now, Kennedy repeated, the 40-hour week had to prevail to keep U.S. business "competitive." As for those workers throng on the scrap heap by the automated machines, Kennedy had nothing to say about them.

THE MOSCOW-PEKING CONFLICT

Differing National Interests Come to Fore

By Tom Kerry

Chinese opposition to the nuclear test-ban treaty has brought into focus the underlying cause of the widening rift between Peking and Moscow. What emerges from the welter of charges and counter-charges is the deepening conflict of national interest which lies at the root of the ideological-political dispute over the series of controversial questions.

This is most clearly disclosed in the heated exchange over the nuclear-test-ban treaty. The Chinese charge that the Soviet leaders view the test-ban treaty as the first step in a process of accommodation with American imperialism, in which the colonial liberation movement and the world struggle for socialism are to be offered up as sacrifices.

"The real aim of the Soviet leaders," the Chinese charge, "is to compromise with the United States in order to seek momentary ease and to maintain a monopoly of nuclear weapons and lord it over in the socialist camp." (Hsin-hua, Aug. 15.)

Owo "Deterrent"

The Chinese insist upon their right to develop the own nuclear "deterrent." They reject the contention of the Soviet spokesmen that "the rocket shield possessed by the Soviet Union was a reliable means of their [China's] defense." To accept this reasoning, they contend, would convert China into a Soviet satellite completely subordinate to the power politics of the Kremlin.

"In fighting imperialist aggression and defending its security," they insist, "every socialist country has to rely in the first place on its own defence capability, and then — and only then — on assistance from fraternal countries and the peoples of the world. For the Soviet Union to attempt to describe all the socialist countries as depending on the nuclear weapons of the Soviet Union for their survival is — and they add — to create an out-and-out great-power chauvinistic note and to fly in the face of facts."

The Chinese "fact" which the Chinese central core is the conspiracy of the two major nuclear powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, to prevent China from developing its own nuclear arsenal. While the U.S. provides its allies with nuclear warheads, ports Polaris missile-firing submarines in Japan, establishes rocket bases in Europe, Africa and Asia, the Soviets have refused to make available to China the nuclear know-how that would oblige the need to resort to atmospheric testing.

Aimed at Them

The Chinese, therefore, with good reason see the partial nuclear test-ban as being aimed directly at them. As if to confirm their worst suspicions, they appeared recently in the American press as an "inspired" article spelling out in detail: "The Real Meaning of the Test Ban." (Saturday Evening Post, Sept. 28)

Stewart Alop, Washington editor of the widely circulated weekly "The Militant," has a direct pipeline to the White House, writes with bloodcurdling cynicism of the lengths to which the Kennedy administration is prepared to go to prevent China from becoming a nuclear power.

"The Chinese Communists," Alop writes, "who have raged that the test-ban agreement was a 'plot' to 'manacle' China by denying it nuclear weapons, have underestimated the real meaning of the test-ban better than the senators who opposed it. For the fact is that the President and his inner circle of advisers have agreed in principle that China must be prevented, by whatever means, from becoming a nuclear power. The



test-ban is the first essential step — but only the first step — to that end." (My emphasis)

Alop explains what is meant by the phrase "by whatever means," as direct military attack, sabotage, or both. Under the circumstances China can only develop its own nuclear "deterrent" through atmospheric testing. "What the test ban does," says Alop, "is to provide a quasi-legal rationale for preventing China from conducting atmospheric tests." It does so by providing "an implicit understanding on what is known in current Washington cryptology as 'the nuclear sterilization of the Chinese.'"

Will Require Force

This "sterilization," observes Alop, "will ultimately require force — the policy-makers have no illusions on this score. But it will not require very much force . . ."

In the words of one expert, Alop adds, "the operation would be no more serious than a tonsillectomy."

Just a minor surgical operation! "Thanks to the U-2's, and to other secret devices," Alop assures us, "the intelligence community knows precisely where the two main Chinese atomic plants are. Such plants are highly vulnerable to even a single high-explosive bomb."

Thus, the "nuclear sterilization" of China, Alop informs us, is "technically an easy problem — the job could be done with a few rather small bangs." As an alternative to a Pentagon "tonsillectomy" there is the more "oblique

approach" which could be adopted "Experiments in using the U-2 for specialized weapons carrying," says Alop, "have been conducted as long ago as 1956. The Soviets have not provided the Chinese with the SA-2 missile which can shoot down the U-2. And," he still adds, "atomic plants are dangerous places after all — because of an accident, a British plant, Windscale One, had to be abandoned and buried in concrete in 1957. Accidents do happen." (My emphasis) And, to assure us that this does not exhaust the repertoire of our imaginative "sterilizers," Alop adds: "There are other oblique approaches."

To quiet any misgivings, Alop comforts us with the assurance that Khrushchev shares with Kennedy and his chief advisers, the view that under no circumstances can the Chinese be permitted to become a nuclear power. Khrushchev, he points out, "has called the Chinese 'maniacs' for wanting a war which would create 'hundreds of millions of corpses' and in which 'the living will envy the dead.'"

What this means, he adds, "in the view of top American officials is that the United States can take whatever measures may be necessary to deny the 'maniacs' the power to start a nuclear war, without asking war with the Soviet Union."

Sell-out

By falsely sneering the Chinese as "madmen" advocating nuclear war as a solution to the problems of humanity, the Soviet leaders aid in creating an atmosphere in which the real warmongering rabal in Washington finds favorable for setting in motion another exercise in nuclear brinkmanship.

Small wonder that the Chinese arrive at the conclusion that "the tripartite treaty once again shows that the Soviet leadership seeks only to preserve themselves and would leave other people to sink or swim. They have repeatedly said that so long as they themselves survive and develop the people of the world will be saved."

"The fact is," they add, "they are selling out the fundamental interests of the peoples of the world in order to seek their own momentary ease. All countries and peoples subjected to oppression and aggression are now engaged in earth-shaking struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism headed by the United States and for their own independence and freedom. Yet the Soviet leaders, of one mind with U.S. imperialism, have collaborated with it in a fraud and want the peoples of the world to believe that the U.S. imperialists are peace fighters," thus lulling their fighting will and undermining the cause of world peace."

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The Negro Strives Civil Rights Bill To Secure Racist Votes for 64

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Castro: U.S. Can Aid Victims Of Storm by Lifting Blockade

By William Bundy

OCT. 23 — Fidel Castro reported to the Cuban people over radio and TV Oct. 21 on the effects in Cuba of Hurricane Flora. It was a sober, but fighting and inspiring report. Describing the storm as the worst natural disaster ever to hit the island, the prime minister said Cuba had received "generous aid" from "socialist countries, and aid from capitalist countries as well."

"He had refused official aid, he said, from only 'one single government, that of the United States, which the whole world knows is trying to destroy us.'"

"What we demand is not aid from the United States," said Castro, "what we demand is that they cease the blockade against our country. And we put the government of the United States on trial before world public opinion, to cease the criminal blockade which they maintain over our country, which has suffered a natural disaster."

The U.S. government, said Castro, "has created for itself a very delicate and difficult moral situation before the whole world, which knows their policy of blockade, and which is quite naturally extending to us solidarity and aid at this time. It is logical that the U.S. government would want to try to appear to have a heart."

"They present themselves here with a few bottles of medicine and paint themselves as good hearted, as noble humanitarians. . . . But it is logical that the people of Cuba refuse this cynical and disgraceful whitewash."

Proof that the U.S. government is organizing raids on Cuba at the very time it is making its hypocritical offer of Red Cross aid appeared in an article in today's New York Times describing the strafing by Cuban planes of an American-owned ship, the J. Louis, off the western tip of Cuba. The article quotes "highly placed informants" in Washington which means U.S. government spokesmen. They claimed the J. Louis

was mistaken for a ship from which a counter-revolutionary attack on Cuba was launched. They gave exact information about the location and size of this ship.

The Cuban leader said the hurricane had severely damaged over half the national territory, destroying or damaging all the roads in the area. Most of the damage, he said, came not from the winds, but from the rain which flooded nearly all lowland areas in Oriente and Camaguey provinces.

"It was a sea," said Castro, "as if the Amazon river flowed for three days over Oriente." So far 1,128 persons are believed dead, Castro reported, but the toll may be "some hundreds" higher when the final count is in.

Using a map, Major Castro, who was in the area during the storm, gave a detailed description of the hurricane itself — including a popular explanation of its scientific aspects — the nature of the floods, the rescue operations, the plans for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

He vividly described the activities of the population, the government agencies, mass organizations, and of many individuals during the disaster, comparing the action to a gigantic battle. "A battle the revolution is winning and which it will win," he declared. He gave special credit to the helicopter pilots who flew in dangerous winds and rain to pick up survivors from roof tops.

The population is being inoculated against typhus, he said, and "to date there is not one case of an epidemic disease, though the danger of epidemic was very great." The ability of a revolutionary people

(Continued on Page 6)

Linus Pauling, Bertrand Russell Urge Support for Indicted Young Socialists

The Committee to Aid the Bloomsington Students has announced that both Linus Pauling, two-time Nobel Prize winner and prominent opponent of nuclear testing, and Bertrand Russell, famed British philosopher and pacifist leader, have lent their names as sponsors of the committee. CABS is a nation-wide organization to defend the civil liberties of three officers of the Young Socialist Alliance at Indiana University, indicted for allegedly advocating the overthrow of the U.S. and Indiana state governments.

The indictments were based on the attendance of these students at a campus meeting where Leroy McRae, a Negro and a national officer of the YSA, spoke on the U.S. civil-rights struggle.

Thus far, some 90 academic and

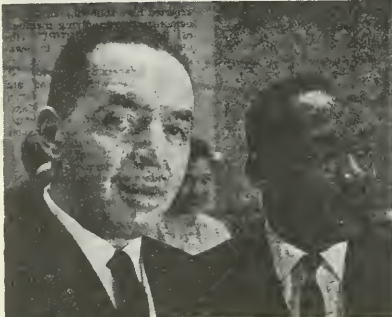


Photo by Barry Kaplan

DON'T LIKE WHAT KENNEDY IS DOING. Rev. Albert Cleage (left) and Rev. Martin Luther King have expressed ire at Administration's trimming down of civil-rights bill. Cleage is a leading Detroit spokesman for building a Freedom Now Party. King, in Detroit, said such a party might be needed.

MOROCCO JOINS ATTACK New Squeeze on Algeria

By Steve Graham

The Algerian government had registered an impressive and bloodless victory in isolating the attempted armed uprising in the Kabylia mountain area when, on Oct. 14, the king of Morocco launched a large-scale attack on Algeria's western border. The fighting has continued and is spreading.

The Kabylia uprising and the Moroccan attack are a joint and simultaneous effort of the internal and external counter-revolution to derail the Algerian revolution's quickening movement towards socialism.

The Moroccan monarch put heavy pressure on the Algerian border at the same time that the Kabylia uprising began. The day after the leaders of the "Front of Socialist Forces" (FSF) staged their rally in the Kabyle capital calling for the armed overthrow of the Algerian government, President Ben Bella announced that King Moulay Hassan of Morocco had concentrated troops "within ten yards of the Algerian frontier." Ben Bella also accused Belkacem Krim, a prominent Kabyle opponent of the Algerian government now living abroad but formerly a

leader of the Algerian National Liberation Front, of being in Morocco to get King Hassan's support for the Kabylia uprising. Other sources confirmed Krim's presence there.

From the beginning of this two-front crisis early this month, the Algerian government tried to avert fighting by negotiating with Algerian Foreign Minister Boulefiha met with his Moroccan counterpart at the border town of Oudjda. Two days later, Oct. 7, an agreement to halt clashes was signed. Morocco supposedly agreed to withdraw its troops. But a border incident occurred the next day and Morocco, instead of withdrawing troops, canceled further talks and mobilized its army.

Monitor Revelation

An Oct. 12 Christian Science Monitor dispatch from Morocco told how troops were being airlifted to staging areas near the Kabylia frontier in "C-119 cargo and C-47 transport aircraft, some piloted by members of the United States Air Force training mission."

It added: "Official sources said the American pilots, who are technically under Moroccan command, were asked to help out because Morocco still lacks enough pilots of its own . . . to fly the C-119s."

(It should be recalled that Hassan visited Washington earlier this year.) The State Department has denied that U.S. military personnel are involved in the attack on Algeria.

But by Oct. 12 Ben Bella was able to announce the effective defeat of the FSF uprising in the Kabylia. Government forces had not fired a shot but had continually appealed to the FSF forces for unity. Total government forces in the two-day campaign, in which its troops occupied three Kabyle towns in which the FSF had planned to set up its rural political center, were two dead and three wounded. From the attitude of the local population the government concluded that no large occupying force was needed and most of the troops were withdrawn the day after ending the FSF "bases."

Contributing to the defeat of the FSF uprising were the policies of the Ben Bella government and the essentially counter-revolutionary nature of the FSF. The gov-

(Continued on Page 3)

By Fred Halstead

OCT. 23 — At the direct request of the Kennedy administration, "liberal" congressmen have agreed to cut the most meaningful sections out of the House Judiciary Subcommittee's version of the civil-rights bill.

In his appearance before the Judiciary Committee last week, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy pushed for the weakening of the voting provision of the bill so that Negroes would receive some protection only in federal but not in state and local elections. In addition, he opposed Title III, which would authorize the Department of Justice to sue against police brutality in civil-rights cases. He also asked for more restricted coverage by the public-accommodations sections of the bill.

The excuse Robert Kennedy gave for his position is that the bill cannot pass if these sections are not removed. Rev. Martin Luther King called Kennedy's statement "a poor excuse" for "political expediency." Even Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.), who had called for the compromise too much too early as the bill passes through its successive stages, there will be progressive efforts to whittle down the terms. That is just what is happening.

Fake Claim

That Kennedy's "strategy" is not aimed at getting the best possible bill through is further revealed by the facts cited by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau. Mitchell declared that 214 members of the House were prepared to vote for the stronger subcommittee draft, and that there were additional 117 "possible" supporting votes. It requires just 217 votes for a bill to pass the House. "If the administration," said Mitchell, "should be in there fighting for the subcommittee bill. Instead, the Attorney General is trying to get the people who are committed to it to change their position."

Kennedy went before the Judiciary Committee to solicit a weakening of the Bill despite warnings by Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, NAACP board chairman. The provisions of the subcommittee draft, said Spottswood, "are the minimum required for a meaningful bill," and "nothing less will persuade Negro citizens that the administration and the congress really understands the urgency of the civil-rights crisis."

Bishop Spottswood also warned that if Kennedy failed to support a strong bill, "Negroes must then conclude that the street remains the prime arena for pursuit of the objective of equal justice under law."

But the Attorney General made his proposals for weakening the bill.

(Continued on Page 3)

3 Co-Eds Get Year In Miss. Keel-In

Three college girls, arrested as an interracial team attempting to enter the all-white Capital St. Methodist Church in Jackson, Mississippi, have been sentenced one year in prison and \$1,000 fine each. The three are Betty Ann Poole, a 19-year-old Negro from Chicago; Julie Zaugg, a 21-year-old white, also from Chicago; and Catherine Ida Hanna, a 20-year-old Negro, from Tougaloo, Miss.

They were convicted of "trespassing" and "disturbing public worship."

Fidel Castro

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Vol. 27 - No. 38

145

Monday, October 28, 1963

... Squeeze Play on Algeria

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment forces refused to open fire despite FSF provocations. Political, rather than military means had primacy in the moves to isolate the insurgents. The pace of nationalizations was stepped up, many upon the initiative of the workers themselves. At mass meetings throughout the country spokesmen of the revolution explained what was happening and reaffirmed the government's determination to continue on the socialist road.

On the other hand, FSF spokesmen expressed concern for the Algerian businesses being nationalized, voiced their economic views, and called for adherence to the Evian agreements, which had ended the war with France and under which France retained military and economic rights in Algeria. Ben Bella has declared the Algerian struggle must be changed in light of Algeria's turn toward socialism.

Too Late

Thus as the Moroccan king mobilized his forces for the assault on the border, his allies within Algeria were already going down to defeat and withdrawing into the mountains. On Oct. 13 the Moroccan radio broadcast claims to Saharan areas rich in mineral resources, calling them "Moroccan lands under Algerian control." The long-existing borders were denounced as unfair demarcations drawn by the French and imposed on Morocco. (Both Morocco and Algeria had been French colonies.) But more than desire for the end of the Algerian-Moroccan conflict, The Moroccan monarchy, supported by a small wealthy class, has become more and more isolated and unpopular. There is a widespread demand for a republic. An agricultural country, Moroccan



Ahmed Belafere

land is mostly owned by 160,000 Frenchmen and by big native landlords. French influence remains strong despite independence and Spain continues to rule several enclaves in Moroccan territory. Last December the royalist party barely squeaked through elections rigged in its favor. King Hassan then trumped up a "plot" to justify suppression of the main opposition party, the National Union of Popular Forces, which is based on the trade unions.

Algeria's expropriation of French landholdings and industries and the creation of workers' committees to manage them thus sets up an example for the Moroccan workers and peasants which is dangerous to the monarchy, to the small native ruling class and to the French and U.S. interests entrenched there. That is why Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Belafere declared that the "gravest aspect of the whole affair is Ben Bella's 'plan' to spread 'Castro-type socialism all over Africa.'"

... Kennedy Trims Rights Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

bill anyway. He made them in the face of the unanimous opposition of civil-rights groups and of such papers as the New York Times and such organizations as the National Council of Churches of Christ.

It is clear that the administration is not as frightened of the political power of civil-rights groups as it is of the political power of the Dixiecrats. Kennedy can count on the local police, both North and South, to "handle" the street demonstrations, unless they become more effective than they have been. And so far, the refusal of the major civil-rights leaders to break with the Democratic or Republican parties, leaves the Negroes politically impotent.

Political polls widely published recently have shown that Kennedy stands to lose much more support in the South than he has gained in the North. This "build 'em up, civil-rights" image that he is, as long as the Northern Negro vote is considered a sure thing for the Democrats anyway, and the way it is being discounted by the administration at present.

So the Kennedys are concentrating their efforts with Goldwater and the Republicans for support in the white South.

Rev. Martin Luther King said

at a press conference in Detroit, Oct. 17: "Democrats have capitulated to the undercapitalistic forces of Southern Dixiecrats, and Republicans too often accept the blatant hypocrisy of right-wing Northerners."

At the same time, King answered a question about the Freedom Now Party, which the week before had announced intention of running a slate of candidates in Michigan in 1964. "I would tend to favor something like this," said King. "If it would increase the Negro's voice in politics and his interest in participating in politics."

Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker of the African Methodist Episcopal Church has again advised Negroes in the South to arm themselves for self-defense, according to the Oct. 18 Louisville Times. Bishop Tucker has made such a recent warning the Birmingham bomb-murders and was subject to criticism from some quarters. "I want to re-emphasize that statement," Bishop Tucker told the annual Kentucky AME conference in Louisville Oct. 17. The Bishop said that while he believes in non-violent action, he also recommends that Negroes in certain Southern states acquire guns to protect their homes and churches against "illegal intrusion."

By Tom Kerry

An interesting aspect of the current dispute between Peking and Moscow is the injection, by both sides, into the controversy of the issue of Trotskyism.

Each accuses the other of having surrendered to the Trotskyist "line."

Both resort to the most outrageous fabrications. Each substitutes frenetic abuse, vilification and slander, for reasoned argument.

Neither side dares tell the truth for the truth would be damaging to both. But truth is on the march! For the very logic of the ideological-political confrontation inexorably leads to a re-examination of past struggles in the light of current, developing differences over theory, strategy and tactics of the working-class struggle for socialism.

On Sept. 13, the newspaper *Izvestia*, official organ of the Russian Soviet government, published an article attacking Trotskyism by Leonovich which took up, for the most part the second page of the issue. The article purports to give a detailed account of the present status of the world Trotskyist movement. Its object is to identify the views of the present leaders of the Communist Party of China with those of Trotskyism and thus bestow the Stalinist "kiss of death" on its Peking opponents. Stalin was a past master of such amalgams!

The *Izvestia* article charges that a de facto bloc exists between the CPC and the Fourth International, world party of the Trotskyist movement, on some of the basic issues in dispute. Because of this "alliance," it contends, there has been a "revival" of the Fourth International which was organized in 1938 by Trotsky and his co-thinkers. After undergoing a split in 1953, the Fourth International recently held a re-unification congress, which welded together the overwhelming majority of the world Trotskyist movement. It is against this "menace" that *Izvestia* sounds the alarm.

As a service to its readers the article has been translated into English by the Paris labor press service, *World Outlook*, in its Sept. 27 issue. The following issue, Oct. 4, contains a reply by Pierre Frank, a member of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International.

(The full English text of the *Izvestia* article and the reply by Pierre Frank will be obtained by writing *World Outlook*, 21 rue d'Aboukir, Paris 2, France. Subscription rate: \$7.50 for 28 issues. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Pierre Frank.)

Slander

According to *Izvestia*, the Trotskyist Fourth International and its adherents are "rabid enemies of Marxism-Leninism, bearers of arch-reactionary conceptions," etc., etc. Proof?

The Fourth International, it affirms, "invariably characterizes our epoch as the epoch of imperialism, of wars and of proletarian revolutions, leaving out of account the fundamental changes in the relation of forces in the world arena that came about through the liquidation in a series of countries of Europe and Asia of the rule of the bourgeoisie and of the creation of a world socialist system." "The Trotskyists are weakening of the forces of capitalism, it at the same time holds that the positions of the forces of socialism are steadily characterized by our epoch as the epoch of imperialist wars, colonial uprisings and pro-

Izvestia's Attack on Trotskyism



Leon Trotsky

letarian revolutions. It was upon this premise that Lenin projected his strategy of world revolution embodied in the documents of the first four congresses of the Third (Communist) International.

The concept of "peaceful co-existence" in which socialism would conquer, on a world scale through "peaceful economic competition" was and is simply pure Stalinism having nothing in common with either Marxism or Leninism. This key question of the revolution was central among the disputed questions in the Sino-Soviet conflict.

S. Ivanovich, author of the *Izvestia* article, introduces an allegedly "new factor" which presumably renders Lenin's view on the character of our epoch out of date. In his reply, Pierre Frank deals at length with this crude revision of Lenin's concept.

Changed Relations

"S. Ivanovich," he observes, "cites in his article the power of the socialist camp as a new factor in world politics. We were pleased to note this, for the concept is quite familiar to us. In truth the Fourth International was the very first in the world to call attention to the change in the relationship of forces in favor of socialism following the victory of the Chinese Revolution."

"The Fourth International," he points out, "unlike Mr. Ivanovich holds that the imperialists are not ready to recognize that their days are numbered. Nowhere have we seen the capitalists prepared to abandon power to the workers in peaceful take-over, desirable as this would be. We think that Fidel Castro was completely correct when he observed that the world has not yet seen a single example of a peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism."

"What Marxist would deny," Frank asks, "that in a contest limited to economic competition the victory would inevitably go to socialism? The historical justification of more than a century of struggle by the working class against capitalist exploitation resides precisely in this economic superiority of socialism over capitalism."

"But the crucial question," Frank affirms, "is whether capitalism, with the forces and positions still at its disposal, has no alternative but to graciously accept the predetermined doom of its system in a peaceful economic race. American imperialism in particular which we think Mr. Ivanovich will agree is a paper tiger that has nuclear teeth — scarcely seems to have accepted the alternative of fatalisticly accepting the disappearance of the capitalist system and granting the future to world socialism with peaceful resignation."

"Imperialists of lesser size," Frank points out, "do not seem

inclined to demonstrate more peaceful inclinations. This can be observed among the British in Kenya, the French in Algeria, the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, the whites in South Africa (and, alas, may add, the whites in the deep South of the U.S.A.).

"Oppressed and exploited peoples in the world," concludes Frank, "today want their freedom now." They prefer to get it peacefully; but if peaceful means fail they will not hesitate to resort to more effective methods. This is more of the outstanding conclusions to be drawn from the whole historical period since the end of the second world war. The Fourth International believes that revolutionary socialists should recognize it despite the opinion of S. Ivanovich (but the conception is 'arch-reactionary')."

In reply to the allegation that there exists a *de facto* bloc between the Fourth International and the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, Pierre Frank declares:

Stated Position

"The Fourth International has expressed without reserve exactly what it thinks about the dispute between the governments and parties of China and the Soviet Union. It is not the opinion that the Chinese position is more progressive than the Khrushchev line on the colonial revolution and the road to socialism. But the Fourth International has also made clear on what points it considers the Chinese positions to be grossly erroneous."

(Next week, *The Militant* will publish an analysis by E. German, member of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International, of the article "On the Question of Stalin," published Sept. 13 by the joint editorial group of the Peking People's Daily and Red Flag. *German's* article is entitled: *Forward to Lenin!* — Yet Back to Stalin in the Fight Against Khrushchev.)

Not since the period following the death of Lenin in the Soviet Union have the views and criticisms of Trotsky, co-leader with Lenin of the October revolution, loomed so large as in the current controversy that has shaken the communist world. The body of Marxist revolutionary doctrine which Stalin stigmatized as "Trotskyism" and which he endeavored to bury under a mountain of filth and slander, is asserting its historic validity.

We commend to the main antagonists in the Sino-Soviet dispute the admonition contained in a letter from Trotsky to the Commission of the Fourth Party History, set up by Stalin in 1926-27 to rewrite the history of the Russian Revolution:

"You can judge citations, hide the reports of your own speeches, forbid the propagation of the letters and articles of Lenin, fabricate yards of dishonesty and quotations. You can suppress, conceal, and burn up historical documents. You can extend your censorship to the photograph and moving-picture records of revolutionary events. All these things Stalin is doing. But the results will not justify his hopes. Only a limited mind like Stalin's could imagine that these pitiful secretarial manipulations will make men forget the gigantic events of modern history."

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Answers to the Chinese Communist

By E. Germaino

The article "On the Question of Stalin," published September 13 by the joint editorial boards of the Peking People's Daily and Red Flag as the second in a series of answers to the "Open Letter of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] to the Soviet Union" is undoubtedly the worst contribution of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in the present discussion in the world Communist movement, the one which has met most of the time with the favorable reception given up to now to the CCP and the one which most seriously hinders its being advanced by this discussion.

Full of factual errors and distortions, it is also loaded with contradictions, either within the article itself or with other important documents of the CCP or recent declarations made by Mao Tse-tung.

But the most striking aspect of the article is its complete divorce from reality. Not only does it ignore knowledge of the opinions or aspirations of the masses inside the Soviet Union or the East European workers states can take seriously a statement like this: "This great majority of the Soviet people disapprove of the article of Stalin. They increasingly [!] cherish the memory of Stalin."

Any attempt by the CCP of the CCP to build their tendency within the world Communist movement on such a line can only lead to rapid and increasing isolation, greatly facilitating the efforts of the Khrushchevite tendency to re-establish monolithism and to bring about central bureaucratic control over the greater part of the world Communist movement.

We are convinced that the leaders and members of the left-wing oppositional tendencies inside the CPs of the colonies and imperialist countries will also rapidly discover this through their own experience. We are convinced that they will warn their Chinese comrades with increasing insistence that a fight against right-wing revisionism is the only way to move forward to right-winged Leninism." And we are convinced that with the help of experience and fraternal discussion, this slogan will find increasing echoes within the Chinese CP itself, including its leadership. For that reason, we think it worth while to submit the article "On the Question of Stalin" to much more searching criticism than it intrinsically deserves in hope that it will help speed the process of clarification among left-wing Communists, in China as well as everywhere else.

Some of the arguments advanced in the article "On the Question of Stalin" are:

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Stalin" are so self-defeating that they seem almost laughable. The authors write:

"Khrushchev has maligned Stalin as a 'despot of the type of Ivan the Terrible'! Does not this mean that the experience of the great CPSU and the great Soviet people provided over 30 years for people the world over was not the experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but that of life under the rule of a few? 'Despot'! Khrushchev has maligned Stalin as a 'fool.' Does not this mean that the CPSU, which waged heroic revolutionary struggles over the past decades, had a 'fool' as its leader?"

They seem to forget a detail. The Soviet people and the CPSU have been led for nearly ten years now by a group headed by Khrushchev whom this very same article denounces as a slanderer, a maligner, a falsifier of history, a fool, a coward, a splitter of the world Communist movement, an objective agent of revisionism that serves as a bourgeois agency within the working-class movement. Other CCP documents have compared Khrushchev and his group to the social-patriots of 1914 whom Lenin termed "bourgeois agents within the working-class movement." Yet these repellent figures have been at the head of the CPSU for some ten years and have been part of the leadership of the Soviet Union for 30 years! Why should this be assumed to be a self-apparent absurdity in the case of Stalin and yet be taken as perfectly logical in the case of Khrushchev?

The authors of the article "On the Question of Stalin" say that Khrushchev maligned Stalin in his secret speech at the Twentieth

Congress of the CPSU when he admitted that Stalin had murdered the main cadres of Lenin's Bolshevik party. They dare to say that this admission is a "distortion of historic truth." But facts are facts! Let the leaders of the Chinese CP answer these questions:

Yes or no, did Stalin execute the majority of the members of the Leninist Central Committee that led the October Revolution, founded the Soviet state and the Third International, and won the Civil War?

Yes or no, were these great Communist leaders murdered under the vile slander and calumnious accusation that they were "spies and agents of fascism and imperialism" not only from the moment they opposed Stalin but even before the first world war?

Yes or no, did Stalin murder not only thousands of Communists in the political opposition but also the majority of delegates to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth party congresses of the CPSU; i.e., the majority of Communist workers who had supported him against the Trotskyist Opposition but who were still too much tied to the old Bolshevik tradition to accept the monstrous Moscow trials and the systematic use of lies, slander and the physical violence to "solve" inner-party discussions?

We venture to predict that the authors of the article "On the Question of Stalin" will not attempt to answer these questions. No honest answer is possible but "yes." Yet if the answer is "yes," then it follows that Khrushchev did not "malign" and "slander" Stalin in his secret speech at the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU. What he did was to admit part of the historical truth and reveal some of the monstrous crimes, in truth, sophisms evaporate like snow in the sun.

The authors of the article even dare to approve an old speech made by Khrushchev in January 1937 in which the present first secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU said of those who opposed Stalin, "In lifting their hand against Comrade Stalin, they lifted it against all of us, against the working class and the working people!"

Have the authors of the article forgotten that the first one to "lift his hand" against Stalin was no one but Lenin himself? In his famous 1923 letter to the Politburo, the founder of Bolshevism advised the Central Committee to remove Stalin from the post of general secretary? By making this judgment of Stalin, calling for his removal, Lenin was lifting his hand against the working class?

An "Error"

The leaders of the CCP fall into another glaring contradiction when on the one hand they try to defend Stalin against Khrushchev's "maligning" him as a murderer and a despot while on the other hand they themselves state:

"On certain [!] occasions and on certain questions, he [Stalin] confused two types of contradictions which are different in nature, contradictions between ourselves and the enemy, and contradictions among the people, and confused the different methods needed in handling them. In the work led by Stalin of suppressing counter-revolutionaries, but at the same time, there were innocent people who were wrongly convicted, and in 1937 and 1938 there occurred the error [!] of enlarging the scope of the suppression of counter-revolutionaries."

What was the scale of this "error"? Zinoviev, first head of the Communist International, was shot as a counter-revolutionist. So was Bukharin who succeeded Zinoviev as the leading figure of the Comintern. So was Kamenev, member of the Leninist Political Bureau. Trotsky, founder of the Red Army, was murdered by an agent of Stalin, Rykov, another member of the Leninist Political Bureau and former chief of the Soviet government, was executed as a counter-revolutionist. Piatkov, Radek, Sokolnikov, Rakovskii, Smilga, Serebriakov, I. V. Semenov, Muravov and many others were similarly liquidated.

Do the leaders of the Chinese CP believe that these Communists, these comrades-in-arms of Lenin, the majority of the members of the Central Committee in which Lenin sat from 1917 to 1923, were really counter-revolutionaries? Do the leaders of the Chinese CP believe that the top staff of the Red Army, executed after a secret show trial, were really counter-revolutionaries? Do the leaders of the Chinese CP believe that the majority of the delegates to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth congresses of the CPSU were really counter-revolutionaries?

Their dilemma is insoluble. If they say "yes" then the only possible conclusion is that the Soviet Union was founded by counter-revolutionaries and Lenin himself guided the Communist party into the abyss of inner-party violence. If he died with the help of a majority of

"counter-revolutionists, spies and fascist agents." In that case, by the logic used by the leaders of the Chinese CP, he was a fool if not worse. The banner must then be raised for the "rehabilitation" of Lenin against the authors of the article as apologists for the crimes of Stalin.

If they say "no," if they decide that these slaughtered comrades were innocent victims of Stalin's passions, then they will be convicted, then they can try to reduce this mass slander and mass murder, often accompanied by mass torture, of thousands of old

brought into the Central Committee while remaining on the job.

The majority of the Central Committee decided not to act on this advice. They completely misunderstood the underlying danger of the bureaucracy as a social formation. Unwittingly they thereby facilitated Stalin's destruction of Soviet democracy and the establishment of his bureaucratic dictatorship. When they finally perceived the danger, it was too late. For this mistake they paid with their lives.

Left Opposition

It will remain the eternal merit of Trotsky and the Left Opposition to have correctly understood the gravity of the danger from the time of Lenin's death. They correctly defended a policy of industrialization and the maintenance of Soviet democracy. Success in this could have limited the bureaucratic deformation of state and party. Although they suffered defeat, their struggle saved the honor of Bolshevism and the program of communism, and Lenin's testament, and these precious assets to a new generation. The cause of the Left Opposition, the cause of the Fourth International, it is the cause of revolutionary Marxism today, the cause of Leninism.

The cause of the Left Opposition, the cause of the strata of the Soviet bureaucracy, it is true, are trying to transform Stalin into a scapegoat for the collective crimes committed by the bureaucracy and the leadership of the CPSU in the 1930s and later. When the authors of the article "On the Question of Stalin" recall Khrushchev's declarations in 1937-38, when they refer obliquely to Khrushchev's own role as a butcher of Ukrainian Communists and the victims of the collectivization, they do well, but it for obscure reasons of their own.

They write, for instance, "Why does Khrushchev, who was in the leadership of the party and the state in Stalin's period, and who actively supported and firmly [!] executed the policy of suppressing counter-revolutionaries, refuse to acknowledge his role in this period and shift the blame for all the errors on to Stalin alone, while altogether whitewashing his role?"

This scores a good debating point and at the same time serves the more serious purpose of warning Khrushchev that if the fight becomes rougher, the Chinese, or people allied to them, might at a certain point begin disclosing specific crimes committed during the period of the purges by Khrushchev and other associates of his own on the Praesidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

If this approach is pursued, two possibilities are open. One is to whitewash Stalin which also whitewashes Khrushchev and the whole Soviet bureaucracy. The other is to indict Khrushchev and the rest of his colleagues for their joint responsibility in Stalin's crimes. The Chinese leaders seem — for the time being — to have adopted the first course. This leads away from the truth, away from Leninism, away from the Soviet masses. As for us, we prefer the other course.

Un-Marxist Theory

The authors of the article under examination satisfy themselves with denouncing the completely un-Marxist theory of the "personality cult," without attempting to explain the social basis of these contradictions. The contradictions of Soviet society, in fact, are the contradictions of the capitalist system. These contradictions are essentially nonexistent and that all that is involved is the struggle among the leaders, party, class and masses."

This is all the stranger in view of the fact that Mao Tse-tung himself, as late as 1957, i.e., after the Hungarian Revolution, in his

Lenin



Stalin

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speech entitled "On the Contradictions within the People," came close to a "Trotskyist" — that is, a Marxist — analysis of these contradictions. Mao's analysis was quite different from Khrushchev's ramblings on the "personality cult," which cannot be taken seriously by any Marxist. It is a different tone, from that of the authors of "On the Question of Socialism," that is, the studies about the "leaders" and the "masses."

In his well-known speech Mao reviewed the basic contradiction "within the people," in the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the contradiction between workers engaged in production and "administrators." (We prefer the term used by Marx and Lenin, "bureaucrats.") From his analysis it is but a step to understanding the crimes of the Stalinist era as resulting from a complete denial of the workers by the bureaucracy under specific conditions of isolation of the revolution from the rest of the country and lack of understanding of the "subjective factors" of the party) after the death of Lenin.

Instead of taking this step forward in the direction of Leninism, the Chinese leaders seem to be taking a step backward to an absurd denial of social contradictions "within the people" under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to an absurd denial of the crimes committed by the bureaucracy. It is moving in a direction opposite to these new errors!

Hungarian Revolution

It is in the light of this same contradiction between the workers and peasants on one hand and the bureaucracy on the other that the Hungarian uprising in Budapest, East Berlin and East Germany July 16-17, 1953, and the demonstrations in Poland and revolution in Hungary in October 1956 must be viewed. The contradiction between the social forces in these countries was rendered all the more violent by economic exploitation and national oppression practiced in these countries.

In their first article of reply to the "Open Letter" of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party to the People's Daily and Red Flag implicitly recognize this fact, for they state: "By moving up troops in an attempt to subdue the Polish comrades by armed force, [the leadership of the CPSU] committed the error of great-power chauvinism."

The authors also reveal (a fact widely known in Communist circles) that the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party strongly opposed Kremlin intervention in Poland and thereby probably saved the Polish working class and Gomułka from a repetition of the Hungarian tragedy. All the more astonishing is their pride in having pressed for counter-revolutionary intervention against the Hungarian workers: "We insisted on the taking of all necessary measures to crush the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Hungary and firmly opposed the abandonment of Hungary."

The main social force in rebellion in Hungary was the working class. A couple of facts prove this to the hilt. After Soviet troops smashed the Nagy government, the workers organized one of the longest and most solid general strikes in the history of the international workers' movement. The freely elected leadership advanced the following purely socialist demands: "We state expressly that the Hungarian working class considers the factories and land as property of the people. . . . We ask for free elections, but only through the workers' movement to participate in them who recognize and have always recognized the socialist order."

The authors of "On the Question of Socialism" did not, of course, compose a pure and simple apology for Stalin, as some people have incorrectly assumed. They note many "errors" committed by Stalin in many fields. Among other things they censure Stalin for "also giving some bad counsel in the international Communist movement." These mistakes caused some (1) losses to the Soviet Union and the international Communist movement.

When the authors turn to their own country and their own Revolution, this heavy veil of discre-

Marx

tion and understatement is replaced by a thinner curtain. We learn that in the late 20s, 30s and the early 40s, the Chinese Marxist-Leninists represented by Comrades Mao Tse-tung and Lin Biao resisted the influence of Stalin's mistakes. . . .

In other words, in Chinese affairs, Stalin was wrong for 20 years! A slight error, of course, especially if you happen to know, as the article admits for the first time — at least by implication — that the right-wing errors that led to the tragic defeat of the Chinese Revolution of 1925-27 were directly inspired by Stalin's "bad counsel."

Instead of repeating the tired phrases about "Trotskyists, Zinovievs, Bukharinites and other bourgeois agents," the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party would do better to make an objective study of the real positions held by L. D. Trotsky and the movement founded by him, both in the past and at present. Thus they would discover that Trotsky correctly opposed both the "rightist" and "leftist" errors of Stalin and the Comintern leadership from 1927 to 1932, even before Mao Tse-tung felt that something was wrong.

Surely the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party must know that the Trotskyists everywhere in the world have been the staunchest defenders of the great Chinese Revolution and the great People's Republic of China against the attacks of Nehru's capitalist regime and its apologists. Surely they must know that these same Trotskyists everywhere in the world defend the Chinese Communist Party against the slanders of the Khrushchevites who have suddenly discovered that it is Mao Tse-tung and his comrades and not the American imperialists who are "wreckers" and people desirous of "provoking nuclear world war." At a moment when the Chinese CP is under a constant barrage of slander of the purest Stalinist type; at a moment when Khrushchev and his henchmen are labeling the Chinese comrades "splitters" and "wreckers" because they dare introduce their own literature into the Soviet Union, even printed — what blasphemy! — in the Russian language! — is it not a disgrace for the Chinese comrades to employ the same kind of slanders against the Trotskyists? Please don't do to others what you don't want done to you, comrades!

When Iznestia devotes a half

page to proving that the Fourth International favors the side of the Chinese CP on some important points in the dispute with Moscow and hence a "bias" exists between Peking and the Trotskyists, shouldn't it prove embarrassing to the Chinese CP to claim that these supporters are "bourgeois agents"?

But Stalin's "bad counsel" was not limited to Chinese affairs. Let us recall a few examples. Isn't it well known that Stalin opposed the Yugoslav Communist Party's fighting for power from 1943 on, as in 1948 he opposed Mao Tse-tung's turning toward the struggle for power? Isn't it well known that he advocated the same capitalist line for Vietnam? How do the Chinese leaders judge the fact that every revolution that achieved a dictatorship of the proletariat by its own independent force in Stalin's time had to do so against his opposition?

Some of Stalin's "errors" happily have never found their way into the Chinese press. But what about the more disastrous "errors" that continue to bear consequences in this very day? Did the Chinese leaders believe today that Stalin was right in the criminal line he advocated in Germany from 1929 to 1933, according to which not fascism but the social democracy was the main enemy of the workers?

Do they approve of the class-collaborationist right-wing, opportunistic line applied by Stalin in Spain in 1936-39 which strangled the Spanish Revolution and thereby greatly facilitated Franco's military victory? And what about participating in and upholding capitalist governments, along with reconstructing the bourgeois army and the bourgeois state apparatus in France and Italy after the second world war, a course carried out by the Communist parties under the leadership of the Comintern, which ended up by destroying highly favorable conditions for the development of the working class in Western Europe?

The balance sheet of these "errors" is indeed staggering. Repeating over such a long period, in so many countries, can they still be called just "errors"? For a Marxist wouldn't it be more correct to call it a fundamentally wrong policy? And in that case, isn't it necessary to probe the social roots of Stalinist opportunism, just as Lenin probed for the social roots of reformist opportunism?

Feeble Control

It is true, as the authors of the article claim in passing, that the leaders of the Chinese CP succeeded in correcting or preventing some of these "errors" and essentially kept their own counsel. They were able to do so and finally lead the Chinese Revolution to victory because of the feebleness of Comintern control due to their relative geographical isolation. But they know that Stalin intervened directly in the leadership of the Chinese CP several times to try to put people in charge whom he considered sufficiently subservient to himself.

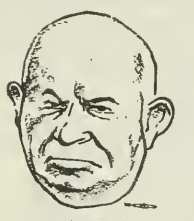
It is scarcely cause for wonder then that in most Communist parties a ruthless intervention by the Stalinist international apparatus succeeded in eliminating from leadership those revolutionary figures, rooted in the labor movement of their own countries. The Khrushchevites are reviving this figures, rooted in the labor movement of their own countries. The Khrushchevites are reviving this figures, rooted in the labor movement of their own countries. The Khrushchevites are reviving this figures, rooted in the labor movement of their own countries.

Even since the Tito crisis of 1948, more especially since Stalin's death in 1953, the world crisis of Stalinism has continued to deepen. In order to save what

they rightly consider to be the essence of their rule — economic privileges and a monopoly of politics — the Soviet bureaucrats have been forced to make one concession after another to the Soviet masses as they press for restoration of Soviet democracy. The abandonment of the Stalin cult in 1956 at the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU was the most important of these concessions, the one that created the most contradictions within the international Stalinist apparatus itself.

Today no objective basis whatever exists, either in the Soviet Union or in the East European workers' states, for a return to the cult. The Soviet masses are not much interested in Byzantine speculation about what Stalin said or really meant by this or that statement about the party and its cadres. But they are extremely interested in preventing any return to the system under which workers could be condemned to hard labor for being as little as 20 minutes late to the job. They are extremely interested in preventing a return to a system under which their standard of living was ruthlessly sacrificed in the name of an industrial "quantum leap" in which heartbreaking waste occurred due to bureaucratic mismanagement. They are very interested in overcoming the inhuman housing shortage that began in Stalin's time. They are more and more interested in participating directly in control and management of the economy and state — rights, the exercise of which was utterly destroyed under Stalin.

When they hear the Chinese leaders say "Long Live Leninism" they think of Lenin's teachings on socialist democracy, on the highest functions being exercised by sim-



Khrushchev

ple workers, on the dictatorship of the proletariat being the first form of the state destined to wither away from the moment of its creation. On all these great themes of Lenin's work State and Revolution, the Chinese leaders are, however, strangely silent.

Faced with this deepening road of the masses, no sector of the Soviet bureaucracy that keeps in touch with reality dares to play with the "defense of Stalin." For this would be the most certain way of cutting themselves from the rank and file of the party and the masses of workers and peasants, and most likely precipitating an immediate violent political crisis in the country. For the same reason, any policy geared to "rehabilitate Stalin" bars a "block" with any part of the Soviet bureaucracy. It is a sterile attempt to make an alliance with the shade hanging over the bureaucracy in opposition to all the real social forces of the Soviet Union, including the bulk of the bureaucracy.

To seek such an "alliance" can lead to nothing but isolation and utter failure. In the same way no objective basis exists today for the creation of an international "socialist" camp and group movement that would prove subservient to the Chinese state or any other state. The Yugoslavs

found this out at some cost to themselves.

On the other hand, it is perfectly true that ever since the Twentieth Congress, a dual process has been affecting the leadership of the world Communist movement. Parallel to the so-called "de-Stalinization" process a more and more pronounced right-wing orientation has appeared among the Chinese and the other Communist parties in the capitalist countries, imperialist and colonial alike.

Because they rightly criticize the neo-reformist, neo-Bernsteinian theory and practice of a "peaceful, parliamentary road to socialism through gradual structural reforms," because they condemn the criminal policy of trying to liquidate the American workers and Negroes that they should support the Democratic Party, they also happen to be the party of the most rabid Jim Crow Southem Bourbons; because they violently oppose the revolutionary line of the Chinese leaders, they are ashamed of capitulation of the Dang leadership before the Indian bourgeoisie; because they advocate the Latin-American masses to follow the road blazed by the Cuban revolutionists; in brief because the general advocate of most capitalist countries a more leftist policy — albeit often out of a completely correct revolutionary Marxist one — and defend the ABCs of Lenin's teachings on the state and the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Chinese Communists have already won much sympathy among the rank and file of the world Communist movement and they can win more.

Poor Policy

But the rank and file of these parties will find it almost utterly impossible to advance the cause of socialism by "defeating Stalinism." They can only feel embarrassed at anyone who tries it. To try to "rehabilitate Stalin" will neither help win him Communist militants in the Chinese position nor facilitate the task of winning stronger positions among the masses of the workers in other countries. This line also cuts them off from the genuine left-wing movement of the workers and peasants who are against Khrushchev, not because he has carried out "de-Stalinization" but because he doesn't go far enough with it! Since the elements most sympathetic to the Chinese CP are generally the most independent-minded in all these Communist parties, the strange "campaign" advocating a "return to Stalin" instead of a "return to Lenin" insults their intelligence, clashes with their class consciousness and proletarian instincts and arouses an opposition which they will most certainly express.

The bureaucratic maneuver of speaking up for Stalin thus only leads into an impasse. In China itself, the Communists who come to understand this will increase in number from month to month. In the case of China, as has already been shown in the case of the Soviet Union, the effort to build an international faction will have important consequences through the introduction of strong pressures and contradictions within the movement of those who start it. It is very important to have a correct program!

The Chinese Communists the choice today is very clear: either backward to Stalin, to complete isolation from the masses in the "socialist" camp and group isolation from the advanced militants and left Communists of the capitalist countries, or forward to Lenin, to full restoration of Leninism in correspondence with the new aspirations of the great majority of Communists in the workers' states as well as the capitalist states, and in accordance with the objective needs of the world socialist revolution today.

Pravda Reprints Latin Attack on Chinese Reds

Costa Rican Warning on Shooting Quoted

By GEORGE SYVERTSEN

MOSCOW (AP) — Pressing the propaganda war against Red China, Pravda reached to Central America today for an accusation that the Communist Chinese are training guns on Soviet Communists.

The Soviet Communist party newspaper reproduced a resolution adopted recently by the Communist party of Costa Rica. The resolution said: "Attacks on the main bulwark of the world Soviet system and training guns on the vanguard of the world Communist movement on any pretext cannot be regarded as other than a breaking up of the unity of the

Socialist camp."

The reference to training guns underscored the deepening gravity of the Soviet Chinese struggle since the Red Chinese disclosed last week that there had been incidents on the border between the Soviet Union and China.

Over a thousand Chinese guerrillas have been reported building frontier fortifications in central Asian Sinkiang Provinces. Unconfirmed reports here have said the Soviet Union has beefed up its military strength on the Chinese border.

PRESS USAGE

The Costa Rican statement was one of several similar attacks on the Communist Chinese appearing daily in the Soviet press.

It expressed the hope that "the Chinese people and the fraternal Communist party of China will soon be able to bring back to reason their leaders who have gone astray and return to the great international family of Communists from which they are now separated."

The newspaper Trud (Labor) renewed charges of racism and nationalism against Peking leaders.

An article by Marxist theoretician M. Dzhuzusov said the Chinese Communist party organ, the Peoples' Daily, had approvingly published a Japanese philosopher's statement that "Asians must change world history."

The philosopher was quoted as having said: "We must close ranks, strengthen the ties between our peoples of one skin color and one system of writing."

Dzhuzusov also charged the Red Chinese seek to forge an alliance of the peoples in Asia and Africa against the dominant white powers.

TOKYO EVALUATES

In Japan, the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun said in an editorial that Red Chinese-Soviet relations "have reached the worst possible point."

It added: "The Soviet Union regards the struggle between socialism and capitalism as the main problem. Communist China, on the other hand, thinks that the main problem lies in the struggle between imperialist powers and colonial areas."

"The difference in the strategies advocated by Peking and Moscow stems from this difference in evaluation."

"It is not pleasant for the free world when the avowed aim of the Communist camp is to revolutionize, whether by peaceful means or by violence, the basic structures of free-world countries. But the free world cannot be altogether opposed to the idea of coexistence as long as the Soviet Union adheres to its present policy of peaceful coexistence and economic competition and while its desire for peace is manifested in the limited nuclear test-ban treaty, continues."

RUSSIAN MAGAZINE RAPES TED KENNEDY

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union's propaganda guns have blasted President Kennedy's brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., for remarks about Soviet fishing vessels off the New England coast.

The official magazine Za Rubezhom (beyond the border) said the senator had failed to prove his charges that the vessels were violating U.S. territorial limits and were spying.

"It is naive to suppose that experienced Soviet sailors will be intimidated by the threats of the American senator," the magazine said.

Castro Blasts Raids on Cuba

Says U.S. Leaders Imperiled by Aid to Rebels

EDITOR'S NOTE — Prime Minister Fidel Castro turned up at a reception in the Brazilian Embassy in Havana Saturday night and submitted to an impromptu interview by Associated Press correspondent Daniel Barker. Barker's account of the interview reached New York Sunday afternoon.

By DANIEL BARKER

HAVANA (AP)—Prime Minister Fidel Castro said Saturday night "United States leaders" would be in danger if they helped in any attempt to do away with leaders of Cuba.

Bitterly denouncing what he called recent U.S.-prompted raids on Cuban territory, Castro said: "We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. United States leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe."

Speaking with this correspondence at a Brazilian National Day reception in the Brazilian Embassy, Castro also disclosed that Cuba has not made up its mind about signing the limited nuclear test-ban treaty drawn up last month in Moscow.

RUSSIANS PUZZLED

(A recent dispatch from Moscow indicated the Russians themselves have been puzzled by Cuba's silence in connection with the treaty. Speculation there was that Castro was holding out for more Soviet economic aid and threatening to cast his lot with the Red Chinese.)

Castro said Cuba is studying the treaty "with extreme care."

"This is an important decision and we are not ready yet to make up our minds," he added.

The prime minister did not explain which points in the treaty were being given most considera-

tion. But he said: "We are taking into account the current world situation, which of course involves the Caribbean situation, which has been deteriorating in the last few days due to piratical attacks by the United States against the Cuban people."

TREND CHANGED

World affairs, he said, "seemed to be entering a more peaceful climate a few days ago. But now this trend has changed with attacks."

He accused the United States of carrying out "double-crossing and shifting policies."

He added: "The United States is always ready to negotiate and make promises which later it will not honor. This has happened to promises made during the October crisis. They have been broken, as can be seen with new attacks. But I warn this is leading to a very dangerous situation that could lead to a worse crisis than October's."

Castro then launched into a discussion of the U.S. political scene, saying he expects no change in Washington's foreign policy even if there is a change in administrations after the 1963 presiden-

tial election.

BOTH 'CHEAP, CROOKED'

"I am sure it will be a fight between (President) Kennedy and (Sen. Barry) Goldwater (R-Ariz.). Both are cheap and crooked politicians," Castro said.

"We have heard Goldwater is tough. Well, if he ever is elected, let him try his tough policies on

Cuba. We will know how to defend ourselves, and we will not be afraid to face him, but, in any case, I am not interested in getting involved in U.S. domestic politics."

Shop Nearest Store

place into a musical amusement center.

Castro Sees Goldwater, JFK Match

HAVANA (AP)—Prime Minister Fidel Castro predicts the 1964 presidential election will pit President John F. Kennedy against Republican Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona—"both cheap and crooked politicians."

"We have heard Goldwater is tough," said Castro in an impromptu interview at a Brazilian embassy reception this weekend.

"Well, if he is elected let him try his tough policies on Cuba. We will know how to defend ourselves and we will not be afraid to face him."

At this point Castro ended his discussion of the presidential election, saying he was not interested in getting involved in United States politics.

However, he noted earlier, he expected no change in U.S. foreign policy if there is a change in administrations.

Goldwater has been an outspoken critic of Kennedy's Cuban policy. Last week he called on the Senate not to ratify the limited nuclear test ban treaty unless the Soviet Union agrees to pull all its forces off the island.

Bitterly denouncing what he called recent U.S.-prompted raids on Cuban territory, Castro said:

"We are prepared to fight them and answer in kind. United States leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe.

"The United States is always read to negotiate and make promises which later it will not honor. This has happened to promises made during the October crisis. They have been broken as can be seen with new attacks.

\$2 Wage Floor Law Is Urged by Parrish

RICHARD PARRISH, only Negro running for Councilman-at-large in Manhattan in the special election Nov. 5, called for a \$2 an hour minimum wage, in a partial program announced last week.

The program includes:

- Low-cost, integrated public housing.
- Repeal of the Condon-Wadlin Law.
- A Public Works Program to put New York back to work.
- Increased aid to public schools.
- Job opportunities for minority groups.
- Strict enforcement of building and rent control.

Parrish, who is a vice-president of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, and treasurer of the Negro American Labor Council, is a candidate of the Socialist Party. However, a broad Citizens Committee has been formed, headed by Norman Thomas and A. Philip Randolph. Two offices have been set up: 312 W. 125 St. and 1182 Broadway Room 402.

In another development, Paul O'Wyer, Democratic candidate

for councilman-at-large in Manhattan, criticized Robert Moses for refusing to reduce admission prices to the World's Fair for children. The Board of Education had asked for a special price of 25 cents a pupil in class groups as part of an extensive program to teach children on the basis of studying many of the exhibits. The regular price of \$2 for all over 12 and \$1 for children under 12, would greatly cut down the number of school kids who would be able to afford to visit the World's Fair.

The high admission price will particularly hit hard at Negro and Puerto Rican school children.

O'Wyer, who was originally designated for the Councilman-at-large for Manhattan at a convention of Reform Democratic clubs, stated that "it can hardly be argued that the financial success or failure of this huge undertaking can depend on charging children over 12, \$2 or less \$1 each."

He urged that the "request of the Board of Education should be put on the agenda of the board of directors of the fair."

Senate Told of 4 Youths Who Face Death in Georgia

WASHINGTON — Don Harris, 22-year old civil rights worker, faces the death penalty in Americus, Ga., because he made "the mistake of believing that people have a right to vote in Americus." Senator Harrison Williams (D-N. J.) told the Senate last week.

Senator Williams described the situation in Americus as one of "fear and hatred, of mass arrests, police brutality, incredible legal proceedings, and intimidation."

Harris is one of four facing the death penalty. The others are Ralph Allen, John Perdue, like Harris, representatives of the Southern Non-violent Coordinating Committee, and Zev Aloncy, of the Congress of Racial Equality. All were arrested after anti-segregation demonstrations in Americus.

Williams said he had urged the Department of Justice to "explore every possibility for lending assistance in this case," but he was given a brushoff, being informed that "the powers of the Justice Department are exceedingly limited under present law in situations of this kind."

Williams told the Senate of the demonstration on Aug. 8 when Harris was arrested, and of other demonstrations of Negro young people in July and August, as a result of which some 200 young people have been arrested in Americus, and he gave a graphic description of the brutal jail conditions there.

Williams pointed out that of the 6,000 persons who are registered to vote in Sumter County, in which Americus is located,

Congressmen Ask Investigation

WASHINGTON — Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.) has asked Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and the Civil Rights Commission to investigate the case of the four youths in Americus, Ga., who face charges of attempting to "incite insurrection," for which the penalty in Georgia is death.

The SNCC said that similar requests have been made by three members of Congress from Colorado, Senators Peter Dinkins and Gordon Allott, and by two members of Congress from N. Y. State, Sen. Jacob Javits and Rep. William Fitts Ryan.

only 483 were Negroes, although "Negroes represent about 50 percent of the population."

Following the Aug. 8 demonstration, Harris was "charged with an attempt to incite insurrection, for which he faces a possible death penalty," Williams added.

He recalled that "this is a charge which, according to the Georgia law books, has been used only once before, in a case involving an Atlanta Communist during the 1920's."

This was the case of Angelo Herndon, a young Negro, who led a demonstration of unemployed to the welfare office in Atlanta. He was defended by Benjamin J. Davis, then an attorney, and now a national spokesman for the Communist Party.

"Even this one case was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in a manner that, to say the least, casts a serious cloud on the constitutionality of the statute," Williams said.

"And yet the authorities of Americus had no compunction in applying this grave but unused and perhaps unconstitutional charge against this young man (Harris) for merely engaging in a peaceful civil rights demonstration."

Harris has been denied bail. "Under the insurrection charge," Williams said, "no bail need be set under Georgia law."

In addition, Harris has been put under "eight peace bonds," totalling \$40,000, Williams said.

Under Georgia law, a judicial officer may issue what is called a peace bond against any person who repeatedly threatens life and property.

Although application for bail for Harris was made more than two weeks ago, and the local circuit court had promised a decision by Sept. 20, no action has been taken yet.

If Harris is indicted by a grand

jury in November, Williams said, "he can expect to remain in jail for some six months awaiting his trial, which is expected some time in January."

He is allowed no visitors, except his lawyers, and is not allowed to meet any members of the press, Williams added.

The Harris case, he added, "deserves national attention. The gravity of the charges in this case point to what seems to be a growing trend in the South—the leveling of charges that carry a penalty of death or long imprisonment and thus steep bail as a way of cutting the heart of the civil rights movement. The Americus incident is by no means an isolated one."

Williams warned that Harris cannot be "even completely sure of his safety pending his trial," and expressed doubt that he would have a fair trial.

BRUTALITY

Williams condemned the brutal conditions in which the hundreds of jailed Negro youths are being held. Many are clubbed and beaten before being arrested, he said.

The authorities have placed many youngsters in an abandoned building without furnishings, without bedding, without working toilet facilities, and without adequate ventilation. One shower tap provides the only drinking and bathing water. The stench throughout is unbearable.

"For food the youngsters are given four hamburgers daily, for which they are privileged to pay \$2 a day, as a result of a local ordinance passed Aug. 9."

Williams invited his Senate colleagues to examine photographs he had of the jail facilities in Americus.

The photographs were secretly taken, and smuggled out, he said. "They really make you wonder," he commented, whether they could have been taken in the United States of America at this point in the 20th century."

Williams recounted Harris' activities.

Harris spent the summer of 1961 helping to build a dam in Rhodesia against the South African "Crossroads of Africa." He worked, also, with a group providing tutorial programs in Harlem and Philadelphia.

After graduating from Rutgers University, New Jersey, where he had been selected by the university for inclusion in who's who among students in American universities and colleges. Harris went to Americus as a field secretary with the Stokely Carmichael Coordinating Committee "to help do something about the glaring inequity" in voting rights there.

Youths Indicted For Visiting Cuba

ON THE FLIMSY pretext that the U.S. is in a "period of national emergency" with regard to Cuba, the Justice Department has obtained the indictment of four youths in connection with a trip to Cuba.

Three of the four actually made the trip while the fourth was indicted as part of the "conspiracy."

The indictments were handed down by a grand jury in Brooklyn last Friday. These named in the seven-count indictment were:

Leo Levi Laub, 24, of 217 Haven Ave.; Phillip Abbott Luce, 26, of 504 West 50th St.; Stefan Martinot, 24, of 414 W. 121 St., all of Manhattan. Anatole Schlosser, 26, of 535 W. 110 St., was indicted though he did not make the trip.

The indictment was announced in Washington by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and in N. Y. at the office of U.S. Attorney Joseph P. Hoey in Brooklyn.

The Department of State issued regulations on Jan. 19, 1961, requiring a specially validated passport for travel to Cuba by Americans. The indictment charges that the three who went to Cuba did so without such passports.

Two others were named as co-conspirators but not as defendants. They were Salvatore Cucchiari, 19, and Miss Ellen Irene Shalit, 29.

William Worthy, journalist,

had previously been indicted, on April 24, 1962, and convicted on Aug. 2, 1962, for traveling to Cuba without a proper passport. His case is being appealed.

Mrs. Helen Maxine Levi Travis of Los Angeles was charged with making two trips to Cuba in 1962. Her indictment was handed down on June 26, 1963, and she is now awaiting trial.

Cuba's Peace Policy Described by Castro

HAVANA (Tass)—At a meeting held to mark the third anniversary of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, a speech on the problems of Cuba's internal and international position was made by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the national leadership of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution and Prime Minister of Cuba.

Castro stressed plans to use Cuba's resources more rationally, with due consideration for international distribution of labor.

He also stressed the aid to Cuba by socialist countries. Then he said:

"Imperialists are trying to bring a steadily increasing pressure to bear on us. They are trying to tighten the ring around Cuba, to tighten the blockade. In

recent months this policy was stepped up. We cannot watch calmly how tension is aggravating here while it is relaxing in other places. No, we must aggravation of tension in the world. We are glad that it is diminishing instead of growing. But we cannot regard ourselves at peace with imperialism, which is exerting increasing efforts to stifle us."

"This situation will determine our position in the international arena. This is not a policy of war but a policy of peace. But we are not responsible for the war which is being waged against us. We are not responsible for the cruel blockade established against us."

"We are a small nation subject-

(Continued on page 8)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1350

America Still Racist

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE LUXURY liner America remains in dock and may not sail any more. That is the talk as her owner, United States Lines, grabbed a flimsy excuse to beach her, and the leaders of the Paul Hall-dominated Marine Engineers Beneficial Association blocked the removal of Louis Neurohr, her racist first assistant engineer.

The stopping of the America with 950 passengers was held up some hours before departure Sept. 1 when her crew of 550 unlicensed seamen, members of the National Maritime Union, refused to sail unless Neurohr was removed. After nine months of appeals to the company to dump Neurohr because of racist activities—like locking a toilet to Negroes and Puerto Ricans, refusing to let Negroes and Puerto Ricans on his watch, insults to Jewish crew members, molesting women crew members—the workers took recourse to the only action left.

The stopping beached the ship. But her next scheduled voyage on Oct. 4, was also cancelled because the MEBA's lead, Jesse Calhoun, feeling strong because he has the factional alliance of Paul Hall's Seafarers International Union and the backing of the AFL-CIO's Maritime Council (also headed by Hall) warned that his 33 licensed men on the America would walk off if the racist was removed or transferred to a freighter, as U.S. Lines agreed to do.

That Neurohr is hardly a candidate for a man of civil rights was well demonstrated in the three-day hearing by Theodore Kheel, arbitrator in the NMU's contract with the shipowners. Kheel said he heard "proof of serious charges" against "Mr. Neurohr." But Kheel said he couldn't fix the guilt because Neurohr, advised by Calhoun, did not appear to defend himself.

COMPANY'S LINE

Calhoun, whose union is almost all white and shows no interest in civil rights, takes the view of the company—that the NMU members "mutilated" and "violated their contract." He further said his union of licensed men will not pay attention to a union of unlicensed seamen—a crew, incidentally, that is about half Negro and Puerto Rican.

DAUGHTER'S SITUATION

Kheel did, however, find a dangerous situation on the America in the evidence that was before him and directed the company to in effect remove Neurohr: to "take whatever action may be necessary to make certain that the type of interference with the members of the unlicensed personnel stated to have taken place . . . will not take place in the future." The company promptly issued a statement it planned to shift Neurohr to a freighter when Calhoun said the MEBA would back the racist.

Earlier the NMU crew members held a special meeting and voted unanimously to sail, but without Neurohr. The meeting heard Joseph Curran, president of the NMU, charge the company used the dispute over Neurohr as an excuse for striking the 23-year-old 26,000-ton vessel. He noted that the company had been planning for some time to lay up the vessel permanently. It was known the company meant to sell the liner for about two years, but was not permitted to do so by the government from the time the vessel is substantially subsidized.

The October 4 voyage was the last scheduled this season. The America was to make several more voyages. But the month ahead are definitely not the

profitable ones. The likelihood is that the company saves money by not operating the America until next spring. The company also seemed in haste to unload Calhoun, and oil and shift to her permanent pier.

"They have been looking for some time for a way to lay up the vessel and thrust responsibility elsewhere than with the company," Curran told the crew members.

The union is now pressing for 30 days wages for the men while in layup and severance pay if the vessel is permanently beached.

The issue runs more deeply than some like to see it. The newspapers make an effort to blame the long-standing dispute between the group of unions headed by Curran and the group headed by Hall. The issue was not Neurohr's racist feelings or opinions. There were probably others on the vessel who shared his views. But Neurohr practiced his racism to the disgust

and indignation of the crew members.

An atmosphere was developing that made an America voyage dangerous because the seamen were running out of patience.

The NMU itself has a record of distinction on the issue of discrimination. Since its birth in the mid-thirties under left wing leadership (when even Curran was in the left) the union had an unequivocal stand against all forms of discrimination. The first secretary was a Negro—the late Ferdinand Smith who was deported to Jamaica as a Communist.

The Neurohr case also directed the spotlight on Hall's SIU and his ally Calhoun of the MEBA, for their conciliation with racism at a time when the country is in the midst of a civil rights revolution. The jurisdictional warfare on the waterfront, with George Meany kinder to side with the Hall-Calhoun forces, may have little meaning to the

What's Behind Costikyan's Slap to Reformers?

By MIKE DAVIDOW

Edward N. Costikyan, Democratic leader of N.Y. County, last week gave a rather forceful illustration of the "harmony" he is seeking to impose on the Democratic organization. Absent from the "chorus" of members of the County Executive Committee which elected him N.Y. County leader "unanimously" were Reform Democrats who were at a meeting caucusing when the vote took place.

Admittedly, messengers had been sent to the Reform caucus to inform them voting would soon begin, although some Reform leaders are understood to have interpreted this as information that the meeting not the actual voting was about to commence. But, misunderstandings aside, the fact is that Costikyan did not wait.

No one can accuse Costikyan, who is highly regarded for his intellectual capacity of stupidity. He was certainly aware of the opposition to his reelection that was particularly strong in the ranks of the Reformers.

What else therefore but a calculated, public slap to Reform leaders, could this "unanimous" vote be considered?

This estimate of Costikyan's action is reinforced by a series of other rebuffs administered to the Reform forces at last week's meetings of the huge County Executive Committee.

Of five vice chairmen of the executive committee, only one Leonard Cohen, leader of the 5th Assembly District, is a reformer.

Previously there was an additional reformer leader, Allen Fineberg, on the administrative committee.

It was this reduction in reform strength on this committee that among other things was being considered by the reform caucus.

Perhaps the most serious blow was the cut in the size of the 3385 member County Committee by some 600, about 500 of whom will be reform delegates, that

will take place two years from now.

Along strict old-line machine voting, questions on rules changes and on five contests for lesser posts, reformers were also sent packing.

It is clear that there was a hard line in operation against reform forces at the County Committee and County Executive Committee meetings.

It was hardly a matter of misunderstanding.

It takes a good deal of organization to achieve such "misunderstandings."

What is behind this "tough" policy against the reform forces?

The key words are "Democratic party harmony."

HARMONY

No sooner was Carmine De Sapio defeated and Mayor Wagner once again secure in City Hall two years ago, than the cry for party harmony was raised. Behind this demand for party unity was the aim of reforming the reformers. In the eyes of most Democratic party leaders and, that includes those in the White House, the Reform movement had achieved its purpose.

It had played the role of gadfly, some democratic procedural reforms had been achieved and De Sapio was defeated.

It was time to turn to practical politics and for reformers to act like normal politicians.

This of course would mean deals with old-line machine forces who still were in power in most of the Democratic party, and a halt to further efforts to democratize the Democratic party.

In effect, the aim was to swallow up and assimilate this vital grass-roots movement into the machine.

This was the "harmony" Costikyan set to achieve when he replaced De Sapio two years ago. Although the young reform movement was beset by pressures to "harmonize" it continued basically to play its reforming role. It confounded political forecasters from the right as well as some from the left who predicted that it would either be stifled by the soft

cushion of patronage or dry up in ideological "purity."

In the recent primaries when it defeated De Sapio's desperate effort at a comeback, strengthened itself in almost all the positions it held, advanced in the important 13th AD and increased its vote in the County Committee, the reform forces served notice that they are not only a stable but a growing movement.

Even more important were the signs that the Reform movement, which for too long had concentrated on internal issues, particularly the issue of "bossism" was now beginning to concentrate on the vital mass issues.

It held a convention of reform clubs where for the first time a city-wide program of such issues as housing, schools, civil rights was adopted.

It sent a train-lead to the historic march on Washington, Aug. 28.

A number of its clubs took part in picketing of the White House, picketing of the Bronx and a club on the east side exposed the discriminatory price policy of the A & P in Negro and Puerto Rican neighborhoods.

Costikyan's public rebuke seems to herald a new tough policy toward the reform forces. Since they insist on remaining a reform movement, and the Democratic party and refuse to be swallowed, they must be punished and fought.

How this is to be done was forcefully demonstrated last week.

The question is: What is Mayor Wagner's attitude toward this declaration of war against the reformers? Costikyan was the Mayor's choice two years ago and it was the Mayor's support which largely won against the reformers in reelection last week. The Mayor, who has a public as well as an inner party role to play, has shown himself quite adept at playing both sides of the street. But, it will take some skillful explaining to convince anyone of City Hall's innocence of the happenings last week.

The reformers are no doubt taking stock of these stinging rebuffs.

The actions by the courts and

Cuba's Peace Policy Described by Castro

(Continued from page 3)

ed to an attack and a blockade, a country against which a policy of undeclared war is being carried out, which is subjected to pirate attacks, to which saboteurs with arms and explosives are smuggled and bases are created in order to attack and kill us.

"Imperialists are our enemies and we shall know how to be their enemies."

"This situation will determine our policy on the international arena, at the UN, everywhere. And we shall be able to stand on

general public. But the lineup on civil rights does.

The dispute draws attention to the fact that the licensed, higher paid crafts in the maritime are almost all white, and that it's time to get some integration into that field.

Also, that Hall's SIU is even today under charges of operating a jimcrow hiring hall setup on the West Coast for referral of men to "white jobs" and "Negro jobs." And this is some years after the N.Y. State Committee Against Discrimination (Now the Human Rights Committee) forced SIU to integrate his hiring hall in N.Y.

our own, because we have sufficient allies for this, sufficient dignity, sufficient gallantry, heroism and spirit of self-sacrifice.

"We shall win because now is the time of the peoples, the time of people's uprisings, when the peoples of all continents are throwing off the imperialist yoke."

"It is not accidental that Cuba plays an important part in the contemporary world. This role belongs to it because it is capable of fulfilling it thanks to the outstanding qualities of the Cuban people who have come to be a model of courage, heroism and self-sacrifice for the whole world, the people who are building a modern Cuba known to the whole world, the Cuba that has chosen the slogan: 'Homeland or death.' We shall win."

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particularly by the Board of Elections on De Sapio's challenge to the election of Edward Koch as district leader in the First AD South, likewise point to a toughening attitude toward the reform forces by old-line politicians of both parties.

After all, they may encourage a similar movement in the Republican party.

The answer to this new challenge can only be met in one way — by growth.

Not just numerically, but among the basic sections of the population where the reform movement is still very weak—labor, Negro and Puerto Rican communities.

MIDDLE CLASS

The reform movement as it has been frequently pointed out, is still largely concentrated among affluent, middle class, professional and white collar elements.

Paul O'Dwyer, Democratic nominee for City Councilman-at-large stressed that the reform movement had to direct its attention to labor, and minority groups.

But, it is clear that it is no longer a matter of emphasis.

The Civil Rights Revolution has set in motion a vast section of the population in quest of a political movement that will prove to be a more reliable vehicle for the achievement of its goals.

While, it has shown an increased awareness of this upheaval in our country's life, the reform forces have not yet caught up with this development.

An indication of this is shown by the fact that reformers failed to fight for the nomination of a Negro candidate for County man-at-large in the recent Democratic primaries.

It is not hard to imagine what an alliance of the Civil Rights movement, labor and the reform forces would do for New York politics.

If Costikyan's slap stimulates some thinking, and even more, some action along these lines, like many other setbacks in history, it will be responsible for a great deal of progress.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 22, 1964

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

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 13, 1964, requested certain additional investigation concerning photographs purporting to depict the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. One of such photographs has been identified as Commission Exhibit 5 and has Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, which has been mutilated in such a way as to obliterate the license number on an automobile which appears in the photograph.

On May 18, 1964, JAMES M. ENGLISH, Captain, Property Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he recalled a transfer of the material from the Dallas Police Department to the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 26, 1963, but he did not physically observe any of the evidence or material contained in the boxes. He advised he was told the evidence was obtained from the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, and from the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at Irving, Texas.

Captain ENGLISH related that he remained at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the time the inventory was taken of the evidence, but he does not recall observing the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. HERMAN W. HILL, Clerk, Property Room Section, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1351

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

he accompanied the evidence from the Dallas Police Department to the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 26, 1963, but he did not physically touch any of the material contained in the several boxes, nor did he actually assist in the inventory of the material.

After viewing the photograph of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, he advised he had never observed this photograph previously. HILL related that inasmuch as the photograph is contained in the inventory taken on November 26, 1963, it must have been present in the material that the Police Department released to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 26, 1963.

On May 18, 1964, Captain JOHN W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he did not personally review all of the material and evidence that was seized by his officers from the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, located at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, or the material recovered from the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas, in that it was only in his possession approximately two or three days.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, Captain FRITZ stated he does not recall this photograph among the material he reviewed prior to turning it over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 26, 1963.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. RICHARD S. STOVALL, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he was one of the four officers who searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas, for material that belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he was assisted in this search by Detectives GUY F. ROSE, JOHN P. ADAMCIK and HENRY M. MOORE.

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

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, he advised he recalled observing this photograph on November 23, 1963. He stated this photograph had been found in a cardboard box, along with several other photographs, which was allegedly the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He stated at the time he observed this particular photograph, he surmised that OSWALD had evidently taken the license plate number area out of the photograph to keep anyone from identifying the owner of that automobile. STOVALL stated he does not recognize the residence in the background of the photograph and he has not conducted any investigation to identify the owner of the automobile. He advised he is positive the photograph was mutilated as shown in Commission Exhibit Number 5 at the time they recovered it at the PAINE residence. STOVALL stated he did not participate in the search of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's residence, located at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. GUY F. ROSE, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he had been present and assisted in the search of the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at 2515 West 5th Street in Irving, Texas, for property and evidence belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated Detectives JOHN P. ADAMCIK, HENRY M. MOORE and RICHARD S. STOVALL were the other officers present during the search. He advised he recalls finding a box containing photographs at the residence and taking it to the police station.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, ROSE stated he recalls observing this photograph at the time they had seized OSWALD's material

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1351--Continued

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

from the PAINE residence. He advised at the time, he had noted that someone had torn out a section on the automobile, which area contains the license plate for the 1957 Chevrolet. He advised he did not recognize the residence in the background and that he has done no investigation to determine the owner of the vehicle. He stated he definitely recalls that this photograph, marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5, was one of the photographs recovered from the PAINE residence and that it had been mutilated at the time they had recovered the box containing the photographs.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. JOHN P. ADAMCIK, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he was one of the officers that searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, located at 2515 West 5th Street in Irving, Texas. He stated as he recalled, he was assisted by Detectives GUY F. ROSE, HENRY M. MOORE and RICHARD S. STOVALL. He stated they gathered up a considerable amount of material from this residence, but he does not personally recall any of the photographs that were obtained from this residence.

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, he advised he did not recall this particular photograph. He stated he is positive that if he had handled this photograph and noted that the license plate number area on the automobile had been ripped out, he would recall seeing this particular photograph.

On May 18, 1964, HENRY M. MOORE, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he was one of the detectives who searched the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE at 2515 West 5th Street in Irving, Texas, to recover the material at that residence belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he assisted three other officers, Detectives GUY F. ROSE, RICHARD S. STOVALL and JOHN P. ADAMCIK, in the search, but he does not recall any particular photograph recovered from that address.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1351--Continued

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

After viewing the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, he advised he had never seen this particular picture prior to May 18, 1964.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. FAY M. TURNER, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he was one of the officers who searched the residence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which was located at 1026 North Beckley in Dallas. TURNER stated he vaguely recalls recovering several photographs from this residence. After viewing the photograph of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, he stated he does not recall this photograph being among the material taken from the Beckley Street address.

On May 18, 1964, Mr. WALTER E. POTTS, Detective, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he assisted in the search of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's residence at 1026 North Beckley, but does not recall recovering any photographs at this address. After viewing the photograph of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, he advised he had never seen this photograph before.

Physical observation of the rear of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, was made by Special Agents of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 18, 1964. It was determined from this observation that the photograph depicting the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, marked as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369, is identical with the rear of WALKER's residence.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1351—Continued

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

Physical observation on May 18, 1964, of the alley behind the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and comparing the photograph taken by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on February 1, 1964, determined that the photograph listed as photograph number 2, Item Number 7, was taken in the alley at the northeast edge of the property line of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence looking to the southwest.

On May 18, 1964, physical observation of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad tracks, which are located in the vicinity of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, was made by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It was determined that photograph number 5, Item Number 6, was taken with the individual taking the photograph facing south by southeast approximately sixty-seven yards from where the curb line of Newman Street, if extended, would cross the railroad tracks. It is noted that Newman Street runs in a southeasterly to a northwesterly direction and it would intersect the railroad at a point almost due east of the Dallas Theater Center.

In the photograph marked as photograph number 5, Item Number 6, the bridge railing observed in the middle of the picture is identical with the one which crosses over Lemmon Avenue East. The building in the left center of the photograph is identical with the Stoneleigh Hotel. What appears to be a building or structure to the left of the Stoneleigh Hotel and just to the right of the metal utility pole (which is on the left-hand side of the photograph) is a large air conditioning water cooler. To the left of the metal utility pole is a dark object, which appears to be a building. This is identical to the apartment house roof line of the Turtle Creek Apartments. In the middle of the photograph and just to the right of the railroad bridge railing an electric utility pole with a transformer can be observed extending above the trees. Also observed on the right-hand edge of the photograph are telephone

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1351—Continued

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

poles with a heavy telephone cable running between the poles. In the physical observation of the area all of the above items were noted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

By automobile mileage from the parking lot at the Dallas Theater Center, which is located approximately two hundred feet from where the photograph was taken, it is 0.7 mile from Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence.

It has been determined from examination that the picture identified as Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7, depicts the alley behind the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. On the right side of this photograph in the background there is depicted a multi-story building that is under construction, which building has been identified as 21 Turtle Creek Square, 3883 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

On May 20, 1964, BEN B. PASSMORE, 314 Cottonwood, Richardson, Texas, telephone number AD 5-2838, stated he is a Construction Inspector with the Dallas Insuring Office, Federal Housing Administration, 1621 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. PASSMORE said he has been assigned since sometime in 1962 as the inspector on a high-rise apartment now being completed at 3883 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, same being known as 21 Turtle Creek Square. Mr. PASSMORE said he maintained daily construction progress logs on the construction of 21 Turtle Creek Square.

Mr. PASSMORE viewed Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7, and identified the high-rise building under construction depicted in that photograph as 21 Turtle Creek Square. Mr. PASSMORE, with Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, visited the area where Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7, was taken, at which time Mr. PASSMORE viewed the building

- 7 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1351—Continued

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

known as 21 Turtle Creek Square as it now appears from that position and compared its present appearance to the view depicted in Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7.

Mr. PASSMORE produced a 35 millimeter slide, taken by himself, that depicts 21 Turtle Creek Square, and said this slide was made at the time the building was completed to its full height, but before the penthouses were constructed. After studying the slide and Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7, Mr. PASSMORE stated Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7, appears to show one more bay on the construction elevator tower than does his slide. From this, Mr. PASSMORE opined that Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7, was taken after the twenty-second floor of the building was completed and the form for the shear wall was being raised on the northeast corner of the building so the concrete could be run, thereby forming the supports for the roof.

Mr. PASSMORE then referred to his daily construction logs and determined that the building was at the stage of construction referred to above on March 8 - 12, 1963. He pointed out there do not appear to be any workmen depicted in Photograph Number 2, Item Number 7, which suggests that the photograph may have been made on a weekend, as they did not work on Saturday and Sunday. Mr. PASSMORE referred to his calendar and determined that March 9 and 10, 1963, were a Saturday and Sunday.

On February 1, 1964, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeded to the alley area located behind the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, and took photographs from an automobile of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, proceeding slowly through the alleyway. Such photographs were taken at approximately 10:00 A.M. on February 1, 1964. At approximately 10:30 A.M., these same agents returned to the area on foot and took two photographs looking south by southwest down the alleyway behind Major General WALKER's residence toward Avondale Street, Dallas, Texas.

- 8 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1351—Continued

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

After returning to the automobile, the same Agents proceeded through the alley once again at approximately 10:45 A.M. and took another photograph of the rear of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. At approximately 11:15 A.M. another trio was made through the alley and another photograph was taken of the rear of the residence of Major General WALKER.

Photographs numbered on the back as DL 36 depict rear views of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, and is the same residence as depicted in Commission Exhibit Number 5 and marked as Federal Bureau of Investigation Inventory Number 369. Photographs numbered as DL 35 depict the alleyway looking south by southwest from the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints parking lot, which is located adjacent to and north of the property of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. In the left-hand side of the photographs of the alleyway a driveway is located, which is the driveway leading to the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence. The Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation used a 35 millimeter Robot camera.

In one of the photographs depicting the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence and marked on the back of the photograph as DL 36, a 1954 Ford bearing 1963 Texas License PL 9139 is observed on the right-hand side of the photograph.

Mrs. JOE MOBLEY, clerk, Dallas County Tax Office, Dallas, Texas, advised on May 21, 1964, that 1963 Texas License Plate PL 9139 was issued to a 1954 Ford two-door, owned by JOSEPH R. DRAKE, 11720 Alston Lane, Dallas, Texas.

The Dallas, Texas, City Directory for 1963 does not contain the name of JOSEPH R. DRAKE under the alphabetical listing and numerical listing by street.

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

The indices of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are negative concerning the name JOSEPH R. DRAKE.

In connection with the photograph listed as Commission Exhibit Number 5 and as FBI Inventory Number 369, it is noted a 1957 Chevrolet is sitting in the driveway and that the area containing the license number has been mutilated. In an effort to identify the owner of this vehicle, Detective H. M. HART, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was contacted on May 21, 1964, and advised as follows:

HART stated that in investigation that he has conducted concerning visitors to the WALKER residence, he had ascertained that CHARLES F. KILHR of 2046 Rosebud Street, Irving, Texas, has frequented the WALKER residence. HART stated that KILHR is the owner of a 1957 Chevrolet two-door, bearing 1964 Texas License Plates NM 2893.

The indices of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are negative concerning the name CHARLES F. KILHR.

DL 100-10461

RPG:cv

1

Under date of December 9, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the New Orleans Office on December 5, 1963:

Specimens received December 7, 1963

Q227 Personal history sheet bearing the name
"LEE OSWALD"

Result of examination:

It was determined that the names erased from the last item of Q227 are "ARTHOR" or "ARTHER AREAR" and "EDWARD VOGEL".

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1352

Interview with Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, conducted by Burt W. Griffin from approximately 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M., Monday, March 23.

Chief Batchelor explained the organizational system of the Dallas Police Department and promised to provide a table of the personnel which has later been marked as "Exhibit 5002" covering personnel list for the Dallas Police Department in November, 1963.

We talked at some length about the Special Service Bureau of the Police Department. This Bureau consists of approximately 57 men and is divided into 4 departments: Intelligence, including subversive activities, Narcotics, Morals and Night Club operations. The Department is headed by Captain Gannaway. Regular police officers do not work in the night club section of the Special Service Bureau. This night club section supplies police men for night clubs and dance halls. When an operator of a night club desires to employ a police officer he contacts the Special Service Bureau. He may either request that the Special Service Bureau to appoint a person to work in his establishment or he may suggest a particular individual. In all cases employees of the Special Service Bureau are not employees of the Police Department in any other capacity and are simply ordinary citizens with an extra part-time job which is cleared through the Police Department. If the night club operator desires to hire a particular person not previously used by the Special Service Bureau, the Special Service Bureau conducts a background check on the man. This special night club patrolman is paid directly by the Police Department; however, the Police Department is paid a similar amount by the night club operator. Batchelor was candid in stating that he imagined these officers might also receive something extra on the side from the night club operator.

We talked somewhat about the operation of Ruby's Clubs. Batchelor indicated that officer Jack Reville is most familiar about Ruby's operations. Batchelor stated, however, that Ruby's operation has not been a troublesome one for the Police Department. He further volunteered that the crime and vice problem in Dallas was not a substantial one and that gambling is a small element in Dallas. He did state, however, that the underworld problem in Fort Worth was much more severe.

Chief Batchelor outlined his experience as follows: 28 years on the force. Assigned to the Traffic Bureau 1936 to 1941; Sgt. of the Patrol 1941 to 1943; Patrol Platoon Commander 1943 to about 1948; Instructor at the Training Academy 1948 to 1951; Deputy Chief in Charge of Traffic 1951 to 1957; Deputy Chief in Charge of Patrol 1957 to 1960; Assistant Chief January 20, 1960 to present. Batchelor impressed me as an intelligent, imaginative and honest police officer.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1353

At the time President Kennedy was shot Batchelor was at the Trade Mart. He learned about the shooting of the President over the police radio. Batchelor states that just before Curry reached the Triple Underpass he asked a question over the police radio about the men who were standing on top of the Triple Overpass. After the shooting was announced over police radio City Manager came out of the Trade Mart and asked Batchelor what had happened. Batchelor told him. The next news Batchelor heard of significance was over Radio Station KRLD which announced that the President had died. He told the City Manager about this death and he promptly left the Trade Mart.

Batchelor then located Chief Stevenson at the Trade Mart and Batchelor and Stevenson took a minister to Parkland Hospital. This minister is head of the Dallas Council of Churches. From Parkland Hospital Batchelor and Stevenson went to Love Field. Batchelor returned to City Hall via Parkland Hospital at about 3:00 or 3:30 P.M.

When Batchelor arrived at Parkland Hospital he said the third floor of the Police Department was packed with Press representatives and city employees. TV cables had already been extended from Commerce Street up to the third floor and through Chief Lundy's office. As Batchelor entered the third floor another TV crew was beginning to string TV cables through Captain King's office from the Harwood side of the Police Department. Batchelor attempted to clear the hallway of all but Press, officers and people whom he thought had legitimate business. He later assigned records room people to issue passes to persons who had legitimate business on the third floor. He further instructed them not to allow others to go up. He said that he stationed men at the elevators and the stairways.

On Friday and Saturday Stevenson's job was primarily to relieve the administrative load from Chief Curry who remained in touch with Homicide. Batchelor made arrangements for special clerical personnel and took over routine duties of the day to day management of the Police Department. He said he was constantly being approached by newspaper people. In addition, the telephone switchboard was flooded with calls from people wanting to talk to Chief Curry, volunteer suggestions, criticize the Police Department, or other such things. Much of Batchelor's time was spent answering such telephone calls. He said that there was very little time for any planning, and that there were constant requests for information, documents, access, etc. by the various federal investigatory agencies.

Batchelor said the Press was generally not allowed into the offices occupied by the various Chiefs of Police at the Commerce end of the third floor hallway. Although some got into the secretarial room which separates each of these separate offices from the hallway. He said that it was agreed at a probably early point between himself and Chief Curry that the only comments to the Press would be made by Chief Curry.

On Friday Batchelor said that he checked with the people manning the jail to make sure there was a personal guard on Oswald at all times. He said that on one occasion certain reporters attempted to gain admittance to the third floor of the Police Department and that they were not permitted to come up. Batchelor finally provided each with a note which admitted them to the third floor. Eventually guards were stationed at the elevators, the stairways, in front of the Homicide Bureau door and near the dispatcher. He said that the dispatcher's radio was not audible in his office so far as he knew and that the speakers were not on. Batchelor acknowledged that it was his responsibility to decide where the various guards for access to the third floor were placed, and that on one occasion he requested help from the Patrol unit. He said that what was designated as a second platoon or second shift was held beyond its regular tour of duty until approximately 5:00 or 6:00 P.M. on Friday. These men stayed generally in the area of the assembly room on the first floor.

Although the Press monopolized corridor space on the third floor, all the various Detective Bureaus which occupy the third floor were in use. Apparently, members of the Press were not allowed in those offices on a regular basis. There is a Press room on the third floor and some telephones were available to the Press on that floor and on occasion Batchelor remembers members of the Press using telephones in his set of offices. Batchelor stated that two TV cameras were on the third floor in the foyer in front of the elevators. These cameras were pointed in the direction of the Homicide office which is on the Main Street side of the building. The TV cameras were manned at all times and it was his recollection that they were the cameras of TV stations KRLD and WFAA.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1353--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1353--Continued

April 3, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am responding to your letter of March 24, 1964, concerning the Department's contacts with the Secret Service.

The Department's Office of Security is charged with responsibility for continuing liaison with the Secret Service. The Division of Protective Security in this Office maintains continuing contact with the Office of the Chief of the White House Detail and the Office of the Chief of Protective Research of the Secret Service. Enclosed is an internal Departmental memorandum dated December 7, 1960, covering the Division's liaison responsibilities with the Secret Service.

The Division maintains a "crank and threat file" of all letters and other materials received by the Department which contain threats to any Government official. This file is cross-referenced to similar files maintained by the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service.

In addition, all reports from Department posts throughout the world concerning any assassination or attempted assassination of a foreign ruler or other official are delivered immediately upon receipt to the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service. Enclosed with my letter to you of January 16, 1964, were nine such assassination reports. All "crank or threat letters" received by the Department that contain even a remote reference to the President or the White House are also immediately delivered to the Protective Research Section.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin,
General Counsel,
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy,
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.,
Washington, D. C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1354

- 2 -

The Protective Security Division in the Department's Office of Security also furnishes, upon request, support to the Secret Service in connection with Presidential trips abroad. This assistance includes assignment of electronic engineers to prevent compromise of discussions of classified information by the President or members of his party at U.S. installations, and arrangements for Marine Guard protection for the classified documents which accompany the President on his trips abroad. The Division has also, on occasion, obtained additional Marine Guard protection for the President's residence abroad. Finally, a copy of every Department telegram relating to a Presidential visit abroad is immediately delivered to the Secret Service upon receipt.

I am enclosing a copy of a lecture concerning Presidential trips, trips by the Secretary of State, and conference security, delivered by Mr. K. O. Lynch, Chief of the Division of Protective Security. This lecture is included in a manual sent to all Department Security Officers throughout the world. Also enclosed are three Department airmgrams concerning Presidential trips abroad. At the request of the Secret Service, these airmgrams were sent to all diplomatic and consular posts abroad.

The Protective Security Division also works with the Secret Service on security measures relating to every ceremony, dinner or movement, in which the President and the Secretary of State or the President and a visiting dignitary are together. Secret Service agents and agents of the Division conduct a joint survey of the area involved on each such occasion, and on the basis of this survey, agents of the Division are assigned to cover specific spots. In this work the Division and the Secret Service act as a team, but the Service is always in charge of the operations.

The Domestic Operations Division of the Department's Office of Security assists the Chief of the White House Secret Service Detail, upon request, when the President visits State Department buildings in Washington. This assistance generally includes inspection of the areas to be visited by the President, assignment of General Services Administration guards to aid the Secret Service and any other duties that may be requested by the Secret Service. I am enclosing Departmental memoranda dated February 10, 1961, February 20, 1962, May 11, 1962, and August 9, 1962, discussing this function of the Domestic Operations Division.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1354—Continued

- 3 -

Finally, I should emphasize that all Office of Security personnel in this country and abroad are instructed to participate in the personal protection of the President only when requested to do so by the Secret Service. They are also instructed to transmit any information which concerns the safety of the President immediately to the Secret Service.

In response to the last paragraph of your letter, we do not have any specific recommendations to make regarding possible improvements in any aspect of Presidential protection. Department officials would be pleased to discuss this matter with you or your representatives, however, if you believe this would be helpful.

Please let me know if we may be of further help in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Abram Chayes
Abram Chayes

Enclosures:

As stated plus Marine Security
Guard Handbook (see Chapter VI)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1354—Continued



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
WASHINGTON 25,

April 24, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel, President's Commission
on the Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C., 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of March 24, 1964, attached are reports from the three military departments and the Defense Intelligence Agency concerning arrangements for safeguarding the President.

Sincerely yours,

Frank A. Bartimo
Frank A. Bartimo
Assistant General Counsel
(Manpower)

Attachments

1. DIA report 10 Apr 64
2. Army report 17 Apr 64
3. Navy report 17 Apr 64
4. AF Report 16 Apr 64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1355



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

10 APR 1964

C-939/CI-1

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Arrangements for Safeguarding the President

1. Reference your attached memorandum, dated 31 March 1964, and the enclosed request from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, dated 24 March 1964.
2. Defense Intelligence Agency activities are, in the main, oriented on intelligence information relative to foreign governments. Domestic intelligence is not within DIA's normal milieu. From time to time domestic information of security interest may become available. Such information is passed laterally to one of the military services if it affects service security or to the Federal Bureau of Investigation if of non-service import.
3. Defense Intelligence Agency maintains active community relationships with other intelligence services or agencies, both through official boards or committees and through formal or informal liaison. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a participant agency in these activities. The Secret Service is not a member of the intelligence community as such. Since the Secret Service is not within the so-called intelligence community, Defense Intelligence Agency has no formal or recurring informal ties with that service.
4. In view of these considerations, Defense Intelligence Agency had no written description of criteria employed in determining what information coming to the attention of Defense Intelligence Agency should be furnished to the Secret Service.
5. No written description existed at the time of the assassination for procedures to be employed in carrying out liaison with the Secret Service in connection with safeguarding the President.
6. No memorandum on matters set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 above have been prepared since the assassination.
7. The involvement of the United States government in many military and quasi-military activities overseas, coupled with the uncertainties deriving from racial and social changes within the United States, suggest that assassination attempts and violence directed at key figures in all echelons of the United States government may have an upward swing. It is suggested that a central clearance house be publicly established at the Department of Justice, which would be known to the civil population as well as Federal, State and community agencies as a point to which information related to possible violence could be directed. This office would,

admittedly, receive a large input of crank mail. At its worst this would permit identification of such material. At its best such an office might very well develop information that would defeat the plans of an assassin. Such an office would insure liaison between agencies, maintain appropriate records, accomplish investigations through existing agencies and facilities and minimize the possibility that information on a planned assassination could be overlooked.

8. This DIA memorandum is also in answer to your request to JCS.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

W. C. KIKER
Captain, USN
Acting Chief, Office of
Counterintelligence and Security

2 Atchs
s/s

APR 17 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Reference is made to memorandum, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense, 31 March 1964, with inclosure, concerning a request for information from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Incl 1).

Department of the Army policy and guidance for liaison with other agencies, including the United States Secret Service, are prescribed in the following regulations or manuals, copies or extracts of which are attached (Incl 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6):

a. For Military Police Activities. Paragraph 9, AR 195-10; paragraph 3, AR 22-160; Section VII, FM 19-10, Military Police Operations.

b. For Intelligence Corps Activities. AR 381-115; FM 30-17.

No study has been conducted, since the assassination of President Kennedy, of the procedures in conducting liaison with the United States Secret Service or any Federal or civil law enforcement agencies as they concern the safeguarding of the President. Existing procedures in the Department of the Army as they pertain to coordination appear to be adequate for the purpose intended.

Recommendations from the Department of the Army regarding improvement in the matter of safeguarding the President are considered to be inappropriate, inasmuch as the official and legal responsibility for this vital function rests with the United States Secret Service. The United States Army is prepared to furnish any support or assistance in connection with the establishment of any additional procedures to safeguard the Commander in Chief, as required or directed.

(Signed) R. Tenney Johnson

6 Incl
As stated

R. Tenney Johnson
Acting General Counsel

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1355—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

17 APR 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DEPUTY GENERAL COUNSEL, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Subj: President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

In response to your request of 31 March 1964 regarding information desired by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, the following is submitted.

The Office of Naval Intelligence has for many years maintained a close and continuing relationship with the U. S. Secret Service. Information forwarded to this office by the field components of ONI, regardless of its minuteness, that pertains to the laws enforced by the Secret Service is made available to that Service by the most expeditious means available.

This office has received many so called "crank" letters, both signed and anonymous, alleging harm or disrespect to the President. Letters of this type, if written by naval personnel, are investigated and the results made available to the Secret Service. If they are of the anonymous type or written by persons not under the investigative jurisdiction of this office, they are referred to the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service for their action.

This office further cooperates with the Secret Service, at their request, in connection with the physical protection of the President in locales outside of the Metropolitan Washington area. For many years the Philadelphia District Office has assisted during the President's visit for the annual Army Navy football game; the Charleston, South Carolina District Office assisted during the visit of the late President to Cape Canaveral on 15-16 November 1963 and the same office again assisted during the visit of President Johnson to the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida on 26-27 February 1964. Previously, Naval Intelligence assisted when former President Truman was in residence at Key West, Florida, and former President Eisenhower vacationed at Newport, Rhode Island.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1355—Continued

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 APR 1964

In the law enforcement field generally, the relationship between the Secret Service and the Office of Naval Intelligence has always been mutually harmonious. This office conducts many inquiries abroad for the Service in areas in which a Treasury Department representative is not located. Joint investigations are frequently conducted regarding forgery of government checks by Navy and Marine Corps personnel, and this office has conducted counterfeit investigations abroad involving military personnel. Liaison with the Secret Service at the national level is rarely, if ever, by mail. Reports, memoranda, currency, etc. are delivered by hand by a Special Agent qualified to discuss problems of a mutual interest.

Other than continuing the close relationship described above, this office has no specific recommendations regarding Presidential protection.

W. B. FAY, Jr.
Secretary of the Navy

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Request for Information from President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Reference is made to your memorandum dated March 31, 1964 concerning a request for information from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

The following actions were being taken in the Air Force for the protection of the President prior to the assassination of President Kennedy:

- a. Copies of airmail letters containing vindictive information or threats to the life of the President of the United States received at Headquarters, United States Air Force, were furnished the United States Secret Service (USSS).
- b. The Air Force, upon request of the USSS, assisted that agency in providing protection coverage for the President. As part of its distinguished visitor protection program, the Office of Special Investigations (OSI) is the Air Force agency primarily responsible for providing this assistance. Frequently, however, Air Police are utilized locally at the request of the USSS. A copy of the OSI directive concerning distinguished visitor protection is attached. (Atch 1, dated April 15, 1963.)
- c. Additionally, the Air Force provided physical security for the United States Air Force Presidential aircraft. Attached is Air Force Regulation 805-56 which describes the manner in which this type of security is afforded. (Atch 2). Air Force Regulation 805-56 is further supplemented by a USAF brochure prepared by the Commander, 1254th Air Transport Wing (MATW), Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland. (Atch 3).
- d. Personnel security investigations of those personnel who have regular or frequent access to the Presidential aircraft were conducted by OSI. TOP MAT is the name assigned to this program and the OSI directive governing its conduct is attached. (Atch 4).

Subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy, the OSI took the following actions:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1355--Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

6 May 1964

a. The OSI issued instructions to its field offices world-wide to assure compliance with the directives which are referred to above as Attachments 1 and 4. Specifically, OSI commanders were reminded that only mature and experienced agents are to be utilized on such operations, and that they are to be proficient in the use of small firearms.

b. In addition, the above instructions requested OSI commanders to revitalize standing operating procedures which must include dossiers containing photographs and available information on Communist Groups and/or personalities, agitators, crackpots, etc., known to be on base or immediately contiguous to Air Force installations who are apt to cause trouble during operations of this nature. This material is furnished the USNS as such time as the President is scheduled into the area. In addition to liaison with the USNS, close liaison relations are maintained with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local law enforcement agencies with regard to the performance of protective measures.

c. Because of the proximity of the LBJ Ranch to Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas, it was anticipated that the President would be a frequent visitor to that base. In this connection, the OSI directed its Texas field office to prepare a comprehensive and detailed operations plan to be used in assisting the USNS as much as possible in planning for the protection of the President on his anticipated visits to the LBJ Ranch. Additionally, a cadre of OSI personnel in Texas is being given refresher training in specialized defensive measures, crowd control procedures and firearms training for the purpose of having OSI personnel engaged in these duties operationally ready to augment the USNS upon request.

d. Representatives of OSI have discussed with the USNS means by which the Air Force could improve its capabilities for assisting that agency in protecting the President. At the request of OSI, USNS has agreed to have selected senior staff officers from OSI attend their training course in the near future. This training will enable these officers to better assist and guide OSI field personnel.

JOSEPH P. HOCHREITER
Deputy Administrative Assistant

4 Attachments

1. Extract from OSI Manual 124-4
2. AFR 805-96
3. USAF Procedure Prepared by Comdr, 155th Air Transport Wing (MAWS)
4. OSI Regulation 124-1-4

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Policy and Criteria for Dissemination
of Information to the Secret Service;
Recommendations of the Central
Intelligence Agency Relative to Presidential
Protection

1. I refer to your memorandum of 16 March 1964, requesting any information on CIA policy and criteria relative to the dissemination of information in the matter of Presidential protection.

2. The formal regulations and established policies of this Agency provide for maintenance of liaison with other U.S. Government agencies on security, counterintelligence and other matters falling within their specific responsibilities. CIA liaison channels exist with the Secret Service. Intelligence on threats to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential households, whether of foreign or domestic origin, as well as data on the counterfeiting of United States currency, is promptly passed to the Secret Service when received.

3. Since 1955, the CIA has been cooperating very closely with the Secret Service when U.S. Presidents travel to foreign countries: In June 1963, the CIA thoroughly reviewed and formalized its procedures with respect to furnishing intelligence support to the President on his trips abroad and providing briefings

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1356

and other assistance to the Secret Service. Provision was made at that time for the elaboration of intelligence requirements and daily dissemination of all intelligence bearing on Presidential trips, including the President's physical security, to the Secret Service and other agencies concerned.

4. Because of its strict concern with overseas activity, CIA is most likely to obtain information on threats to the President's safety while travelling abroad, or data on plots against his physical well-being that are planned abroad for execution outside the United States. On occasion, however, CIA sources have provided intelligence on plans, originating abroad, that allegedly were to be carried out in the United States. Such reports have been immediately disseminated to the Secret Service.

5. With regard to your request for recommendations on the matter of Presidential protection in the future, we submit comments only on those areas that relate directly to this Agency's jurisdiction. A check with the CIA component responsible for dissemination of CIA intelligence information to other agencies reveals that the Secret Service has filed no formal requirements for intelligence information. Formal requirements held on file for its parent organization, the Treasury Department, include requests for information on United States currency and the counterfeiting thereof, and the smuggling of any items readily convertible into cash. These Treasury requirements do not include a request for information dealing with the personal security of the President. As noted above, however, the CIA has been furnishing the Secret Service with this type of information as it comes to our attention.

6. CIA does not have detailed knowledge of Secret Service procedures for the processing of incoming intelligence. This Agency has come to appreciate, however, that prompt processing, review and distribution of information received, is a function that can be efficiently performed only by a unit charged with that responsibility within the action component.

7. Finally, as you know, the Commission has been briefed on the application of CIA's experience in electronic data processing to the type of problem the Secret Service may face in planning the

protection of the President in the future. On 24 December 1963, CIA initiated correspondence with the Secret Service on electronic data processing, and offered to provide data on the machine records program that has been developed for this Agency. We are presently in communication with the Secret Service on this matter.

(Signed) Richard Helms

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

-3-

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1356--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1356--Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/20/64CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

July 17, 1964

~1

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, also known as ROBERT L. OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that on January 13, 1964 JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, business manager for MARINA OSWALD, told him that MARINA had told MARTIN that when RICHARD NIXON visited Dallas, date unknown, MARINA found out that LEE HARVEY OSWALD intended to shoot NIXON.

MARTIN indicated to ROBERT OSWALD that MARINA had locked LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the bathroom the entire day that he planned to shoot NIXON to prevent him from doing so.

ROBERT OSWALD stated that on the same date that MARTIN related the above information to him MARINA also told him the same thing during a trip to the cemetery to visit the grave of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

ROBERT OSWALD does not know where LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA were living at the time that LEE HARVEY planned to shoot NIXON and does not know when this incident occurred but vaguely recalls NIXON's visit to Dallas as being in the summer or early fall of 1963.

ROBERT OSWALD stated he does not recall MARINA stating how she knew that LEE HARVEY planned to shoot NIXON.

President's Committee
on the Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue Northeast
Washington D. C. 20002

Attention: Mr. J. Lee Lamkin
General Council

Dear Sir:

The following information is furnished as requested in your letter of July 3, 1964.

1. Officers from the Dallas Police Department stationed in the vicinity of Houston and Elm Streets at the time of the assassination are as follows:

Sergeant D. V. Harkness	=	Main and Houston
Officer W. K. King	=	Main and Houston
Officer C. E. Lewis	=	Commerce and Houston
Officer Joe Murphy	=	Stemmons Freeway Service Road Overpass atop Overpass
Officer J. B. Allen	=	Main and Houston
Officer W. H. Denham	=	Main and Houston
Officer W. B. Barnett	=	Elm and Houston
Officer J. M. Smith	=	Elm and Houston
Officer E. L. Smith	=	Elm and Houston
Officer J. W. Foster	=	East side of Elm and the Railroad Overpass
Officer J. C. White	=	West side of Elm and Railroad Overpass
Officer J. A. Lomax	=	T & P Overpass across Stemmons Freeway just north of Elm Street
Officer E. V. Brown	=	T & P Overpass across Stemmons Freeway just north of Elm Street

on 2/19/64 at Denton, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM/t11 Date dictated 2/19/64

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 No. 1358

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1357

A map is attached showing location of each officer together with a copy of a statement from each officer.

A statement from Captain P. W. Lawrence is attached which sets out the instructions which he gave to these officers prior to their assignment in which they were told to closely observe the crowd for any unusual activity or anyone attempting to throw anything that might constitute a threat to the President. They were told that their primary duty was crowd control. These instructions were given to the men between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m. in our Detail Room on the morning of November 22, 1963.

2. You also asked for a copy of any written standing instructions or General Order of procedure which the Department may have issued governing these matters.

Since Presidential visits happen so infrequently, no General Order has ever been issued on this particular subject; however, crowd control is one of the major responsibilities of a police officer and one in which he engages frequently. We do have a special course of instruction on crowd control. A copy of one of the instruction pamphlets is attached for your information.

It should also be noted that at 12:19 p.m., 289 requested an ambulance for the 100 block of North Houston, an epileptic seizure. The epileptic seizure occurred in front of the esplanade on Houston, approximately halfway between Elm and Main on the west side of Houston. The ambulance departed from the 100 block of North Houston with the epileptic seizure just prior to 12:25 p.m.

The following officers working in the vicinity of Elm, Main and Houston were drawn from their assignments to give assistance to the epileptic and to clear the ambulance through the crowd: Sergeant D. V. Harkness, Officers J. B. Allen, W. K. King, J. M. Smith and W. H. Denham. These officers returned to their posts after the ambulance left - not more than 5 minutes before the Presidential motorcade came through.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358-Continued

3. There are no written standing instructions or General Orders on procedure which would apply to the practice of a police patrol car moving toward an adjacent district when the car assigned to that district becomes otherwise engaged; however, it is recognized procedure within this Department for patrol cars to cover off adjoining districts whenever the patrol car on the adjoining district becomes engaged in some activity which prevents them from patrolling their district. It is also the policy within this Department for any squad to assist in major police incidents whenever the officer feels that he is in a position to do so as for instance to move into an adjoining district to aid in the search for robbery and burglary suspects.

In the case of Officer Tippit moving from District 78 to District 91, it should be pointed out that between 12:37 p.m. and 12:45 p.m., the dispatcher requested all squads to report to Elm and Houston in the downtown area, Code 3.

Numerous police squads checked out to the downtown area upon receiving these instructions. Between 12:45 and 12:46 p.m. Squads 87 and 78 (which was Officer Tippit) were specifically requested by the dispatcher to move into the Central Oak Cliff area which does include District 91.

At 12:54 p.m. on Channel 1, police radio, the dispatcher requested 78 (Officer Tippit) to give his location and Officer Tippit replied, "Lancaster and Eighth", and the dispatcher then told Officer Tippit that he would be at large for any emergency that might come in and by this he meant at large in the Oak Cliff area.

It might further be pointed out that Officer Tippit remained on his district until the dispatcher had requested all squads to report to Elm and Houston between 12:30 p.m. and 12:45 p.m. as he had checked out on an investigation in the 4100 block of Bonneyview at 12:17 p.m. and returned to service at 12:20 p.m. The 4100 block of Bonneyview is in District 78 to which he was assigned.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358-Continued

July 16, 1964

Page 4

4. Attached is a copy of General Order #81 governing police dealings with press representatives and a copy of a memorandum dated February 7, 1963, issued to all members of the Department calling attention to the policy set forth in General Order #81.

You also asked for a collected set of instructions on policy and procedure to be followed in the absence of specific orders to the contrary. Attached is a copy of our General Order book, a copy of our Code of Conduct and a copy of Departmental Operating Procedure.

None of these instructions has been modified since November, 1963, as a result of the assassination. The copies attached are up-to-date manuals.

There were a number of deputy sheriffs in the crowd near the scene of the assassination; however, as far as we know, they did not have any specific assignments but were available for assistance. Information on their assignment and location may be obtained from Sheriff Bill Decker.

Yours very truly,


J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

JEC:JHS:rw

- Enclosures: 1. Map - location of officers
2. Twelve statements from officers
3. Crowd control instruction pamphlet
4. A copy of General Order #81-press relations
5. Memorandum dated February 7, 1963 - press relations
6. General Order book
7. Code of Conduct
8. Departmental Operating Procedure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358-Continued

Mr. J. B. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Officer W. E. Barnett
Statement

Sir:

I made detail at 9:00 a.m. on November 22, 1963. I received my instructions from Captain Lawrence who instructed us to work traffic; watch the people in the crowd to see they didn't throw anything at the President or his motorcade and that it was lawful for people to carry placards but not throw them. Captain Lawrence told us to stop the cars when the motorcade came through.

I was assigned to Elm and Houston not later than 10:00 a.m. and stayed on my assignment until the motorcade came through. I was on my assignment at 10:00 a.m. I was on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston.

I checked the Texas Depository Building around 11:00 a.m. and it was raining and all windows were closed. I talked to some people from the building who wanted to know what time the motorcade would come by. They stated that the building was full of people and they wanted to see the President and Mrs. Kennedy. I advised them to come out on the corner at 11:45 a.m. and at that time close to 100 people came out and lined the sidewalks. When the motorcade came through, I helped stop Elm Street and the Southbound traffic on Houston. I also stopped traffic on the small street which runs directly in front of the Depository Building which dead-ends into the railroad track from Elm and Houston.

When the shots were fired, I looked up and could not see anyone or anything extending out of the windows. I thought the shots were coming from top of the building.

Respectfully submitted,


W. E. Barnett
Patrolman, Traffic Division

WEB:rw

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358-Continued

July 16, 1964—

Mr. J. B. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Officer W. H. Denham -
Statement - November 22, 1963

Sirs:

I had a Grand Jury subpoena for 8:30 a.m. this date. On completion of the Grand Jury assignment I returned to the City Hall to the Traffic Office and received my assignment from an unknown sergeant who informed me that I was to work traffic at Main and Houston.

I arrived at Main and Houston about 9:45 a.m. Officer Allen was standing on the northwest corner on my arrival and I went over and spoke to him. We stood on the northwest corner looking at the buildings and at the crowd waiting the arrival of the President.

Officer W. K. King arrived later in the morning on a 3-wheel motorcycle and we asked him what the position was at that time. At approximately 12:15 a.m. an unknown witness hollered at us that a man was having an epileptic seizure. Allen and I rushed to the man's assistance and Officer King radioed for an ambulance. The man was approximately 100 to 150 feet north of Main Street on the west side of Houston on the grass. After the ambulance was loaded and gone, I went to the northeast corner of the intersection to help with crowd control and watch for any unusual incidents. The motorcade came west on Main Street, made a turn north into Houston. The motorcade was approximately halfway past my position when I heard the first shot. I did not know where it was coming from.

Respectfully submitted,

W H Denham
Officer W. H. Denham
Traffic Division

WHD:mr

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

July 16, 1964

Mr. J. B. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Statement of D. V. Harkness

Sirs:

On November 22, 1963, I was working 260 and was assigned to crowd control for the parade. I was assigned on the parade route from Main and Field to 11th and Houston. At approximately 12:19 p.m. an ambulance was dispatched to 100 N. Houston for an epileptic seizure victim who was on the west side of the 100 block north Houston. The ambulance departed from this location just a little before 12:25 p.m. To the best of my knowledge, the parade was in the downtown area at this time. The parade was crossing Lamar at Main at 12:26 p.m.

When the first shots were fired, I was with Officer W. K. King and we were walking with the crowd west on Main on the north side, just west of Houston Street. We heard 3 shots. We were unable at that time to determine where the shots originated from.

Our instructions regarding our assignments were for crowd control and keeping the way clear for the motorcade.

Respectfully submitted,

D V Harkness
D. V. Harkness
Sergeant of Police
Traffic Division

DVH:mr

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

July 16, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Statement of J. M. Smith

Sir:

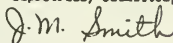
On the morning of November 22, 1963, instructions were to make detail at 8:45 a.m., which I did, and then I received my assignment to work traffic at Elm and Houston and also assist in the control of the crowd in that vicinity. I was to report to my assignment no later than 10:00 a.m.

My instructions were from Captain P. W. Lawrence to hold all the traffic up when the motorcade was approaching. I was to assist in handling of the crowd - more specifically to be on the lookout for anyone throwing things from the crowd.

At approximately 11:50 a.m. there was a white male who had an epileptic seizure on the esplanade which was between Elm and Main Street on Houston. I went from my assignment down to see if my assistance was needed. After the man was put into the ambulance and sent to the hospital, I reported back to my assignment.

I was standing in the middle of Elm Street from the southeast curb of Elm and Houston Streets at the time of the shooting. I heard the shots and thought they were coming from bushes of the overpass.

Respectfully submitted,



J. M. Smith
Traffic Division

JMS:mv

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

July 15, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

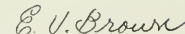
SUBJECT: Statement of Officer E. V. Brown

Sir:

On the morning of November 22, 1963, which was on Friday, I made 9:00 a.m. detail. My assignment was the railroad overpass over the Stemmons Expressway, and I got specific instructions from Sergeant Harkness to walk the south east walk on this overpass and not let anyone on the railroad right-of-way or overpass. I arrived at that assignment about 9:50 and where I remained during the shooting and after.

I heard the shots and they seemed like they were coming high from the direction of the Book Depository Building. There was a terrific echo.

Respectfully submitted,


 Officer E. V. Brown
Traffic Division

EVB:mv

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

July 16, 1964

Mr. J. B. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Officer W. K. King -
Statement

Sirs:

On November 22, 1963, I was working 289 patrolling Main Street from Houston to Field and was clearing all delivery trucks and passenger cars. I had assignment to cut all traffic off of Main Street, west of the Triple Underpass. This was later changed by Sergeant Harkness because his radio was out and I had Channel 2 on my motor. Officer R. M. Williams took my assignment on Main Street, west of the Triple Underpass and I worked intersection of Main and Houston.

At approximately 12:10 p.m. I called for an ambulance in the 100 block north of Houston for an epileptic seizure. The ambulance departed approximately 12:25 p.m.

When the first shots were fired, I was with Sergeant Harkness at the intersection of Main and Houston. We both ran into the park west of Houston between Elm and Main. At this point I do not know where Sergeant Harkness went. I went on over to Elm Street to try to control the crowd. About this time emergency units were running and I returned to the intersection of Main and Houston and was there approximately 2 hours before relieved and my instructions in detail were to clear Main Street of all parked vehicles and to work crowd control.

Respectfully submitted,


W. K. King
Traffic Division

WK:rw

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

July 17, 1964

Mr. J. B. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Statement of Officer J. B. Allen

Sirs:

On November 22, 1963, I made detail at 9:00 a.m. at the downtown Police Department where we received instructions from Captain Lawrence and I was assigned to the corner of Main and Houston and received instructions at that time to keep the traffic back, hold the crowd back, watch for anything unusual or suspicious in the crowd and the buildings in our area and to keep anybody from throwing at the cars.

I reported to my assignment a few minutes before 10:00 a.m. At that time I checked the crowd to see if anybody looked suspicious and looked over the buildings in the surrounding area and did not see anything that looked out of the ordinary.

At approximately 12:15 p.m. a white male had an epileptic seizure on the west side, in front of the esplanade of the 100 block of north Houston Street. I administered first aid and returned to my assignment at approximately 12:25 p.m.

At the time the President passed I was in the middle of Houston Street on the south side of Main holding back the crowd and I heard the shots. I did not know where they came from.

Respectfully submitted,


J. B. Allen
Patrolman
Patrol Division

JBA:rw

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Statement of Officer J. E. Murphy

Sir:

On the morning of November 22, 1963, I was assigned to the parade route of President Kennedy to assist him in the protection of the President and for crowd control. My assignment was for 10:00 a.m. on the Stemmons Overpass northbound at the Elm Street entrance and my assignment was to keep all persons from gathering on the bridge and to not allow any cars to stop as the motorcade came under the underpass.

The assignment was given to me by Captain P. W. Lawrence. Nothing did stop - no cars or persons were on the bridge until after the shooting had occurred, because traffic had backed up from below me where the motorcade came onto Stemmons.

I could see the President's motorcade from my position and heard the shots but did not see from where they came. There were two other officers on the overpass with me. I do not know who these officers were but think they were three-wheel motorcycle officers. They were assigned 100 feet to 150 feet south of my position to slow northbound traffic on Stemmons as the motorcade entered the freeway.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Murphy
Officer J. E. Murphy
Traffic Division

JEM:dw

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

July 10, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Statement of Carlos E. Lewis

Sir:

On the morning of November 22, 1963, I made detail at the Police Assembly Room and received an assignment to the intersection of Main and Houston for traffic and crowd control during the Presidential Parade. I arrived at the location of Main and Houston at approximately 10:45 a.m. and stood at the southeast corner on the sidewalk until approximately 11:30 a.m. at which time Sergeant D. V. Harkness instructed me to move to the intersection of Commerce and Houston to cut the northbound traffic. I went to this intersection and was there at the time the President was shot.

I was unable to see the motorcade at the time of the shooting; however, I heard the shots but could not tell where they were coming from. I remained at this location and worked traffic for the rest of the day.

Respectfully submitted,

Carlos E. Lewis
Carlos E. Lewis
Traffic Division

CEL:dw

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

Mr. J. L. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Presidential Motorcade Assignments -
November, 22, 1963

Sir:

Before the individual traffic assignments were given to each man on the morning of November 22, 1963, I personally talked to the men assembled in the Detail Room.

I told the officers the approximate time of the arrival of the President at Love Field, where he would arrive and the approximate number of vehicles in this motorcade. I also advised them that Chief Lumpkin would be in a white Ford with the Secret Service personnel, approximately eight or ten blocks ahead of the motorcade and that all officers on assignment should be alert for this vehicle and pull Chief Lumpkin's vehicle through any lights and block off all traffic for the approaching motorcade. I then stated that the motorcade would have an advance motorcycle escort; that the first one in the escort would be Chief Curry's vehicle, followed by the President's vehicle, and that motorcycle escorts would be just to the rear of the President's car on each side. I advised them that the last vehicle in this motorcade would be a white marked A.D. car; also, that all officers operating motor vehicles should remain on Channel 2 for radio communications.

I then went over the route of the motorcade from Love Field through the downtown area and stated that some of the officers would have assignments before and during the parade and some officers on assignments at the start, near Love Field, would then have assignments in the Trade Mart area; also that other assignments would be made after the President left the Trade Mart and that Lieutenant W. F. Southard would give each officer his individual assignment. I also advised these officers that supervisors would be available in their particular area for any problems that might arise.

I then told the officers that their primary duty was traffic and crowd control and that they should be alert for any persons who might attempt to throw anything and although it was not a

violation of the law to carry a placard, that they were not to tolerate any actions such as the Stevenson incident and arrest any person who might attempt to throw anything or try to get at the President and his party; paying particular attention to the crowd for any unusual activity. I stressed the fact that this was our President and he should be shown every respect due his position and that it was our duty to see that this was done.

At the time of these instructions Deputy Chief E. H. Lindsay was present in the Assembly Room. I then left the individual detail assignments to Lieutenant W. F. Southard and requested that all of the solo-motorcycle supervisors and solo-motorcycle officers meet with me outside the Assembly Room for special instructions on their position in the Presidential motorcade.

I then went outside the Assembly Room and reviewed with the solo supervisors and all of the solo officers their motorcade assignments with instructions that they were to keep the crowds back from the President's car and other vehicles in this motorcade; specifically instructing the officers on each side to the rear of the President's car to be alert for any unusual movements in the crowd so that they could move their motorcycle up into position alongside the President's vehicle if necessary for his safety. The solo supervisors were then handed copies of the assignments for their men.

Respectfully submitted,

P. W. Lawrence
P. W. Lawrence
Captain of Police
Traffic Division

PL:lmw

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

July 17, 1964

December 4, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: Officer R. L. Smith, Jr. -
Statement of

Sir:

I made detail in the basement of the City Hall at approximately 9:00 a.m., November 22, 1963. I was assigned traffic at the corner of Houston and Elm streets by Captain P. W. Lawrence. Captain Lawrence also gave instructions to keep the crowd back from the street so as to allow the motorcade to pass through. He also stated to keep an eye out for suspiciously acting people and to check the windows of the buildings for any suspicious activity. He told us that it was legal for citizens to carry placards but to be on the alert for anyone, should they attempt to throw them at the President.

I got to my traffic corner at approximately 10:00 a.m. and took a position at the east corner of Houston Street approximately thirty feet south of Elm. Between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. I remained at my corner checking the crowd and the windows of the Texas School Book Depository for any suspicious activity but did not see any.

Up to the time the President passed by at approximately 12:30 p.m., I had noticed nothing irregular. I heard the three shots but was unable to determine the location they came from.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. Smith, Jr.
R. L. Smith, Jr.
Traffic Division

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Assignment on Date of President
Kennedy's Assassination

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, I was assigned, along with another officer, to work the railroad tracks over the Triple Underpass. I was given this assignment by Lt. W. F. Southard. As I recall, he instructed me to keep all persons off the Overpass at this location during the parade. It was my understanding that I was to keep all unauthorized persons away from this location; however, I do not recall whether Lt. Southard used the word "Unauthorized." Sgt. D. V. Harkness told one of us to get on the East side of the overpass, and the other on the West side, and for us to keep all unauthorized persons off the overpass. I was on the West side of the overpass.

A Texas and Pacific freight train was traveling North on the railroad tracks between the parade and me. I did not hear the shots. I did not see any of the parade until some motorcycles and a couple of cars out of the parade went West from under the overpass. There was no one on the West side of the overpass watching the parade, but there were some railroad employees on the East side of the overpass watching the parade. As soon as the train cleared the tracks, to where I could expect to where the search was being made, I went to the location to help block off the building.

Respectfully,

J. C. White
J.C. White
Patrolman, #1305
Traffic Division

JCH/ch

ELS:rw

December 4, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Assignment on Date of President
Kennedy's Assassination

Sir:

On November 22, 1963, I was assigned to work the railroad tracks over the Triple Underpass. I was given this assignment by Lt. W. K. Southard. As I recall, he instructed me to keep all persons off the Overpass at this location during the parade. It was my understanding that I was to keep all unauthorized persons away from this location; however, I do not recall whether Lt. Southard used the word "unauthorized."

There were several railroad employees working on the railroad tracks at this location when I arrived on my assignment. Several of these employees came to the Overpass just prior to the parade's arrival, and were standing near me along the east side of the Overpass banister. I do not recall any specific instructions regarding railroad employees; however, I checked all of these persons to be sure they were working for the railroad yards. After I had checked with them, I assumed it to be permissible for them to stand at this location. I was standing in back of them so I could watch them.

Since the railroad employees were working in the vicinity and some of them were working directly on the Overpass, it did not occur to me that there would be anything wrong with my allowing them to go to the banister at the side of the tracks to watch the parade, because I knew that this was railroad property.

While I was on assignment at this location, some other persons, who were not railroad employees, attempted to come on this Overpass, but I would not allow them to do so.

After the motorcade turned from Houston Street to Elm Street, I was watching the railroad employees very closely so that I would be in a position to prevent any incident. When I heard the shots, I was standing directly in back of these railroad employees and I then moved to the railroad Overpass banister to see what was happening. I then saw the President slumping over in the car and other persons falling down on the grass in the vicinity of the President's car. The President's car and a couple of other cars left the scene immediately at a high rate of speed with a motorcycle escort. I then observed some officers running toward the building on the northeast corner of Elm and Houston. I immediately ran towards the same building and assisted in blocking off the building.

Respectfully,

J. W. Foster
J. W. Foster
Patrolman, #1194
Traffic Division

JWF/jh

1. W. H. Donham
2. J. B. Allen
3. C. E. Lewis
4. W. K. King
5. Sgt. D. V. Harkness
6. W. E. Barnes
7. J. A. Smith
8. E. L. Smith
9. Joe Murphy
10. J. C. White
11. J. W. Foster
12. Epileptic seizure
13. J. A. Lomax
14. E. V. Brown

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1358—Continued



will follow the mandate of the Supreme Court in those actions now pending and in the future conduct of such libel suits. It is hoped that the State Courts will not allow retaliation against the press in order to punish for views which are unpopular in any given locality, that they will not continue to use the power of the State to harass the press. And if the State Courts follow this policy of freedom of the press, no matter how unpopular the views expressed, and I have every hope that they will, then this decision will be of the utmost significance. The case of Sullivan vs. The New York Times holds great hope for freedom of the press and continued strength and vigor in the years ahead.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to appear here today and for the privilege of representing ASNE.

PRESIDENT BRUCKER: Thank you, Mr. Rogers for being with us and for what you said. It is good to have you aboard.

DALLAS REVISITED

A PANEL ON THE ROLE OF THE PRESS IN THE EVENTS OF NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AND THEREAFTER, MODERATED BY CREED C. BLACK, WILMINGTON NEWS-JOURNAL

MR. BLACK: As I said in the FoI report earlier this morning, looking at this whole field I think one of the great threats that we face today is in the growing clamor for restrictions of coverage of criminal proceedings in the courts, both before trial and during trial.

The threat so much as actual legal restrictions on the press itself, because there you run into the First Amendment. Rather, it is taking two or three other directions, which all of you I am sure are aware of.

One is, that we're being asked to join with the legal fraternity in adopting codes by which we would agree not to publish certain information, just agree voluntarily.

The second thing, of course, is the courts do have the contempt power, which is being used somewhat more widely, it seems to me.

The third thing, and the direction this whole trend is taking now, is in the passage, or the request for passage, of legislation which would put restrictions on our news sources. That is, these restrictions would deny police officials and public officials—anybody connected with the courts and even some of the lawyers—the right to give certain information to the press.

A good number of the complaints about the press were summed up very dramatically at Dallas. We all agree, I think, that there was some great newspaper work in the events at Dallas and afterwards. But, as you are aware, there also have been a number of very bitter complaints about the performance of the news media there.

We have assembled here today a group of people who can speak on the Dallas situation from firsthand knowledge and who speak as friends of the press. They are not perennial critics of the press. We have people who not only represent the press or who are very friendly and sympathetic towards the press, but who, at the same time, are concerned about what went on in Dallas.

I will introduce these speakers later and tell you a little bit about their background and their association with the press as we go on. But the main charges that grew out of this situation at Dallas, as far as the press was concerned, I think, can be summed up as three.

The first one was that there was just some bad reporting. We know that there was some good reporting, some great reporting, but there also have been some charges from within the press itself that there was just some sloppy, bad, inaccurate, sensational reporting.

The second charge was that the press itself, by its demands upon the police and by the way it came into Dallas with great mobs of people, actually contributed to the killing of Lee Oswald.

The third charge was that the press then also had made it impossible for Oswald, had he lived, to have received a fair trial.

As I say, these charges sum up some of the criticism that we hear in increasing frequency about the performance of the press. We think

PAGES 1 THROUGH 6 OF EDITED
TRANSCRIPT OF PART OF AMERICAN
SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS,
PRICE EVIDENCE THAT DALLAS
WITH DALLAS REVISITED.

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it would be very worthwhile to examine them in the context of this specific incident at Dallas and also to have them examined by people, who, as I say are friends of ours and not perennial critics.

We've asked Joseph Costa, a longtime friend of the American Society of Newspaper Editors to lead off the program.

Joe, who attends our conventions regularly, is chairman of the board of the National Press Photographers Association. We've asked him to gather some slides of the events at Dallas in order to give us a little bit of background, a little bit of the feeling of it.

So, Joe, will you please show us those slides now and make your comments. After that we will present our speakers. It is our plan to allow time for questions after the program is concluded.

(Mr. Costa showed 25 slides of various scenes in Dallas from the period shortly after President Kennedy's assassination until the conclusion of the Ruby trial.)

Mr. COSTA: If you think the pictures you have just seen reflect a pretty bad situation, bear in mind that you have been exposed to only part of the story.

When these pictures were viewed by the American public in their own living rooms, there were two more dimensions added, namely, motion and sound; motion, which undoubtedly heightened the feeling of confusion, and sound, which completed the job of creating the feeling of pandemonium.

These scenes are not new by any means. Nor do they reflect a condition that just happened overnight. Anyone whose vision was anything short of being totally blind has watched this condition building up for the past 20 years or more.

I had the honor of addressing an ASNE convention in this same hotel back in 1946. Those of you who may have heard me will remember that I pleaded that something be done to prevent the public image of news gatherers from deteriorating any further.

To date we have permitted a situation to develop that would confound the most learned scholars. While industry at large spends uncounted millions every year in public relations efforts aimed at improving the public image of industry generally, the world of communications does just the opposite. While it makes little or no constructive effort to bring home to the American people a deeper conviction that freedom of the press is something that belongs to all the people collectively and individually, television, by putting live cameras on the scene on those rare occasions of major news stories, makes it certain that the worst possible side of the communications industry is brought into the living room. Then by replaying the event, television makes it doubly certain that anyone who may have missed the scene on the first broadcast has any number of additional opportunities to view it.

Gentlemen, I regard this as one of the most serious and threatening problems journalism has had to face in many generations. The responsibility for some action that will correct this situation rests squarely on all of our collective shoulders.

I have been in the news-gathering profession for more than 40 years. As far back as I can remember people were badgered by reporters, hounded into a corner and plied with questions, some relevant and many inconsequential and downright foolish. However, there was no radio or live television in those days. There were only writers and photographers. As a result, by the time the story or the interview appeared in print, all of the irrelevant questions had been distilled from the story. The public never knew the badgering circumstances under which the answers to the questions had been obtained.

Today's saturation coverage of major news events, coupled with the addition of radio and television, has proliferated the number of news-gathering personnel on any major news story, while the equipment used by the new media adds greatly to the clutter and the confusion thus created.

Naturally at such an event of staggering moment all order tends to break down. Nevertheless, responsible forces within the profession must

~~bring about a change in its own reporters and cameramen. These journalistic practices is entirely~~

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1359-Continued

police and discipline the actions of its own reporters and cameramen. Otherwise, public criticism of modern journalistic practices is entirely justified and doubtless will result in restrictions on all news media, not only on the gathering of news but also on the publishing and televising of news.

Our editors have asked me, "Don't we keep you in line?" Well, today it isn't only photographers, as you all know. Besides, a voluntary professional society such as the National Press Photographers Association can only recommend guidelines for the public conduct of news gatherers. We cannot force anyone to obey them. It is up to the editors and publishers and the corresponding executives in all the other media to lay down some rules of conduct and insist that all its employees follow them to the letter.

It is time for the news profession itself to suggest how it can continue to inform the public without incurring public resentment. If we, in the public arena of news gathering do not come up with some tenable procedure for professional self-discipline, we may well go down in history as the lost generation. That is, the generation which lost the hallowed privilege of press freedom to arbitrary and fettering controls. We will have failed all of our forebears and the very people we profess to serve. Indeed, we will have failed democracy itself.

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The Editor's View*

For my part I congratulate ASNE for scheduling this discussion at this convention. However, you cannot, you must not stop here. Discussion must go forward in league with all the other media until a workable plan of action evolves. I can pledge you the complete cooperation as always of the NPPA.

MR. BLACK: We all know, of course, what a big story the Kennedy assassination was in our own shops. We can only imagine what it was in Dallas itself.

2 Felix McKnight, the editor of the Times Herald, certainly needs no introduction to this group, because he is, as all of you know, one of our past presidents. I'm sure you know too, somewhat, of Felix's feeling of some of the performance of the press, because of his article in the Bulletin earlier this year. We have asked Felix to lead off this discussion this morning.

MR. FELIX R. MCKNIGHT, Dallas Times Herald: On November 22, 1963, the President of the United States was assassinated in my city of Dallas. The violent, senseless end of John Fitzgerald Kennedy brought this generation's most sensitive moment.

Dallas became the reluctant capital of sorrow. It became a symbol of evil because a man committed, in derangement, an act of total horror. And it became, merely by the click of a reporter's typewriter key, or a spoken word of a broadcaster, a "city of hatred."

tr Now, in the first aftermath, it is a city of "pride and prejudice."

Today, some five months later, I assure you that Dallas gropes along with the rest of the world for some answers. But I think this morning, we should confine ourselves most urgently to the thought that the people want answers to the questions concerning the communications field.

As an American newspaperman, I stand in the midst of partial disillusionment, seeking not answers, but reaffirmation of an old principle—that reporters are observers, not participants.

Just for a few moments, go back with me about 63 years, and I will attempt to start making my point. Not even the wire strand of crystal radio was known on September 6, 1901, the day when a President of the United States had last fallen before assassin's bullets. On that day, as you know, at the Pan American exposition in Buffalo, William McKinley was shot down at a reception.

The beep of a Morse telegrapher's key gradually edged word of the McKinley assassination around the world. There was no instantaneous chain communication. If you were not the employee of a newspaper somewhere, you did not have access to the information rattling off an empty tobacco can near the telegrapher's ear. You did not know that on the morrow, with the first publication in a newspaper, the world would restlessly shift a new look at old problems. In the endless interim of hours, editors and printers laboriously created their single edition of the day.

newsmen from over the country, calling long-distance from every available station on our newsroom floor. Frustrating, yes, to have some of your clips, photos, and reference files scattered and lost. But not all,

~~not lost—~~
of these men were thoughtless. It was just a bit disillusioning to think that any of them from any office in the country could be rather crudely indifferent.

Gentlemen, I know of no other way of putting it, just bad manners.

The Dallas newspapers have had to start over with new reference files on such persons in our community as the district attorney. Other personalities involved in the story need new reference files. Our cards were disarranged, to say the least. But oddly enough, we didn't get mad. We just don't quite understand some of the bad manners that seem to have come into reporting these days.

Now, I mention this only as a part of the total problem of this new mass saturation coverage problem we face when we lump hundreds of men, microphones and cameras on the stories of today.

I need not remind you of some of the slides you have just witnessed.

Lee I think this problem reached the point of the unsolvable dilemma upon the arrest of Dr. Oswald. Television cameras, cables, microphones, newsreel cameras, still cameras, reporters, technicians, and even Jack Ruby, clogged the corridors of the Dallas City Hall. Identification badges, most of them issued for the Presidential visit prior to the assassination, were partially augmented after the assassination through a system that I think needs some explaining to you.

2 You have seen in Mr. Costa's slides, some of the confusion encountered—not by the hour, but by the moment, for four days and nights. Much has been said and written about the use of a public relations firm in Dallas, both on the arrangements for the Presidential visit and for the Ruby trial.

Now to clarify, and to add possible pointers to the future, I think it's function should be explained.

First of all, it was not a fee job. It was a gratis performance. This agency, which was filled with former newspapermen, volunteered to assist in the handling of the visiting press. It met with the editors of both Dallas newspapers, the bureau chiefs of the wire services, representatives of television and radio and with the representatives of the Secret Service, who came to Dallas some ten days prior to the President's arrival.

We sat with these people, and it became obvious immediately that neither newspaper had the facilities to handle such a crowd. As I say, the agency volunteered and helped, in setting up physical arrangements, accreditations and so forth.

The active newspapermen of both Dallas newspapers and the wire services were always consulted before any moves were made, working in coordination with the Secret Service. It was a very large undertaking. I know. And it was rather demanding of the editors who had their own coverage of the Presidential visit to plan.

It now seems, as we look back on a very bad dream, that there was no way to win. If we had not provided adequate facilities, we would have been criticized. We used professional former newsmen to make the arrangements, because the local newspapers had their own problems, and some of the hatchet writers called us exhibitionists for employing public relations persons.

11 Gentlemen, I ask you in all honesty—is there a single person in this room, who would assume the responsibility for setting up press rooms, wires, straight telephone lines and other facilities for more than 370 individuals who sought to cover the Ruby trial?

I think not. The public relations firm was not serving as a publicist for the judge. It was, I assure you, only trying to handle a very difficult arrangement. There were 111 news gathering organizations and 24 television, radio and newsreel agencies, with 371 accredited individuals on hand.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1359—Continued

In the fairest manner possible, the 144 courtroom seats were distributed to organizations actually involved in the coverage of court proceedings. As most of you recall, it was originally planned to hold the Ruby trial in a smaller courtroom, making possible the seating of only 48 accredited members of the press. We were able to switch courtrooms. As most of you also realize, courtrooms are not built for use by the news media, only for the systems of justice. We were able to get just a little larger courtroom and 144 seats available.

Each person had a badge, listing the name of the organization only, permitting flexibility in rotating work assignments for members of their own staffs. The badges were transferrable and used by each organization as it saw fit.

One very special concern was that of the foreign press. At various times, during the course of the Ruby trial, 51 foreign news organizations were represented by 68 individuals from 14 foreign countries—England, Canada, Australia, France, Italy, West Germany, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Israel and the Netherlands. Nine British newspapers were accredited, as well as seven foreign television film and broadcasting agencies.

Domestically, we had 308 newsmen, and 18 television and radio outlets were represented. We set up a temporary pressroom in probate court on the same floor, with all the equipment for handling the news story—straight-line phones, printers, television and radio outlets, added power for TV cables, etc.—arranged by the public relations firm.

Outside all of these facts, I remind you again that mass coverage or so-called saturation coverage, believe me, carries many, many problems with it.

To return to my original remark, and we can get into it later with questions if you care to, I only pose this problem. I'm sorry I didn't come with some answers—and we have diligently sought them in Dallas. I do not know the answers. It is the right, certainly, of every newspaper, television and radio outlet to cover any news story, but I think it also becomes the concern of the media to assure responsible conduct and editorial integrity.

There were more embarrassing scenes that the American public witnessed after the verdict in the Ruby trial—the shouting, the fighting for microphone positions, the clambering over courtroom furniture, the inane questions and conduct generally unbecoming professionals. Like Mr. Costa, I think we have some answers to give.

Quite naively the judge of the court agreed, after a conference with the networks, to permit the televising of the verdict only. He said later he had their promise that immediately after the verdict was announced, they would go off the air. He adjourned the court, dismissed the jury, left the courtroom. If you were a privileged American television viewer that day, you then saw the pandemonium.

Mr. Belli made a speech, to put it mildly, and there was general confusion and certainly nothing for us to be proud of. Everybody was in the act.

Again, I can only give you this incident, the incredible happenings of the Pope's journey to the Holy Land, which we saw on television, the Garst farm fiasco and other failures to ponder. I suggest that we as a group come forth with an answer, and very soon.

MR. BLACK: Nobody fought the presence of this mass of newsmen in Dallas more than the Dallas Police Department. I told the people who have agreed to be on this program, that our purpose here is not to continue to criticize Dallas, but to try to examine some problems that the press is interested in. Of course, it is no secret that the Dallas Police Department has come into its share of criticism.

At the same time, it has been charged by a number of people that the pressure put on the police department, which was certainly not accustomed to having as many out-of-town newspapermen in its midst

as it found at that time, was a direct contributing factor to the death of Lee Oswald. We have with us this morning somebody, I think, who

*The Police
Captain's
View
(See page,
flink left)*

6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy

FROM : James J. Rowley
Chief, U. S. Secret Service

SUBJECT: Trade Mart Decision

U. S. SECRET SERVICE
File No. CO-2-34,030
DATE: July 10, 1964

Please be advised that the decision to use the Trade Mart in preference to the Women's Building at the Fair Grounds for the luncheon on November 22, 1963, was made known to SAIC Behn of the White House Detail of the United States Secret Service by Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell, Special Assistant to the President.

SAIC Behn in turn notified SA Lawson in Dallas of the decision on November 14, 1963.

Increased Seating Readied For Kennedy Luncheon

Balconies at the Dallas Trade Mart will be used increasing the seating capacity at the luncheon for President Kennedy next Friday to 2,500.

White House officials gave final approval to the Trade Mart arrangement after Secret Service agents submitted reports on both the Trade Mart and the Women's Building at Fair Park from a security standpoint.

The increase in capacity will not mean any noticeable increase in the number of tickets available, since planners of the luncheon say all the tickets have now gone out.

The floor of the vast Trade Mart will seat 1,400 for lunch after space is allocated to television equipment. The three tiers of balconies which surround three sides of the

Trade Mart's grand courtyard will accommodate another 1,100.

The White House also approved plans for a motorcade through downtown Dallas during the noon hour, but the route the President will travel has not been determined.

The Trade Mart is on Stemmons Freeway and the presidential party, apparently will loop through the downtown area, probably on Main Street, en route from Dallas Love Field.

Easton Bryant, who Friday complained about the lack of tickets for loyal Democrats who have worked hard in the past for President Kennedy, Saturday objected to tentative head table seating plans that omitted Sen. Ralph Yarborough.

A spokesman for the three groups sponsoring the affair, the Dallas Citizens Council, the Dallas Assembly and the Science Research Center, said the head table has not been finally worked out.

Mr. Bryant also pointed to reports indicating the senator would not be invited to a reception for the President at the governor's mansion in Austin Friday.

He called the treatment of Sen. Bryant "an insult to the office."

"If they want to start the fight now, it's as good a time as any to do it," he said.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1361



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1360

Yarborough Gets JFK Table Spot

By JIM LEBEE
Staff Writer

The controversy over an alleged "snub" of Sen. Ralph Yarborough was settled Tuesday with the official announcement that he has been invited to sit at the head table at the Friday luncheon in Dallas for President Kennedy.

Spokesmen for the three sponsoring organizations said that both Dallas Mayor Earl Warren and the White House have agreed to place Yarborough at the head table with the Kennedys.

Sen. Yarborough, a Democrat, was scheduled to be present at the Trade Mart for the non-partisan, invitation-only affair. Republican Tower has said he has no plans to attend.

SECURITY PLANS

Details of security arrangements became firm Tuesday also as the official motorcade route from Love Field to the Trade Mart was announced.

Further, Police Chief Jesse Curry said that between 15 and 200 additional law enforcement officers will join Secret Service agents in assuring the President's security

during his three-hour visit to Dallas.

He said Dallas County sheriff's deputies and officers of the Department of Public Safety will help with traffic control and security at Love Field, along the motorcade route and at the Trade Mart.

Sheriff Bill Decker and DPS Major Guy Smith have been in training, he said.

ROUTE REVEALED

While the formal announcement of the details of the President's Texas and Dallas trip was to be made in Washington at 4 p.m., a White House representative in

See TABLE on Page 13

DALLAS TIMES HERALD—Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1963

***A-13

★ TABLE

Continued From Page 1

Dallas released the motorcade route.

From the airport, the President's party will proceed to Mockingbird Lane to Lemmon and then to Turtle Creek, turning south to Cedar Springs.

The motorcade will then pass through downtown on Harwood and then west on Main, turning back to Elm at Houston and then onto Stemmons Freeway to the Trade Mart.

The return trip will be much shorter, going directly from the luncheon site to Harry Hines to Mockingbird and then to Love Field.

PUBLIC TO BE KEPT OUT

Authorities said that all but the main entrance of the Trade Mart will be sealed off to luncheon goers. The many exhibit room passageways that lead into the main courtyard where the luncheon is being held will be roped off and manned by guards.

People—with tickets—will be allowed to sit in the three high balconies overlooking the courtyard area, but guards will be on hand there also, to insure that only those with tickets are admitted.

The spokesman said it looked "unlikely" at this point that a platform and a public address system would be set up at Love Field so the President could say a few words to his greeters at plane-side.

The head table seating announcement closed argument that had been ranging over complaints about Sen. Yarborough, who is up

for re-election in 1964, had been deliberately omitted.

Others sitting at the head table will be President and Mrs. Kennedy, Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Erik Jonsson, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Sterling, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Berkner, Mayor and Mrs. Earle Cabell and Gov. and Mrs. John Connally.

The luncheon is being jointly sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council, the Dallas Assembly and the Science Research Center.

ALGER NOT COMING

In Washington, Dallas Congressman Bruce Alger, a Republican, announced that he would be unable to attend the luncheon because of a conflicting House committee hearing.

"I am confident the President Kennedy will be accorded a welcome in the best tradition of Big D hospitality," said Rep. Alger, who, along with all congressmen in the Dallas area, was invited by the sponsoring organizations.

Local law enforcement officers on the President's security detail will have a new crowd control city ordinance to enforce — if it becomes necessary.

City Manager Elgin Crull said Tuesday that the new ordinance, passed in record time Monday by the City Council, will be in full effect Friday.

Work on the new ordinance began shortly after the reception given to U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson during a visit here recently.

The ordinance gives police more power to arrest persons who picket in an unruly fashion or who interfere in the conduct of both private and public meetings.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1362

KENNEDY LUNCHEON

Yarborough Seating Pondered

By CARL FREUND

Sponsors of the Dallas luncheon for President Kennedy pondered Monday what they should do with U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough.

Leaders of groups sponsoring the Friday luncheon conferred in an attempt to decide whether to invite the senator to sit at the head table.

The tentative seating arrangement for the head table did not list Yarborough. Presumably, if the senator attended the non-partisan luncheon in the Trade Mart, he would sit with congressmen at the No. 2 table.

This brought protests from Yarborough supporters. They argued that, as a senator, he rated a seat at the head table. And they charged that sponsors of the luncheon were "snub-

bing" Yarborough because of his political views.

ASKED IF Yarborough had been deliberately relegated to a lesser table, a spokesman for the sponsoring groups told The Dallas News Friday, "We have not been informed officially that he will be here."

There was speculation in political circles Monday that Yarborough would protest privately to President Kennedy if not invited to sit at the head table here or to attend an Austin reception.

(There is no problem involving Sen. John Tower, a Republican. He has stated he does not plan to attend the luncheon.)

President Raymond Buck of

the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, which is sponsoring a Friday breakfast for President Kennedy, said Sen. Yarborough has been invited to sit at its head table.

MEANWHILE, Police Chief Cato Hightower of Fort Worth announced the route the President's motorcade will follow from the breakfast at Hotel Texas to Carswell Air Force Base on the city's west edge.

Hightower said the motorcade would move north on Main, swing around the Tarrant County Courthouse, and then go west on Belknap. It will proceed over Jacksboro Highway and River Oaks Boulevard to the Carswell south gate, the chief said.

The route will take the President through areas with a heavy Democratic vote.

President and Mrs. Kennedy will board a jet airliner at Carswell for a short flight to Dallas Love Field. It will arrive here about 11:30 a.m.

DEMOCRATIC leaders say they are hopeful the President will "make a few impromptu remarks" outside the Fort Worth hotel after the breakfast there and at Love Field upon arriving here.

Hightower said he anticipates "there may be some pickets" in Fort Worth during the President's visit. The chief said state laws give citizens the right to picket peacefully and officers will not interfere as long as they do so.

Hightower joined Dallas offi-

cers in expressing hopes they can avoid "incidents" during the Kennedy visit.

THE NEWS LEARNED Monday evening that the presidential motorcade will travel 10 miles to the Trade Mart using this route:

From Love Field to Mockingbird Lane, along Mockingbird Lane to Lemmon, then Lemmon to Turtle Creek, Turtle Creek to Cedar Springs, Cedar Springs to Harwood, Harwood to Main, Main to Houston, Houston to Elm, Elm under the Triple Underpass to Stemmons Expressway and on to the Trade Mart.

The return trip will be more direct: Stemmons to Harry Hines, Harry Hines to Mockingbird and on to Love Field—a distance of 4.3 miles.

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1-1

Yarborough Invited To Travel With JFK

By CARL FREUND

President Kennedy has invited Sen. Ralph Yarborough to fly into Dallas aboard the presidential jet airliner Friday, The Dallas News learned Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the three groups sponsoring the nonpartisan luncheon for the President announced they have invited Yarborough to sit at the head table.

The developments came after Yarborough's supporters charged that Gov. John Connally and conservative leaders were trying to force the liberal senator to "take

Related articles on Kennedy visit, Pages 4, 5 and 6.

a back seat" during Kennedy visit to Texas.

An informed source said tentative plans call for 13 Democratic congressmen to fly into Dallas Love Field with President Kennedy and Vice-President Johnson.

They will arrive at 11:30 a.m. and travel in a motorcade through Downtown Dallas, arriving at the Trade Mart on Stemmons Freeway at 12:30 p.m.

Plans call for Reps. Ray Roberts, Olin Teague and Lindley Beckworth to ride in the jet with President and Mrs. Kennedy and Sen. Yarborough.

Reps. Jack Brooks, Albert Thomas, Homer Thornberry, Jim Wright, Graham Purcell, John Young, George Mahon, Walter Rogers, Henry Gonzalez and Wright Patman were assigned to Vice-President Johnson's plane.

In other developments:

—Weather Bureau workers, who will issue a forecast Tuesday, kept a close watch on fronts which could produce rain here Friday.

—Planners of the luncheon agreed tentatively that President Kennedy would make the only speech. Their plans call for Enk Jonsson, board chairman of Texas Instruments, to introduce the President and other guests.

A security car will lead the motorcade which will travel on Mockingbird Lane, Lemmon Avenue, Turtle Creek Boulevard, Cedar Springs, Harwood, Main and Stemmons Freeway.

President and Mrs. Kennedy and Gov. Connally will ride in the second car.

Secret Service agents will ride in the next car and the fourth will carry Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Connally.

Guests at the "invitation only" luncheon will dine on steak. A dispensation has been granted President Kennedy and other Catholics to allow them to eat meat.

The head table will include President Kennedy, Vice-President Johnson, Gov. Connally, Yarborough, Mayor Earle Cabell, Dawson Sterling and Dr. Lloyd Berkner and the Dallas Citizens Council, Dallas Assembly and Science Research Center are sponsoring the luncheon.

DALLAS SPEECH

U.S. Stronger, Wealthier Than Ever, Says Johnson

By LEWIS HARRIS

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, in a hurried prelude to the presidential visit this week, hustled through Dallas Tuesday with a glowing tribute to President Kennedy's administration.

Despite would-be detractors — "people who bell-ache about everything America does" — the nation is "stronger and wealthier than ever before," Johnson declared.

He was addressing the convention of American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages at Market Hall.

Johnson candidly told his audience "that I am here to give you a report from the horse's mouth" on the three years under President Kennedy.

Then, noting that "I would like to feel I have had some responsibility here," Johnson ticked off these points:

—There have been "far-reaching gains in defense forces," with more realized from each dollar spent. This includes a 45 per cent

Johnson chats with Sanders, Sec. 4, Page 1.

increase in combat-ready divisions, doubled nuclear capability and a 600 per cent jump in counter-insurgent strength.

—The economy "is sound." Personal income is up 10 per cent, compared to only a 7 per cent increase in living costs; factory workers are averaging a 40-hour-plus week, highest of any peacetime economy; 70,000,000 people are working, 2,500,000 more than three years ago.

—Businessmen "have not been hurt" in the process. Corporation profits are up 30 per cent, the national gross product up 20 per cent.

Johnson told the story of the hillbilly who said about the holes in his roof, "when the sun shines, they don't leak; when it rains, I can't get on the roof to fix them."

There are "some holes" in the picture of prosperity, vice-president said. Foremost is the 4,000,000 unemployed.

Here he beat the drums for the administration's proposed tax cut. He asserted that the \$11,000,000,000 cut would produce "a return of \$30,000,000,000" in the economy, increasing production and jobs.

President Kennedy decided to operate, and will continue to operate, from "a position of strength" in his dealings with Russia, Johnson emphasized.

"If the Soviet Union wants our cooperation, she can earn it. If she wants our hostility, she can provoke it."

The proof that this approach is working, he added, "can be found in the fact that the Russians tucked their tails between their legs, gathered up their missiles and went home from Cuba."

Communism has not crossed any of the lines drawn against it since the Kennedy administration took over, Johnson asserted.

And he rapped again those "prophets of gloom and doom," and those who "would have you think we have nothing but the 'ugly American' image abroad."

Johnson said he had visited 40 countries as vice-president, "and I have never shaken an unfriendly hand. We are the most beloved nation in all the world."

The vice-president told the bottlers that as businessmen, Democrat or Republican, you "should participate in your government. You are Americans first. Vote your convictions."

Johnson, who will be with President Kennedy on his Dallas visit, flew in from Austin at 10:39 a.m. and departed at 12:30 p.m.

DAN 11-20-63 1-1

Storm of Political Controversy Swirls Around Kennedy on Visit

Love Field Braces for Thousands

By CARL FRIEDMAN

Dallas police said Thursday night they anticipate that "thousands" of well-wishers will jam Love Field to greet President Kennedy when his jet arrives there Friday morning.

Police Capt. Chen King said officers anticipate parking lots at the airport will be filled long before the scheduled arrival of the President at 11:55 a.m.

Capt. King said police will divert additional cars into an auxiliary lot which motorists may reach by turning right off Cedar Springs Road after passing the Ramada Inn.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Weather Bureau forecast cloudy skies and occasional showers.

A motorcade will carry President Kennedy, Vice President Lyndon Johnson, Sen. Ralph Yarborough, Gov. John Connally and most Texas executives from the airport through Hughes and downtown Dallas to the Trade Mart on Stemmons Freeway.

Ed Reynolds, manager of the Dallas Retail Merchants Association, urged owners and managers of Main Street buildings to fly the U.S. flag. The association also arranged for overhead decorations.

Former Vice President Hubert H. Nixon, who ran against President Kennedy in 1960, and party manager Dallas Mayor Tom Leavelle said President and Mrs. Kennedy will receive a "warm and courteous reception."

Nixon, who was in Dallas for a meeting of a book club, said he and his wife would "show their own cause and their own opponents."

One anti-Kennedy poster featured leaflets which urged the President to be stand on integration. The leaflets also criticized U.S. foreign policy.

U.S. Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark said he was investigating to determine whether the leaflets violated federal laws. Police Chief Jesse Curry said anyone found scattering leaflets would face prosecution for violating "loitering" ordinances.

Most downtown firms will give employees time off to see the motorcade.

President Kennedy will ride in a blue convertible. If rain is falling, a pleriguan outside will protect him.

The specially built car was flown here for use in the motorcade.

Police said the motorcade will move slowly so that crowds can get a "good view" of President Kennedy and his wife.

Democratic leaders said they were still hoping President Kennedy will make an impromptu speech when he leaves his plane at gate 11 on the east concourse of Love Field. This is the area where Mexicana Airlines flights frequently land and unload.

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87th Year—No. 221

3 Pages

DALLAS, TEXAS, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1963

President To Visit Dallas, 3 Other Texas Cities Soon

Political Motive Hinted

By BOB TOLLINGSWORTH
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy is planning to test Texas' political waters with a whirlwind tour of the state that would include a Dallas appearance, The Times Herald learned Friday.

Still in the talking stage, the presidential trip would be a one-day affair with a breakfast speech in Dallas, a luncheon in Fort Worth, an afternoon coffee in San Antonio and a dinner in Houston. On a visit to Dallas last April 23, Vice President Lyndon Johnson told The Times Herald he hoped the President would make such a visit to Texas. The Times Herald exclusively reported the proposed itinerary of the trip at that time.

The trip would serve the dual purpose of raising funds for the Democratic party—such appearance would be a \$25-a-plate affair—and testing political sentiment in advance of the 1964 election.

NO DATE SET

No date has been set, although a suggestion has been made to Texas Democratic leaders that it be scheduled within the next month.

A trip to Texas, one of the hottest states in electoral vote strength, would be another in a growing series of visits being set up in doubtful states.

The planned trip would be the first since national polls began to show a waning of Kennedy's strength, primarily because of the civil rights crisis, and the emergence of Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater as the leading GOP contender for 1964.

President Kennedy will launch a five-day tour into the heart of Goldwater country later this month and Thursday announced a one-day foray into Arkansas for Oct. 2.

NARROW MARGINS

Significantly, all the trips — while billed as "nonpolitical" — are being made into states where there was only a thin margin between victory and defeat in 1960.

As President, Kennedy has made four trips to Texas. One was a hurried, two-hour trip to Dallas to visit the dying Sam Rayburn at Baylor Hospital. Others were to Bonham for the Rayburn funeral, to Houston in the

See VISIT on Page 15

★ VISIT

Continued From Page 1

fall of 1962 and to El Paso last June.

Texas is the virtual birthplace of the Draft Goldwater movement that has mushroomed into a national business and skyrocketed the senator to the top of the Republican heap. Dallas' Peter O'Donnell, state GOP chairman, is national chairman of the Goldwater forces.

In 1960, Kennedy eked out a narrow victory in Texas that was attributed largely to the heroic efforts of Vice President Lyndon Johnson. The Kennedy-Johnson ticket won with 50.5 per cent of the vote, chalking up a slim 46,233-vote plurality out of 2,311,670 votes cast.

Since then, the obvious growth of Republican strength, the civil rights crisis, the stalemate with Cuba and criticism of the administration's economic policies have combined to keep Texas and its 25 electoral votes in the "doubtful" category.

Democratic leaders feel the 1964 outcome in Texas will be highly important if traditional Southern support vanishes in the wake of the civil rights dispute.

SOME OPPOSITION

Reports here, however, indicate that some Texas leaders facing re-election next year are less than enthusiastic about a presidential visit, fearful that it could damage individual areas within the state.

But confronted with recurring reports that his popularity is declining and that he may be in trouble, the President is going all out to see for himself and to shore up his supporters.

A trip beginning Sept. 25 will take Kennedy to Minnesota, Wisconsin, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada and California after a brief stop in Pennsylvania.

SENATE RACES

All the states were marginal in 1960 with Kennedy winning only three, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Nevada. Most have senators loyal to Kennedy facing re-election next year.

The President's trip into Arkansas will take him into another marginal state, which he won in 1960 with only 50.2 per cent of

Kennedy's Texas Visit Confirmed

Staff Special

JACKSON HOLE, Wyo.—White House sources have confirmed that President Kennedy will visit Texas this fall, as reported exclusively in The Times Herald Sept. 13.

White House sources told The Times Herald Thursday that as of now, the schedule calls for the President to be in Texas Nov. 21 and 22. Likely cities on the itinerary are Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and San Antonio.

Only new development in the plans for the visit was the setting of tentative dates.

(On Sept. 13 The Times Herald, in a front page headline story from Bob Hollingsworth, its Washington correspondent, announced the Kennedy trip to Texas and the tentative itinerary. The other Dal-

las paper reported next day, Sept. 14, that it was unable to confirm the presidential visit. It now has confirmed The Times Herald story 13 days later in an "exclusive" dispatch.)

White House sources indicated the door was left open for revision of the schedule to include other cities. Details are expected to be worked out when Gov. John Connally sees the President on a forthcoming visit to Washington.

Contrary to the current presidential tour, the Texas trip in November will be admittedly political. Kennedy carried Texas only by 46,000 votes out of nearly 2.3 million in 1960 and the Republican party is planning a grand assault on Democrats in office in Texas next year.

Kennedy would like to help the entire ticket, including Sen. Ralph Yarborough, who is up for re-election and is sure to have a Republican opponent next fall.

Sorry, He's Traveling!

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A small plumbing truck, its driver screaming "I want to see the President, the Communists are taking over in North Carolina," crashed through iron gates to the White House today. The President was touring in the West today.

Driven by a man identified as Doyle Allen Hicks, 38, of Waynesville, N.C., the truck finally was brought to a stop almost at the north portico of the executive mansion by a White House guard.

Hicks, who was unarmed, was taken into custody by Secret Service agents and later carried to the D.C. General Hospital for observation.

9-26 1A DTH

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1367

1963

Kennedy to Visit Texas Nov. 21-22

By ROBERT E. BASKIN

News Staff Writer

JACKSON HOLE, Wyo.—White House sources told The Dallas News exclusively Wednesday night that President Kennedy will visit Texas Nov. 21 and 22.

The visit will embrace major cities of the state, including Dallas.

Kennedy is currently on a tour of the Midwest and West.

The White House sources said the Texas trip would be political, although they did not reveal the particular political mission.

The final White House decision to make the trip to Texas came late Tuesday night, these sources said.

Although specific details have not been worked out, it was considered likely that the President will visit Dallas, Houston, San Antonio and Fort Worth.

There has been speculation for some time that the President was contemplating a visit to Texas, but the final decision has just been reached, The News learned. It has been known that numerous

Texas Democratic leaders have urged Kennedy to come to the state to repair what they regard as a deteriorating party situation.

The presidential decision may have been prompted by what he has seen on his current tour: a strong trend toward conservatism and Republicanism in the Western states. He is believed to feel that he must cope with this situation in preparation for the 1964 campaign.

Earlier Wednesday at Billings, Mont., Kennedy recaptured his old campaign oratory in his best-received appearance in two days of intensive, "nonpolitical" campaigning across the country.

In a straight-forward, rather far-reaching address to some 15,000 persons, Kennedy gave a resounding vote of confidence to Montana's veteran Mike Mansfield, Senate Democratic leader, and won cheers when he explained why he sought the nuclear test ban pact.

And he was obviously in high spirits as a result of the House's approval of the tax cut bill, news of which reached him just before he began his talk.

For the first time since he left Washington, he was applauded in the course of a speech. The subjects that won him applause, however, had nothing to do with conservation—the announced reason for his 11-state tour. Foreign affairs got him his best hand.

Kennedy said Mansfield, up for re-election in 1964, was responsible for ratification of the test ban treaty Tuesday. He added that Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., had been helpful.

He recalled his confrontations with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1961 and 1962 and how war has been avoided. "What we hope to do," the President said, "is to lessen the chance of a military collision between these two great powers which together have the power to kill 300 million people in a day. That is why I support the test ban treaty."

From Billings the President flew on to Jackson Hole for an overnight stop.

Earlier in the day at Cheyenne, Wyo., Kennedy claimed that his New Frontier administration "has been able to make a start . . . at getting our country moving again."

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD

4-C***** DALLAS, TEXAS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1963

Editorials

Mr. President

WE THINK the people of Dallas, no matter how they feel about the man wearing the title, will be glad to receive the President of the United States as a guest when he comes.

In the first place, it may do both Mr. Kennedy and Dallas good to see each other face-to-face again. Dallas, some may not remember, turned out enthusiastically for Candidate Kennedy, so there is no built-in animosity as such.

However, Mr. Kennedy has let some people represent him who have irked Dallas somewhat. Coming down here himself may polish some of the tarnish off that side of the "image."

Dallas didn't vote for Mr. Kennedy in 1960, may not endorse him in '64. But he owes it to himself and one of the nation's largest cities to take a personal look-see from time to time.

And we owe it to the President of the United States to act like the congenial hosts we traditionally are regardless who holds the office.



'I agree, these tours of ours should be non-politi . .

By Bob Taylor, Times Herald Staff Cartoonist

DALLAS VISIT

Kennedy Should Be Ready
For Questions, Alger Says

By ROBERT E. BASKIN

Washington Bureau of The News
WASHINGTON—Rep. Bruce Alger said Wednesday that President Kennedy should be prepared to answer questions about Dallas' long-stalled federal center, the movement of the Veterans Administration offices and other local matters when he visits Dallas in mid-November.

At the same time Congressman-at-large Joe Pool of Dallas expressed the hope that Kennedy will not face any demonstration such as that encountered by Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson at the Adolphus Hotel during the 1960 campaign.

ALGER SAID the President so far has failed to answer questions he has posed to him in a letter about Dallas relations with the federal government.

"We would welcome him if he's prepared to answer questions, and get away from pious platitudes," the Dallas Republican said. "He owes us that courtesy."

Alger said that the President's visit will make it necessary for him to delay a luncheon he had scheduled for Nov. 22 for his annual report on his congressional activities. He said he probably will hold the luncheon the first week in December instead.

"It won't hurt a great deal, however," Alger said, "since Congress will still be in session."

ALGER declared it would be appropriate for the President to hold a press conference in Dallas so that questions could be submitted to him in public. (The President has not made it a practice to hold such conferences on other trips).

Pool said, in a statement, that he hoped Texas would give the President a good welcome.

"I have not been invited to be with the President when he visits Texas," Pool said. "I do not know whether I will be or not."

"While I disagree with the Kennedy administration on much legislation, I feel that he is President of the United States and believe that the people of Texas will extend to him a courteous reception . . .

"I AM SURE that he will not have any discourteous demonstrations, such as occurred in Dallas in 1960 during a visit of our vice-president, Lyndon B. Johnson, and his wife.

"Everyone, both Democrats and Republicans, regrets the 1960 incident, and I for one am hopeful that his visit will receive a typical Texas welcome."

Pool said he would be glad to join other public officials in welcoming Kennedy and escorting him on any inspection trips he may want to make.

THE PRESIDENT will be accompanied by Johnson and Sen. Ralph Yarborough on his Texas trip, but invitations to other Washington political leaders have not been extended yet. A number of Texas congressmen probably will get invitations.

Gov. John B. Connally, who was scheduled to arrive here Wednesday night, is expected to nail down some of the details of the presidential visit while here. He will see the President sometime Friday, the White House said.

It will be Connally's first visit to Washington since he resigned.

'Riot' Tag Denied By Demonstrator

The demonstrations against H. Schmidt of 5735 Gaston United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson were "grossly exaggerated" as having been "a near riot," the leader of the demonstrators said today.

His implication that there was anything near a riot, or even great disorder, is grossly exaggerated and known by all those who were there," said Larry H. Schmidt, a Dallas businessman.

Mr. Schmidt, a Dallas businessman, said "Of the estimated 500 demonstrators, only two were allegedly involved in altercations, neither of which — if intentional — met with the approval of the other demonstrators."

The young leader said his group was made up of 14 college students who are all conservatives and opposed to Adlai Stevenson and the United Nations. He said none of his group entered the auditorium or was involved in any disturbances.

The Times Herald reported Friday that a large band of demonstrators jeered, shouted and heckled the United States Ambassador to the United Nations at his U.N. Week speech Thursday night in the Dallas Memorial Auditorium Theater.

A police officer reported a student demonstrator spat on Mr. Stevenson and caused "a near riot as a result of screaming and shouting." Mr. Stevenson was also struck in the head by the sign of one demonstrator.

Mr. Schmidt said his group of demonstrators "were carrying on a protest that was no more and no less in keeping with a treasured and traditional American political activity, long utilized by factions both left and right, from labor unions to businessmen."

Asked if his group would picket President Kennedy at an expected visit to Dallas in November, he said: "We feel anyone has the right to picket against the President but we have too much respect for the office to picket Mr. Kennedy in his coming visit here."

Demonstrators Thursday night suffered severe provocation from "pro U.N. persons" who ridiculed demonstrators by "hollering 'Hitler Youth, Nazis and Back to Germany,'" Mr. Schmidt claimed.

People Speak

Making a Point

Uncivilized and deplorable as it was, the attack on Ambassador Stevenson outside the city auditorium demonstrated in a dramatic point he so eloquently made inside the auditorium — that because there are those who would use violent measures in dealing with their adversary, the world is an unsafe place in which to live without an institution which offers an alternative method.

Those glassy-eyed hate mongers who gathered at the auditorium to physically harm Adlai Stevenson and insult many distinguished citizens of Dallas might do well to remember that their freedom ends where the next person's nose begins.

ZU CLINTON

Commends Paper

I hasten to cheer The Times Herald for its editorial in today's

paper taking a stand against the near-violent and disgraceful behavior displayed at the U.N. meeting on Thursday evening. I commend you for saying so well and so promptly what needed to be said so much, and I particularly commend your challenge to the rest of the leadership in the community to speak up.

DON P. MORRIS

Gone Too Far

To the world and to the storm-trooping, frightening, belligerent, senseless, misconstrued, misguided, patriotisml, slime-dragging, unpatriotic, psychotic sick, misanthropic, intolerant, frenzied, deluding, jeering, brown-shirted mob, the handful of citizens

THINGS HAVE GONE TOO FAR

I am decently, sincerely, responsibly, intelligently, level-headed, proudly, loudly, clear-

Other Editorial Views Quoted

Here are some extracts from editorial comment in other newspapers on the incident involving U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson in Dallas Thursday night.

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES: "We presume that the good citizens of Dallas—and Texas—are embarrassed and ashamed of the treatment accorded a man whose public life has been marked by long service and dedication to his country."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: "The Dallas Times Herald speaks of 'the senseless inability of some to tolerate those who disagree' as a menace to the universal right of Americans to hold separate beliefs. That is indeed the issue. Let us get intolerance, mass and muscle off the streets and out of the halls of this country."

DES MOINES REGISTER: "No one will seek to justify the blow or the spitting. It is harder to answer the question whether the picketing and demonstration which gave rise to the assault should be barred and prevented. We do not believe it should be. Picketing with signs is a familiar way of expressing political dissent. To enact strict laws against boos, heckling or other signs of disagreement at public meetings in political questions would be a dangerous step, one endangering free speech and free expression."

Mayor Flays 'Far Right'

DMN 1-A 10/27

Blast Follows Adlai Affair

By KENT BIFFLE
Mayor Earle Cabell delivered a hard right to the Far Right Saturday.

He lashed out at the city's "radicals" who have become "a cancer on the body politic."

He referred to right-wing fanatics who insulted U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson here Thursday night.

Stevenson was spat upon and hit with a picket's sign here for a U.N. Day event at Memorial Auditorium.

Apologies Sent

Cabell earlier joined scores of other Dallas business and political leaders in extending apologies to Stevenson for the spectacle of the "so-called patriots."

Meanwhile, the attack on the diplomat and resulting apologies were displayed in photos and stories on the front pages of leading newspapers in New York, Chicago and other major cities throughout the nation.

"These (the fanatics) are the people," said Cabell, "who bear their school boards over the head with minor phrases from school books, who see Communists behind every artist's brush, who write bitter letters to the editor . . ."

Immaturity Seen

Cabell said such people demon-

strate their political immaturity by stealing and smashing political signs.

He blamed their kind of thinking for another spitting incident when Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife visited downtown Dallas while Johnson was still a senator.

Cabell blamed the extremists for defeat of his proposed public housing program for poor people.

"These are not conservatives,"

Text of Cabell's statement, Page 21.

said Cabell. "They are radicals." He added, "We have an opportunity to redeem ourselves when the President pays us a visit next month. Whatever our political affiliation, whatever our political color, the presidency of the United States is the world's highest office and the man who holds it should be accorded the highest possible respect."

Cabell said, "This cancer on the body politic must be removed."

"There is a precedent Dallas can remember with pride. When the Ku Klux Klan in the early Twenties barreled through the South, Dallas was the Southwest hate capital of Dixie."

"But men and women of good will were used. They saw their shame to no courage. They stood against this whirlwind of hate, repudiated it, and saw it fade and die."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1372

Mayor Asks City Reject Hate Groups

Mayor Danie Cabell Saturday challenged Dallas to repudiate the radicals who abused Adolf Stevenson Thursday night just as the Ku Klux Klan was repudiated in the early '20s.

Calling on the city to restore
sanity, Mayor Samuel T. Hays
said he was appealing to the responsi-
ble, thinking citizens of Dallas to
help restore sanity to the city.

"The constructive thinker and civic builder, although in the majority, has become engrossed in his own affairs and has permitted a small but highly vocal minority to project the image of our country to the world at large."

Mayor Lamm said.

"If this image is permitted to go unchallenged, then the efforts and accomplishments of our forebears will be voided."

Mayer Cabell said the presidency is the world's highest office and the man who holds it should be accorded the highest possible respect.

"But good behavior is not enough," he said. "This cancer on the body politic must be removed."

In the early 1920s, Dallas was the Southwest hate capital of Dixie, he said.

"But men and women of good will were returned. They saw their shame turn to courage. They stood against this whirlwind of hate, repudiated it and saw it fade and die. What has been done once can and must be done again."

Statements of regret continued to be issued by Dallas spokesmen Saturday. Efforts to determine the guiding hand, if any, behind the demonstration in which the U.N. ambassador was hit and spat on were fruitless.

Two of those identified in the disorder, Frank McGehee and Bobby Joiner, both denied there was any preplanning, to their knowledge. Mr. Joiner did say some of the signs used were signed at former Maj. Gen. Edwin

See LEADERS on Page 224

MRI INCIDENT BECALLED

"It is this same group that promotes violence by students before the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco and yet invited an even more embarrassing exhibition in our city," he

The same group displayed emotional concern for city police officers and then expressed feelings of racial prejudice and contempt for "truths" to defeat police in the

"Dallas is a great city," he added in a loud voice, "but I like the place more than any other I have ever lived in."

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The Arkansas Gazette in Little Rock published a Page 1 story with a three-column headline at the top of the page reading:

Mayor Cabell's statement said those who did the harrasing of Ambassador Stevenson were not conservatives, but radicals.

are, what they have done, and where they are leading us. They say they stand for America for law and order, for constitutional government. But do they?

"These are the people who beat their school boundaries," he said.

with minor phrases from school books, who are Communists behind every artist's brush, who write letters to the editor and follow with even more bitter letters when their best are edited out.

...and they are content to let the demands of good taste."

Wm L. Maley, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Council, said in a statement that the "hoodlums and psychos" who at-

lucked Mr. Stevenson, believed they had the blessing and protection of Dallas leaders who encouraged the citizenry to believe that the greatest enemy was in Washington rather than Moscow."

He said the Dallas leadership should "teach the creature they have created." If they are unwilling or unable to guarantee President Kennedy's safety, Mr. Malcy said, he urges that the President

Newspapers around the nation gave prominent attention to the Dallas disorder. The New York Times carried a story on Page 1 of its Saturday editions headed

Chicago's American carried a front-page picture and a one-column headline that read, "Blame Leers on Dallas Bitch Cream."

Leaders Continue To Offer
Regret for Attack on Adlai

democracy and freedom of thought and expression will burn more brightly than ever in Dallas, Texas and the United States," he wrote to Mr. Stevenson said in part.

He wired the President, in part, "May I assure you that the responsible intelligent and proud citizens of Dallas and Texas denounce this minority mob-group and repudiate completely this

"May I assure you that not only is the banner of the U.N. higher than ever, but out of this disastrous episode the cause of

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Continued From Page 1

A. Walker's headquarters on Turtle Creek boulevard.

Jack Goren, president of the Dallas U.N. Association which sponsored Mr. Stevenson's visit,

Chief Hits Critics Of Adlai's Escort

U.N. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson's police detail had noisy demonstrators under control until the ambassador broke step with the escort and went into the crowd to shake hands, Police Chief Jesse E. Curry said Friday.

Firing back at criticism that Dallas police mishandled Stevenson's safety, the visibly irked Curry declared:

"The crowd was well back and the corridor was cleared all the way to his car. About 15 feet from the car, he (Stevenson) turned and left his escort and walked over to the crowd to shake hands.

"There is no way to protect a person who does this if he insists in going into a crowd of unfriendly people."

Curry said Stevenson exited from the Canton Street side of Memorial Auditorium surrounded by eight officers. Special riot officers blocked off spectators who surged toward Stevenson's car when they saw it parked at the entrance.

Police reported they had purposely left the car parked at the front of the auditorium until the last minute to make demonstrators and supporters of the ambassador alike believe Stevenson would be leaving by the front entrance. On a signal, the car was whisked to the side door.

With the car door open and

LARGE POLICE GUARD PLANNED FOR KENNEDY

Signs Friday pointed to the greatest concentration of Dallas police ever for the protection of a high-ranking dignitary when President Kennedy visits Dallas next month.

Police Chief Jesse E. Curry said Friday he is considering calling in more than 100 off-duty officers in order to provide a covering force of 200 or more officers for the nation's chief executive.

The Stevenson incident and the criticism leveled against police in the wake of it did not influence his decision for a heavy police force for Kennedy's visit, Curry said.

The deployment of the special force, he said, is yet to be worked out with the U.S. Secret Service.

two motorcycle officers ready to escort it, Curry said the ambassador had only to walk 30 feet.

"Had he gone all the way with the escort we would have had him in the car and out in no time with no trouble," Curry said.

Night Police Chief Jack Tanner, highest ranking officer on the scene, said all was proceeding according to plan up to the moment Stevenson left his escort.

Tanner said Stevenson's move toward the crowd increased ex-

citement and the throng surged through policemen to meet him.

Formal protests to Curry's office by mid-afternoon Friday numbered only one telephone call and two telegrams.

One—from the president of the San Francisco chapter of the American Association for the United Nations — declared:

"Shocked Dallas police unable to adequately protect U.N. Ambassador from extremists. Incident does injustice to Texas and the nation."

A Waco resident wired: "Stevenson incident blot on Dallas law enforcement."



Dallas News Staff Photo

Police Chief Jesse Curry ... the ambassador did an about face.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1374

244 V
11-8-67

Kennedy to Make 5 Stops During 2-Day Texas Tour

By DAWSON DUNCAN

Austin Bureau of The News

AUSTIN, Texas — President Kennedy's Texas visit Nov. 21-22 will include five stops—in San Antonio, Houston, Fort

Reception plans, other details, Pages 4 and 5.

Worth, Dallas and Austin—Gov. John Connally announced Thursday.

The governor said the plans he outlined were "as firm as can be at this time" immediately after conferring with the White House.

First stop in the President's tour, in which he will be accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy and Vice-President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, will be in San Antonio on the afternoon of Nov. 21.

Main purpose of the San Antonio stop will be dedication ceremonies for the Aerospace Medical Center at Brooks Air Force Base. The President will land at Kelly AFB, which is on the same side of San Antonio. Plans now do not include a trip downtown.

From San Antonio the President and his party will go to Houston for a dinner in the Rice Hotel that night, honoring Rep.

Albert Thomas, veteran legislator from Houston.

The governor said it had not been determined where Kennedy will spend the night of Thursday, Nov. 21. Alternate plans will be made for either Houston or Fort Worth, where he is to attend a breakfast at 8:45 a.m. Friday in Hotel Texas. Sponsors of the Fort Worth breakfast will be that city's Chamber of Commerce.

From Fort Worth the Presi-

dent will go to Dallas for a noon luncheon. Sponsors will be the Dallas Citizens Council and the Graduate Research Center.

Connally said the site is uncertain so far, because the Secret Service had not cleared the matter. Under consideration are the Trade Mart, with a seating capacity of 1,800 but with security difficulties, and the Women's Building at the State Fair which is larger, Connally said.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1375

KENNEDY SETS 5-STOP TOUR

Fort Worth Night Stay,
Dallas Luncheon Slated

There were indications Friday, functions are planned for the Kennedy will spend, First Lady at this time and acceptance of any arrangements one in Fort Worth and one right at the LBJ Ranch at Johnson City during his two-day, five-stop visit to Texas later this month.

Details of the presidential trip were being unraveled slowly in Dallas, Austin and Washington. General entertainment for both President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy considered during their visit to Dallas Nov. 21.

President Kennedy will dedicate the Aerospace Medical Center at Brooks Field at 3:30 p.m. before flying on to Houston. In Houston, he attended an appreciation dinner for U.S. Rep. Albert Thomas.

See KENNEDY on Page 21

Gov. John Connally Thursday outlined a five-stop Texas itinerary for the President's visit to Texas on Nov. 21, including a luncheon in Dallas.

Many details remain to be worked out but a separate ladies' luncheon or reception for Mrs. Kennedy in Dallas has been mentioned as a possibility. The Times, the aid's Austin Bureau reported.

Gov. Connally said no separate

★KENNEDY

Continued From Page 1

Where the President will spend the night has not been determined.

He will attend an 8:45 a.m. breakfast on Nov. 22 at the Texas Hotel in Fort Worth with the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce as host.

His noon luncheon, sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council and Graduate Research Center, will be the next stop. Site for the luncheon is still uncertain. Gov. Connally said the Trade Mart, with a capacity of 1,800, is being considered but presents security problems because of its four corners and 50 doors. The Women's Building and Fair Park is another possibility.

Robert B. Cullum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, said the chamber would not be one of the cohorts for the President's visit but that the Dallas Assembly would be. The governor made no mention of the Assembly, which is an organization similar to the Citizens Council but for younger men.

The Graduate Research Center was invited to be a cohort, he said, because Gov. John Connally's interest in education and the interest of the Citizens Council and Assembly made it appropriate.

From Dallas, the President will fly to Austin, arriving at Bergstrom Air Force Base at 4 or 4:30 p.m.

He will attend a reception at the Governor's Mansion from 6 to 7 p.m. and a \$100-a-plate Democratic party fund-raising dinner at the Austin Municipal Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.

Plans are being made on "a very tentative basis" for the President and his party to spend the night of Nov. 22 in Austin. Gov. Connally said he does not know when the President would leave. He said he knows of no plans at this time for him to visit Vice President Johnson's ranch 70 miles west of Austin.

Invitations for the reception at the Governor's Mansion will be extended to Democratic state officials, including members of the Texas Legislature and statewide elected office holders only. Gov. Connally said facilities at the mansion are limited and that the reception will be staggered on a timetable to permit all guests to meet the President during the one-hour period.

Some 60,000 invitations have been sent out by Democratic state executive committee headquarters. Democratic headquarters reported the announcement that Mrs. Kennedy would accompany the President has roused tremendous interest in the visit and in the fund-raising dinner.

All Democratic party congressmen are expected to attend the dinner. Gov. Connally said he would be satisfied if 2,500 tickets to the \$100 affair are sold.

The Austin functions will be the

KENNEDY sets 5-Stop Tour

Balance this item not related to Dallas visit.

Commission Exhibit No. 1377

POLICE DRAG RUSS FROM CAR

Congolese Club 2 Red Diplomats

Police Chief Puts Dallas on Notice

By KEITH WELTON

Staff Writer

Police Chief Jesse Evers warned Wednesday that Dallas police will take immediate action if it becomes evident during the President Kennedy's visit to Dallas that the route to the President's hotel is being blocked or disrupted.

Chief Evers asked citizens to be alert in any movement and they may take preventive action if it becomes evident that the route to the President's hotel is being blocked or disrupted.

"Dallas will be the focus of national attention during President Kennedy's visit here Friday," the chief said. "Because of the importance of the visit, we will be hyper-alert to any trouble."

"Nothing must occur that is disruptive or disruptive to the President of the United States. He is entitled to the highest respect and the law enforcement agencies of this city are going to do everything possible to insure that no untoward incident occurs," he said.

Chief Evers said any trouble

See President schedule, related story

on the route to the President's hotel is being blocked or disrupted.

"Most people can be relied on to keep their activities within the limits of the law," the chief said.

"I am sure that if a handful of our citizens are really wise, they will not let themselves be misled or deceived."

"Dallas will be the focus of national attention during President Kennedy's visit here Friday," the chief said.

Chief Evers said any trouble

of the six faces that have been over Texas

President Kennedy's visit will be disrupted by a handful of citizens who are not smart enough to know that the route to the President's hotel is being blocked or disrupted.

"Most people can be relied on to keep their activities within the limits of the law," the chief said.

"I am sure that if a handful of our citizens are really wise, they will not let themselves be misled or deceived."

"Dallas will be the focus of national attention during President Kennedy's visit here Friday," the chief said.

Chief Evers said any trouble

Problems Of Maria All Greet

By BILL FLERT

Staff Writer

A woman who is scheduled to arrive in Dallas Friday to have a few problems with the President's visit.

Global affairs are not on the mind of Mrs. Maria Angnostoy, the wife of the President's chief of staff.

She says she is a cheerful



Maria Angnostoy... she wants to see the President.

Victims Jailed Had Refused To Be Searched

LEONARDVILLE, N.Y. (AP) —

prisoners and a group of prisoners who refused to be searched by guards on Tuesday.

They were still being held today.

Sworn Embassy officials said the prisoners had refused to be searched by guards on Tuesday.

He said Kennedy would be able to see Mrs. Kennedy and to see the President's wife.

Mr. Angnostoy said he would like to see the President and his wife.

See MARIA on Page 2

ELLAS TIMES HERALD

NOV 20, 1963

★ MARIA

Continued From Page 1

They are very nice, and Mrs. Angnostoy is a very nice woman.

But Mrs. Angnostoy has no idea how to get through the crowds and Secret Service men to see the President.

Even if she does, Mrs. Angnostoy has an additional problem. She speaks neither English nor the President's language.

Too bad Mrs. Angnostoy is not a native-born American. She would understand the Greek probably have a word for it.

★ JFK

Continued From Page 1

He said Kennedy would be able to see Mrs. Kennedy and to see the President's wife.

Mr. Angnostoy said he would like to see the President and his wife.

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Too bad Mrs. Angnostoy is not a native-born American. She would understand the Greek probably have a word for it.

A Thomas (Tommy) Brown is being flown to Dallas to play "Ball to the Chief."

When President Kennedy arrives in Dallas, he will be met by a group of people.

Mr. Angnostoy said he would like to see the President and his wife.

Even if she does, Mrs. Angnostoy has an additional problem. She speaks neither English nor the President's language.

Too bad Mrs. Angnostoy is not a native-born American. She would understand the Greek probably have a word for it.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1377



Dallas News Staff Photo

A homey touch for the presidential "hot line" at the Trade Mart.

The Dallas Morning News

Section 4

DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1963

Local News . . . Editorials . . . Classified

Detailed Security Net Spread for Kennedy

By JAMES EWELL

More than 400 officers—including 40 state patrolmen—will be deployed for Friday's presidential visit in what police officials described Wednesday as the most elaborate security arrangement ever made here.

Dallas police, as expected, will shoulder the heaviest part of the security.

Police Chief Jesse E. Curry said 350 Dallas policemen—almost a third of the force—will be assigned to the Kennedy guard detail.

This detail will be beefed up by the 40 state officers and 15 Dallas County sheriff's officers.

Curry earlier had estimated a police detail of about 200. But he said the 1,000,000-square-foot Trade Mart, site of the presidential luncheon, requires additional officers to be properly secured.

The security detail will include about 100 detectives, most of whom will be assigned to the Trade Mart, Curry said.

Warning potential agitators, Curry said police have orders to take immediate action.

"Dallas will be the focus of national attention during President Kennedy's visit. Because of the

unfortunate incident which occurred while Ambassador Adlai Stevenson was in Dallas, people everywhere will be hypercritical of our behavior," Curry said in a prepared statement.

"Nothing must occur that is disrespectful or degrading to the President of the United States. He is entitled to the highest respect and the law enforcement agencies of the area are going to do everything possible to insure that no untoward incident . . ."

A scout car occupied by Deputy Chief George Lumpkin, and two other Boeing 707 jets will travel about a mile ahead of the President's motorcade party.

One major problem remaining to be solved Wednesday was the Dallas Love Field parking of Air Force 1, the President's jetliner.

Commission Exhibit No. 1378

Incident-Free Day Urged for JFK Visit

DMN 11-17-63 1-1

By KENT BIFFLE

Dallas leaders urged Saturday against any demonstrations or incidents during President Kennedy's visit here Friday.

President and Mrs. Kennedy and Vice-President and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson will ride in a motorcade through Downtown Dallas prior to a luncheon for 2,500 in the Trade Mart.

Robert B. Cullum, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce said, "The President of the U.S. represents the highest and proudest office in the world. And he will be welcome. Our reputation as the first city of Texas and the friendliest town in America has been earned and won by Dallas people through the years.

"THESE *GOOD citizens will greet the President of the United States with the warmth and pride that keep the Dallas spirit famous the world over."

J. Erik Jonsson of the Dallas Citizens Council said:

"I think that we must extend every courtesy to our distinguished visitors regardless of individual political differences. Representatives of both political parties will be invited to the luncheon here.

"Let's show them what true Texas hospitality is. Whether we agree with our guests' political party or performance, let us have no incidents that will reflect on Dallas or Texas."

County Republican Chairman John Leedom said, "I think the City of Dallas should extend its

normal, warm hospitality to the President of the United States on his visit here."

COUNTY JUDGE W. L. Sterrett said, "I am hoping we won't have any kind of demonstration here. I have confidence that there won't be anything of that sort. That kind of thing can give a city and county a black eye."

Sheriff Bill Decker said, "I believe that Dallas, the great city that it is, can welcome the President and his lady in a cordial way, putting aside any differences of political opinion that might exist."

Baxton Bryant, a Democrat who is protesting arrangements for the President's visit, said any demonstration by his group would be entirely pro-Kennedy.

BRYANT ASSERTED that rank-and-file Kennedy workers are being snubbed on the guest list for the luncheon. The luncheon will be sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council, the Science Research Center and the Dallas Assembly.

A "caucus" of all Democrats has been called by Bryant for 8 p.m.

Monday in Judge Dallas Blankenship's courtroom on the fifth floor of the County Records Building.

"The meeting will be pro-Kennedy but anti-arrangements committee," said Bryant. Bryant said many Kennedy campaign workers are disgusted about not being allowed to meet the President.

Bryant blamed Gov. John Connally, State Democratic Executive Committee Chairman Eugene Locke and Governor Connally's Dallas County campaign manager, Cliff Cassidy, for failing to give campaign workers an opportunity to meet Kennedy.

Carlson Calls For Civilized Reception

Maurice Carlson, former County Republican chief, called Monday for a "civilized, nonpartisan" welcome this week for President John F. Kennedy.

Addressing the Oak Cliff Lions Club in the El Chico Restaurant, Davis and Zang, Carlson said Kennedy is "doing the most difficult job in the world — and all of us, Democrats and Republicans alike, should extend him our good will."

Carlson also spoke against allowing either political party to invade City Hall, although he described the rivalry between the veteran Citizens Charter Association and his own Dallas Charter League as "healthy for Dallas."

He charged that "in many respects Dallas County has isolated itself from the main stream of life in the world in this decade."

In his diagnosis of what ails Dallas today, Carlson said any move for broader leadership for future Dallas inevitably will include the same type of financial and economic leaders as now in the forefront.

"But the leadership team should be broadened to include professional men — attorneys, doctors, architects, spiritual leaders who can include their voice in the development of the city," he said.

DMN
11-19-63
1-1



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 16, 1964, requesting a signed statement be obtained from each person known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of 73 signed statements obtained from those individuals known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963. Every effort was made to comply with your request that six specific items be incorporated in each statement; however, in many instances the individual furnishing the statement was unaware of the address of persons referred to therein and this information, of necessity, had to be omitted.

Statements were not obtained from the following three Texas School Book Depository Building employees as they were absent from work on November 22, 1963:

Mrs. Joseph A. (Vickie) Davis
Mr. Franklin Kaiser
Mrs. James L. (Dottie) Lovelady

This complies with your request and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (146)

1

Commission Exhibit No. 1381

1

DL 100-10461
ARS/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 23, 1964

"I, Victoria Elizabeth Adams, freely make the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Caucasian female, born February 8, 1941 at San Francisco, California and I presently reside at 4906 Menonah, Dallas, Texas. I am employed as an Office Service Representative by Scott, Foresman and Company, Room 401, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas and was so employed on November 22, 1963, the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated.

"On November 22, 1963 at about 12:20 P.M. I was in my office and I went to the sixth window from the left to watch the Presidential Motorcade. Also viewing the parade with me were Elsie Dorman, Sandra Styles and Dorothy Garner, all employees of the Scott, Foresman and Company. I recall that at about 12:30 PM, just after the car carrying President Kennedy had passed on the street below, I heard three loud reports which I first thought were firecrackers. But, when I saw all of the confusion on the street below I knew they must have been shots. After the third shot I observed the car carrying President Kennedy speed away. Sandra Styles and I then ran out of the building via the stairs and went in the direction of the railroad where we had observed other people running. We had not gone far when a Police officer stopped us and instructed us to return to the building, which we did.

"I never knew Lee Harvey Oswald, but I believe I did see him on one occasion in the Depository Building about two weeks before President Kennedy's assassination. I did not see him on the day President Kennedy was assassinated, nor did I observe any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I believe I left the Texas School Book Depository Building between 2:00 PM and 2:30 PM on November 22, 1963 and I went home.

2

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381-Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"I have read the above statement of this page and two other pages. I have initialed each page and each correction and this statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Victoria Elizabeth Adams

"Witnessed: /s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI
Dallas, Texas 3-23-64
"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/23/64."

3

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381-Continued

1

DL 100-10461

EJR/ds

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Haddon Spurgeon Aiken, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the F.B.I.

"My name is Haddon Spurgeon Aiken and I reside at 302 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas. I am 69 years of age, born September 3, 1894, at Lipan, Texas. I am a white male and am employed as a warehouseman for Texas School Book Depository.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was at the Texas School Book Depository warehouse located at 1917 North Houston Street, Dallas, Texas. I was with Franklin Wester who also works at this warehouse at the time the President was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"At no time on November 22, 1963, was I in the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Haddon Spurgeon Aiken

"Witnesses: /s/ E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, F.B.I.,
Dallas, Texas, 3-20-64

"/s/ Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, F.B.I.,
Dallas, Texas, 3-20-64"

4

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381-Continued

1
DL 100-10461
TTR/cms

"3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Danny Garcia Arce, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I presently reside at 1502 Bennett Avenue, Dallas, Texas. I was born on September 14, 1945, in Dallas, Texas. I am a member of the white race. At present I am employed as an order filler at the Texas School Book Depository Building and was so employed on 11-22-63. When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing on the grassy area directly in front of the Depository Building approximately thirty feet from the President's car. However, I could not see the President's car when the shots rang out. To the best of my knowledge there were three shots and they came from the direction of the railroad tracks near the parking lot at the west end of the Depository Building. I was alone when the shots were fired and I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time.

"On the morning of 11-22-63 about forty-five minutes before the arrival of the President's Motorcade I met an elderly white man at the entrance of the building who asked me to direct him to a rest room. I helped this man up the steps of the Depository Building and showed him a public rest room. The man was very old and feeble and could hardly make it up the steps. About five minutes later I saw this man leave the building and enter an old Buick automobile with three elderly white women. The Buick then drove north on the service street in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building, made a right turn on Elm Street, and drove west through the underpass. I would describe this man as a white male, approximately 80 years old, white hair, and wearing a brown suit and light colored western-style hat. He had a thin build and was about five feet nine inches in height. I never saw this man before 11-22-63 and have never seen him since that day.

"After the President was shot I entered the Texas School Book Depository Building and we were questioned by some Dallas police officers. At about one o'clock in the afternoon

2

"I was told to go to the Dallas Police Station for an interview by the police. I left the building at that time and did not return until the following day.

"I have read the above statement consisting of three pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Danny Garcia Arce, 3/18/64, Dallas, Texas

"Witnessed: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3/18/64, Dallas, Texas

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3/18/64, Dallas, Texas."

1
EJR:vm
DL 100-10461

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Mrs. R. E. (Carolyn) Arnold, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the F.B.I.

"My name is Carolyn Arnold and I am married to R. E. Arnold. I reside at 3325 South Tyler Street, Dallas, Texas. I am 20 years of age, born June 1, 1943, at Memphis, Tenn. I am a white female, and am employed by the Texas School Book Depository as a Secretary.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time President Kennedy was shot, I was standing in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. I was with Mr. O. V. Campbell, 7120 Twin Tree Lane, Dallas; Mrs. L. C. (Bonnie) Richey, 220 South Marsalis, Apt. 117, Dallas; Mrs. Barney (Betty) Drago, 2705 West Brooklyn, Dallas; Mrs. Don (Virgie) Baker nee Rackley, 3600½ Live Oak, Dallas; and Miss Judy Johnson, 915 Sunnyside, Dallas, at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"On the morning of November 22, 1963, I do not remember seeing any stranger in the building housing the Texas School Book Depository.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 12:25 PM, November 22, 1963, and never returned to this building on that date.

"I have read the above statement consisting of one and one-half pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Mrs. R. E. (CAROLYN) ARNOLD

"Witnesses: E. J. ROBERTSON, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/18/64
THOMAS T. TRETITIS, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3/18/64"

7

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
ARS/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Mrs. Donald Sam Baker, formerly Miss Virgie Rackley, freely make the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a caucasian female born on September 7, 1945 at Ennis, Texas and presently reside at 3600½ Live Oak Street, Dallas, Texas. I am employed by the Texas School Book Depository as a clerk and was so employed on November 22, 1963.

"At approximately 12:15 PM on November 22, 1963, I left the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository and went out the south door of the building to watch the Presidential Motorcade which I knew was due to pass at about 12:30 P.M. I was accompanied by Betty Drago, Carolyn Arnold, Judy Johnson and Bonnie Richey all of whom are likewise employed by the Texas School Book Depository. I and the above mentioned girls then stationed ourselves on the edge of the pedestrian parade line at a point approximately thirty feet directly in front of the main entrance to the Depository Building.

"I recall that moments after the Presidential car passed I heard three loud reports which I first thought to be a prankster throwing firecrackers. As soon as we realized shots had been fired at President John F. Kennedy we ran in the direction of the Presidential car, which I estimate to be about fifty yards from where we were standing, but when we got there the Motorcade had already driven away. We stood there for several minutes trying to find out what happened and then returned to the Depository Building entrance. We were told by another building employee that if we went in the building we would not be able to get out again so I did not re-enter the building at that time.

8

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"I recall further that I remained in front of the building until approximately 2:15 P.M. when I left to go to a restaurant. I returned to the Depository Building at approximately 3:00 PM as I had left my coat and purse in the office. I was in the building about ten minutes and determined that Betty Dragoo had already picked them up for me. I left the building after leaving my name with an officer and met my father at 4:00 PM and he drove me home.

"I knew Lee Harvey Oswald only as an employee of the Depository Building, and did not know his name and did not speak to him at any time.

"I do not recall seeing Oswald at any time on November 22, 1963 nor do I recall seeing any strangers in the Depository Building on that morning.

"I have read this four page statement, initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Mrs. Donald Sam Baker, nee
Virgie Rackley

"Witnessed:

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/19/64.

"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3-19-64"

9

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461

RJF/ds

"April 1, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, VIRGINIA H. BARNUM, make the following free and voluntary statement to J. HALE MC MENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born March 8, 1917, at Fort Worth, Texas, and am employed in the office of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company located in the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. I reside at 4228 Sexton Lane, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, I was having lunch with my husband, SEELDON GUY BARNUM, at Sonny Bryan's Barbecue Stand, Inwood Road at Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated. I had left the building where I am employed at about 11:45 A.M. and returned to work at about 12:40 P.M. I did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time the President was shot and did not know him as an employee at the building.

"I do not recall seeing any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"When I returned to the building at 12:40 P.M. I was not permitted to enter, and consequently went home.

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/ Virginia H. Barnum

"Witnesses:

"/s/ Raymond J. Fox, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
4/1/64

"/s/ J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Tex. 4/1/64"

10

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

DL 100-10461
JHM/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Jane Berry, make the following voluntary statement to J. Hale McMenamin, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born on February 5, 1940, at Jacksonville, Florida. I currently reside at 3718 Einkley, Dallas, Texas, and am employed by the Scott-Foresman Publishing Company, Fourth floor, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, at approximately 12:35 P.M. I was standing on Elm Street in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building with Betty Thornton, also an employee at Scott-Foresman, to watch the motorcade bearing President John F. Kennedy pass by. As the motorcade passed by the building I heard three shots and observed the President slump over in the automobile in which he was riding.

"I was not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, although after viewing photographs of him in the newspapers and on television, I don't recall having seen him around the Texas School Book Depository Building. At the time I heard the shots fired, I did not see Oswald, or know of his whereabouts.

"During the morning of the assassination of President Kennedy, I saw no individuals in the Texas School Book Depository who attracted my attention in any way.

"Following the assassination, all employees at Scott-Foresman were dismissed, and I left the building at approximately 3:00 P.M.

"I have read this statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/Jane Berry

"Witnesses: /s/J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas 3/19/64
"/s/Raymond J. Fox, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

DL 100-10461
RNQ/cms

"March 19, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Miss Doris Fay Burns, make the following voluntary statement to R. Neil Quigley, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I reside at 2617 Shelby, Dallas, Texas, and am employed as a correspondent for Macmillan Company who have offices on the third floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, Dallas, Texas.

"I am a white female and I was born June 12, 1907.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time President John F. Kennedy was assassinated I was walking from my office at Macmillan Company on the third floor of the Texas School Book Depository building to the office of Allyn and Bacon, Inc., also on the third floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. The Allyn and Bacon office fronts on the Elm Street area where the assassination occurred. While walking I heard one loud noise which sounded like a shot.

"I was alone at the time and after entering the office of Allyn and Bacon spoke with Mr. Wilson, Manager of Allyn and Bacon, who advised there had been a shooting.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963. I did not see anyone in the Texas School Book Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963, who was a stranger.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository about 2:30 PM on November 22, 1963.

"I have read the above, consisting of this page and two others and find them to be true and correct.

"/s/Doris Fay Burns
"Witnesses: /s/R. Neil Quigley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64
"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

DL 100-10461
ADM/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Mrs. Robert R. (Gloria) Calvery, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, twenty-one years of age and reside at Apt. 120, 1023 Hugwitz Rd., Irving, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I left my office, South-Western Publishing Co., Room 203, Texas School Book Depository Building about 11:30 AM to see the Presidential Motorcade which was to pass along Elm Street in front of the building. I was with Mrs. Carol Reed, 6428 Silvery Moon Drive, Dallas, Tex., Mrs. Karan Hicks, 926 North Marcellis St., Apt. N., Dallas, Tex., and Miss Karen Westbrook, 6606 Atha St., Dallas, Tex. We walked to Elm Street and stopped at a point on the north edge of Elm Street about halfway between Houston Street and the Triple Underpass. We were standing at this point when President John F. Kennedy was shot. The car he was in was almost directly in front of where I was standing when I heard the first shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald. I do not know Oswald, however, I had seen him in the building. I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"After President Kennedy was shot, I returned to my office. I stayed there a short time then returned to the front entrance of the building. I remained there only two or three minutes and then came back to my office. I left my office for the day at about 1:30 PM and went home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages, and it is true.

"/s/Gloria Calvery

"Witnessed: /s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Spec. Agt., FBI, Dallas, Tex.
3/19/64

"/s/Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex. 3/19/64."

1

DL 100-10461
ARS/cms

"March 19, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Ochs Virgil Campbell, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Caucasian male and reside at 7120 Twin Tree Lane, Dallas, Texas. I was born on November 26, 1908, Ada, Oklahoma. I am the Vice President of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. My office is on the second floor.

"At approximately 12:15 pm on November 22, 1963 I left the Texas School Book Depository building en route to a luncheon engagement in company with Roy S. Truly, Director of Warehouse Personnel at Texas School Book Depository. As Mr. Truly and myself left the building we observed throngs of people lining both sides of Elm Street and recalled the presidential motorcade was scheduled to pass by the building in a few minutes. Mr. Truly and I decided to view the motorcade and took up a position next to the curb on Elm street adjacent to the street signal light. I recall that at the time of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Texas School Book Depository employees, Mrs. Bonnie Richey, Mrs. Carolyn Arnold and Mrs. Jeraldeen Reid were standing at my elbow and likewise witnessed the assassination.

"I recall that shortly after the car in which the President was riding passed the Texas School Book Depository building I heard shots being fired from a point which I thought was near the railroad tracks located over the viaduct on Elm Street. I definitely did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time and in fact had no occasion to look back at the Texas School Book Depository building as I thought the shots had come from the west. I have had occasion to view photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and to the best of my recollection never saw him while he was employed by the Texas School Book Depository. Also, according to my recollection, I did not observe any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

2

DL 100-10461

"I recall further, that following the assassination I returned to the Texas School Book Depository building and remained in the building until approximately 2:45 p.m. when I left to keep a medical appointment and did not again return to the Texas School Book Depository building that day.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page. Have initialed each correction and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Ochus Virgil Campbell

"Witnessed:

"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64
"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Spec. Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

15

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461

RNQ/ds

"March 20, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Edna Case, furnish the following voluntary statement to R. Neil Quigley, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born on November 20, 1909, and presently reside at 1903 South Vernon, Dallas, Texas, with my husband Carl H. Case. I am employed as promotional manager for the Macmillan Company, room 302, Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time the motorcade was passing the Texas School Book Depository Building and President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, I was at my desk on the third floor looking out the window located on the west side of the building.

"I did not hear any shots and the only person in the same area with me was Mrs. Sandra Ellerson, who was a temporary employee from the Kelly Girls organization.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at this time and to my knowledge have never seen Lee Harvey Oswald.

"On the morning of November 22, 1963, I did not see any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I left the building between 2:30 pm and 3:00 pm on November 22, 1963, to the best of my recollection.

16

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

DL 100-10461

"I have read the above statement of this page & 2 others, and they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Edna Case

"Witnessed: /s/ Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent,
F.B.I., 3-20-64, Dallas, Texas.

"/s/ R. Neil Quigley, Special Agent, FBI,
3/20/64, Dallas, Texas"

DL 100-10461
ARS/ems

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Jack Charles Cason, freely furnish the following statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a caucasian male, and reside at 4015 Druid Lane, Dallas, Texas. I was born October 6, 1907 at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and hold the position of President of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I left the Depository Building at approximately 12:10 P.M. and walked to the parking lot at the west side of the building and picked up my car. I then drove out Stemmons Expressway en route to my residence and while driving I heard that President John F. Kennedy had been shot near the Depository Building. I was alone in the car and drove directly home after making one stop at a store.

"I do not recall seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at any time before or subsequent to the assassination of the President, nor do I recall observing any strangers in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/J. C. Cason

"Witnessed: /s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3-20-64

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/20/64."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

DL 100-10461
EJR/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Warren Caster, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

"My name is Warren Caster and I reside at 3338 Merrell Road, Dallas, Texas. I am 45 years of age, born July 15, 1918, at Mountainair, New Mexico. I am a white male, and am employed as District Manager of the Dallas Office, South-Western Publishing Company.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was at North Texas State University, Denton, Texas. I was having lunch with Dr. Vernon V. Payne of this school at the time the President was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot. I was not at any time on November 22, 1963, at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1 page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Warren Caster

"Witnesses: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64.

"/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381--Continued

DL 100-10461
ARS/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 23, 1964

"I, Mrs. Herman M. (Billie P.) Clay, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene P. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Caucasian female born November 7, 1906 at Dallas, Texas and I reside at 6934 Casa Loma, Dallas, Texas. I am presently employed by Allyn-Bacon, Inc., Room 301, Texas School Book Depository Building as a Sales Correspondent in the Promotional Department. I have worked for Allyn-Bacon, Inc., during the periods of 1926-1940 and 1950 to present.

"At approximately 12:15 PM on November 22, 1963 I left the Depository Building and took up a position along the parade route on Elm Street about 150 feet west from the Depository Building entrance and viewed the Presidential Motorcade in company with Mrs. Mary Lea Williams, Miss Georgia Ruth Hendrix and Mrs. Sue Dickerson, all employees of Allyn-Bacon, Inc., Dallas, Texas. Also in our group was Mrs. John Hawkins, wife of an agent for Allyn-Bacon, Inc. and her son John, age 4. Mrs. Hawkins resides at 2719 Cumberland Drive, Mesquite, Texas.

"Just a few seconds after the car in which President John F. Kennedy was riding passed the position where I was standing, I heard a shot. At first I thought it might be a firecracker or a motorcycle backfire, but when I heard the second and third shots I knew someone was shooting at the President. I did not know if the President had been hit, but I knew something was wrong. At this point the car President Kennedy was in slowed and I, along with others, moved toward the President's car. As we neared the car it sped off. We stayed at this spot momentarily and then I returned to the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I believe I have seen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository Building at some time in the past, but I do not recall seeing him in the building on November 22, 1963 nor do I recall seeing any strangers in the Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381--Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"I left my office at about 2:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, went downstairs and after being checked out by the police, I left the building at about 2:20 P.M. and went directly home.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two other pages. I have initialed each page and this statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Mrs. Herman M. Clay

"Witnessed: /s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3-23-64

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/23/64."

21

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461

ARS/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Mrs. Charles Thomas (Avery) Davis, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Caucasian female born April 13, 1956 at Thomaston, Texas and I reside at 902 Westmount, Dallas 11, Texas. I am presently employed as Office Service Representative by Scott, Foresman, and Company with offices located on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas and was so employed on November 22, 1963.

"At about 12:15 PM on November 22, 1963, I left the Depository Building and took up a position on one of the lower steps of the building entrance to view the Presidential Motorcade as it passed by on Elm Street. I recall that Judy McCully, also an employee of Scott, Foresman and Company, was standing by me, I believe, on my left. A moment after the car in which President John F. Kennedy was riding passed, I heard three explosions. At first I did not realize that these explosions were gun shots, but when I saw a policeman running in the direction of the President's car I surmised that someone had shot at the President. I did not know from which direction the shots had come, but thought they were from the direction of the viaduct which crosses Elm Street west from where I was standing. I, along with others, started to move forward in the direction of the President's car, but after moving about fifteen feet I turned and returned inside the Depository Building.

"I do not ever recall seeing Lee Harvey Oswald until I saw him on television following the assassination of President Kennedy, nor do I recall seeing any strangers in the Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I left the Depository Building at about 2:30 PM on the afternoon of November 22, 1963 and returned to my residence by bus leaving Main Street westward.

22

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two other pages. I have initialed all corrections, deletions and insertions and this statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Mrs. Charles Thomas Davis

"Witnessed: /s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3-20-64

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3/20/64."

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DL 100-10461

JHM/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Ruth Dean, make the following voluntary statement to Raymond J. Fox and J. Hale McMenamin, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born June 24, 1915 at Little Rock, Arkansas. I presently reside at 7727 Bearden Lane, Dallas, Texas, and am employed as a receptionist by the Macmillan Publishing Company, third floor, Texas School Book Depository building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 at approximately 12:35 P.M. I was standing on the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository building with Mrs. Madie B. Reese, also an employee of Macmillan, to watch the motorcade bearing President John F. Kennedy pass by the building. As the motorcade passed by I heard three shots and observed the President slump over in the automobile in which he was riding.

"I was not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, and saw no individuals in the Texas School Book Depository who attracted my attention in any way.

"Following the assassination, I left the building at about 2:00 P.M.

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/Ruth Dean

"Witnesses: /s/Raymond J. Fox, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas 3/19/64.
"/s/J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

24

23

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

643

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DL 100-10461
RNQ/cms

"March 19, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Mrs. Mary Sue Dickerson, make the following voluntary statement to R. Neil Quigley, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I reside at 7310 Brierfield Drive, Dallas, Texas, and am employed with Allyn and Bacon, Inc., room 301, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas.

"I am a white female and I was born November 3, 1931. My husband is Albert D. Dickerson.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time President John F. Kennedy was assassinated I was standing at the curb on the north side of Elm Street about equal distance between the point where the President was shot and the west end of the Texas School Book Depository building. I was with Mrs. Billie Clay, who is also employed with Allyn and Bacon, Inc. Mrs. Clay was on my right as best I can recall.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, and I did not observe any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I returned to the building within five minutes after the shooting and left the building about two PM on November 22, 1963.

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two others and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Mary Sue Dickerson

"Witnesses: /s/R. Neil Quigley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

25

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
ADN/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Mrs. John T. (Elsie) Dorman, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, age 57 and reside at 1233 East Louisiana St., Dallas, Texas. I am employed by the Scott-Foresman Co., Room 401, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I went to a window near my desk to view and photograph the Presidential Motorcade as it passed along Houston and Elm Streets. I was using my husband's camera and was not too familiar with its operation. As the Motorcade turned on to Houston Street from Main Street, I started taking photographs. I was seated on the floor with the camera in the window. The window was raised. I continued taking photographs but as the Motorcade turned from Houston Street on to Elm Street I became excited and did not get any more photographs.

"I was at this window attempting to photograph the Motorcade when I heard a noise like gunshots. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time. I do not know Lee Harvey Oswald and have no recollection of having seen him. I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"At the time the Motorcade passed by the building, Mrs. Dorothy Ann Garner, 911 Royal St., Forney, Texas, Miss Victoria Adams, 4906 Wenonah, Dallas, Tex. and Miss Sandra Styles, 2102 Granwyler St., Irving, Texas, all employees of Scott-Foresman Co., were in the office with me.

"I remained in the building until about 2:20 P.M. when I left for the day and went to my home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages and it is true.

"/s/Mrs. Elsie S. Dorman
"Witnessed: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3-20-64
"/s/Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/20/64."

26

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
EJR/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Jack Edwin Dougherty, freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

"My name is Jack Edwin Dougherty and I reside at 1827 South Marsalis Street, Dallas, Texas. I am 40 years of age, born August 12, 1923, at Dallas, Texas. I am a white male and am employed as a stock clerk for the Texas School Book Depository.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was at a point about 10 feet from the elevator on the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. I was alone at this time.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"On the morning of November 22, 1963, I saw no person in the Texas School Book Depository Building that was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 1:30 PM and went to the Dallas Police Station. I returned to the Texas School Book Depository Building to get my coat at about 4:30 PM and left this building just shortly thereafter and didn't return again that day.

"I read the above statement it is true and correct through the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Jack Edwin Dougherty

"Witnesses: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64.

"/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64."

27

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
ADN/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Mrs. Barney R. (Betty) Drago, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, age 27 and reside at 2507 West Brooklyn St., Dallas, Texas. I am employed by the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I left my office located on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Bldg. and walked to the front entrance of the building about 12:20 PM, to watch the Presidential Motorcade which was to pass along Elm Street in front of the building. I was with Mrs. Bonnie Richey, 220 South Marsalis, Apt. 117, Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, 3325 South Tyler St., Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Virgie R. Baker, 3600 1/2 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas, and Miss Judy Johnson, 915 Sunnyside St., Dallas, Texas, all employees of the Texas School Book Depository.

"I walked just across the street in front of the building entrance. I was standing at this point when President John F. Kennedy was shot. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald. I do not know Oswald but I had seen him in the building several times prior to November 22, 1963. I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on November 22, 1963.

"After President Kennedy had been shot, I stayed, outside the building and when I tried to get back inside the door was locked. Later one of the ladies from my office brought my coat and purse to me. I left the area about 2:30 P.M. and went home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true.

"/s/Betty Jean Drago

"Witnessed:

"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3-20-64

"Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/20/64."

28

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1.

DL 100-10461
TTT/cms

"3-23-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Mrs. Ronald G. (Sandra Sue) Elerson, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female and was born on 8-14-41 at Dallas, Texas. I presently reside at 2901 W. Northwest Highway, Dallas, Texas. I am presently employed by Goodbody and Company, Box 1677, Southland Center, Dallas, Texas. On 11-22-63 I was working as a secretary for the Kelly Girl Service of Dallas, and was assigned to the MacMillan Publishing Company, Texas School Book Depository Building.

"When President Kennedy's motorcade passed the Texas School Book Depository Building, I was looking out the third floor window trying to get a view of the President's car. I am nearsighted and I am not sure if I saw the President's car. However, I did see a car turn down Elm Street from Houston Street that may have been the President's car. I was standing at the window with an elderly woman from the MacMillan Company office. I cannot recall her name. I did not hear any shots or any loud sounds that sounded like rifle fire.

"I have never met Lee Harvey Oswald and would be unable to identify his photograph. I have been shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and I cannot recall having seen him at the Texas School Book Depository Building at any time. I did not see any men in the vicinity when we were watching the parade. I did not see any person in the building on the morning of 11-22-63 who was a stranger to me.

"I learned that President Kennedy had been shot after I returned to my desk. I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at approximately 2:00 PM on the afternoon of 11-22-63.

"I have read this two page statement and it is correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Sandra Sue Elerson
March 23, 1964
Dallas, Texas

29

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"Witnessed: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3-23-64, Dallas, Texas.
"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-23-64, Dallas, Texas."

30

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1
DL 100-10461
TTT/cms

"3-19-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Betty Alice Foster, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I presently reside at 5337 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas. I was born on 12-30-35 at Columbia, Tenn. I am a white female and am employed as a clerk at the Scott, Foresman and Company offices in the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas. I was so employed in this building on 11-22-63. When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing in the stockroom on the fourth floor watching the motorcade. I was with Mary Hollies, 242 W. Davis, Dallas, Texas. I heard something that sounded like fireworks after the President's car turned down Elm Street but I wasn't sure what it was. I did not know what had happened. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time or anyone who looked like him. I have never met Lee Harvey Oswald and cannot recall seeing him in the Texas School Book Depository Building. I did not see any persons in the building on the morning of 11-22-63 who was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building about two o'clock in the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

"/s/Betty Alice Foster

"I have read the above statement consisting of two pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Betty Alice Foster, 3/19/64, Dallas, Texas.

"Witnessed: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., 3-19-64, Dallas, Texas
FBI Special Agent

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-19-64,
Dallas, Texas."

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DL 100-10461
EJR/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Buell Wesley Frazier, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

"My name is Buell Wesley Frazier and I reside at 2439 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. I am 19 years of age, born June 4, 1944, at Highlands, Texas. I am a white male and am employed as an order filler by the Texas School Book Depository.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was standing on the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository Building. I was with William H. Shelley, 126 South Tatum, Dallas, and Billy Lovelady, 7722 Hume Drive, Dallas, when the President was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"On the morning of November 22, 1963, I did not see any person in the Texas School Depository Building that was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building sometime between 1:00 PM and 2:00 PM on November 22, 1963, and went directly home.

"I have read the above statement consisting of one and one-third pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Buell Wesley Frazier

"Witnesses: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64.

"/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64."

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DL 100-10461
KFF/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Dorothy Ann Garner, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a caucasian female and reside at 911 Royal Street, Forney, Texas. I was born on August 30, 1928, in Grandfield, Oklahoma, and am employed as office supervisor for Scott, Foresman and Company, located on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. I have been employed for Scott, Foresman and Company for ten and one-half years.

"On November 22, 1963, at the moment of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, I was seated at a desk in the fourth floor offices of Scott, Foresman and Company and was watching the Presidential Motorcade through a window located on the south side of the Texas School Book Depository building and I know this window to be the fifth window from the east end of the building. I recall that Mrs. Elsie Dorman was sitting next to me at that time looking out the sixth window and that Victoria Adams and Sandra Styles were both standing next to Mrs. Dorman and myself looking out the fifth and sixth windows. Styles, Adams and Dorman are all likewise employees of Scott, Foresman and Company.

"I recall that moments following the passing of the Presidential car I heard three loud reports which I first thought to be fireworks but only seconds later realized something had happened on the street below although at the time of the shots, the Presidential car was out of view behind a tree. I thought at the time the shots or reports came from a point to the west of the building.

"I do not recall ever having seen Lee Harvey Oswald at any time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and am positive I did not have occasion to see Oswald on the morning of November 22, 1963. Further I do not recall observing

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DL 100-10461

"or taking note of any strangers in the Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963, or at any earlier time.

"Following the shooting of President Kennedy, I remained on the fourth floor of the building in the Scott, Foresman offices until approximately 2:30 PM, November 22, 1963, at which time I and the remaining employees departed the building. I did not return to the building again until Tuesday morning, November 26, 1963.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages, I initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Dorothy Ann Garner

"Witnessed:

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex. 3/20/64
"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3-20-64"

35

DL 100-10461
TTT/cms

"3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Charles Douglas Givens, make the following statement to Special Agent Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I presently reside at 4208 First Avenue, Dallas, Texas. I was born on May 16, 1925, and I am a member of the Negro race. I am employed as a wrapper and order-filler at the Texas School Book Depository Building, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing at the corner of Record and Elm Streets after having watched the parade on Main Street. I was accompanied by Edward Shields of 415 Cleve Street, Dallas, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and a man I know only as 'James' who was employed at the Classified Parking Lot on the corner of Record and Elm Streets. I do not know James' home address but I believe he is still employed by Classified in one of their downtown lots.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald when the President was shot. I do not recall seeing any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"After the President was shot I returned to the Texas School Book Depository Building, and was told by a Dallas policeman that I could not enter the building. About an hour later I went to the Dallas Police Department and was questioned by the police for about forty-five minutes. Then I returned to the Book Depository Building about five o'clock that same afternoon to pick up my hat and coat. I left the building a few minutes after I picked up my hat and coat.

"I have read the above statement consisting of two pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Charles Douglas Givens 3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"Witnessed: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3-18-64, Dallas, Texas

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64, Dallas, Texas."

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ARS:vm
DL 100-10461

"Dallas, Texas
March 24, 1964

"I, Miss Georgia Ruth Hendrix, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a caucasian female born March 24, 1912, at Dallas, Texas, and I reside at 2011 North Prairie Street, Dallas, Texas. I am employed as Office Manager and Accountant by Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Room 301, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. I have been employed by Allyn and Bacon, Inc., since 1930.

"At approximately 12:15 pm on November 22, 1963, I left the Depository Building and took up a position along the parade route on Elm Street about 150 feet west from the Depository Building entrance and viewed the Presidential Motorcade in company with Mrs. Mary Lea Williams, Mrs. Herman M. (Billie P.) Clay and Mrs. Sue Dickerson, all employees of Allyn and Bacon, Inc., Dallas, Texas. Also in our group was Mrs. John Hawkins, wife of an agent for Allyn and Bacon, Inc., and her son, John, age 4. Mrs. Hawkins resides at 2719 Cumberland Drive, Mesquite, Texas.

"I recall that just seconds after the car in which President John F. Kennedy was riding passed the position where I was standing, I heard a shot. At first I thought it was a salute to the President, but when the second shot was fired and I saw the President fall down in the car I knew someone was shooting at him. When I heard the third shot I turned and fled back into the Depository Building and immediately went to my office on the third floor. According to the clock on the office wall the time was 12:34 P.M.

"I do not recall ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald nor do I recall seeing any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I left my office at 2:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, went downstairs and after being checked out by the police, I left the building at about 2:20 PM and went directly home.

2
DL 100-10461

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two other pages. I have initialed each correction and each page and this statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

"s/ GEORGIA RUTH HENDRIX

"Witnessed:

"A. RAYMOND SWITZER, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas, 3/24/64
"EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas, 3/24/64"

38

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Mrs. James Daniel (Karan) Hicks, make the following statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, 19 years of age and reside at 926 North Marcellis St., Apt. N, Dallas, Tex. I am employed by the South-Western Publishing Co., Room 203, Texas School Book Depository Bldg., 411 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I left my office about 11:30 A.M. to see the Presidential Motorcade which was to pass along Elm Street in front of the building. I was with Mrs. Gloria Calvery, Apt. 120, 1023 Hurwitz Rd., Irving, Texas, Mrs. Carol Reed, 6428 Silvery Moon Drive, Dallas, Texas and Miss Karon Westbrook, 6606 Atha Drive, Dallas, Texas. We walked to Elm Street and stopped at a point on the north edge of Elm Street about halfway between Houston Street and the Triple Underpass. We were standing at this point when President John F. Kennedy was shot. The car he was in was almost directly in front of where I was standing when I heard the first explosion. I did not immediately recognize this sound as a gunshot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at any time during the day of November 22, 1963. I do not know Oswald but I had seen him several times in the building. I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on November 22, 1963.

"After President Kennedy was shot, I returned to my office. I stayed there a short time then returned to the front entrance of the building. I could not get out of the building as the door was locked so I

39

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

DL 100-10461

"returned to my office. I left my office about 1:30 P.M. and went home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages and it is the truth.

"/s/ Mrs. Karen Hicks

"Witnessed: /s/ E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, F.B.I.
Dallas, Texas, 3-20-64

"/s/ Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, F.B.I.
Dallas, Tex. 3/20/64"

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EJR:vm
DL 100-10461

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Mrs. Geneva L. Hine, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

"My name is Geneva L. Hine and I reside at 2305 Oakdale Road, Dallas, Texas. I am 52 years of age, born October 4, 1911, at Martinsville, Ind. I am a white female, and am employed at the Credit Desk, Texas School Book Depository.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, in my office. I was alone at the time. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"I do not remember seeing any person in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963 who was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 2:30 PM on November 22, 1963. All employees on the second floor working for the Texas School Book Depository left at the same time.

"I have read the above statement consisting of one and one-fifth pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ GENEVA L. HINE

"Witnesses: E. J. ROBERTSON, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas,
Texas 3/18/64
THOMAS T. TRETTIS, Jr., Special Agent, F.B.I.,
Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64."

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DL 100-10461
JHM/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Mary Madeline Hollies, make the following voluntary statement to J. Hale McMenamin, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born on March 25, 1939 at Montreal, Canada. I currently reside at 242 West Davis, Dallas, Texas and am employed in the mailing Department of the Scott-Foresman Publishing Company, Fourth floor, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, at approximately 12:35 P.M. I was standing at the window of the Scott-Foresman offices overlooking Elm Street with Alice Foster, also an employee of Scott-Foresman, to watch the motorcade bearing President John F. Kennedy pass by the building. As the motorcade passed by I heard three shots and observed the President slump over in the automobile in which he was riding.

"I was not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, although after viewing photographs of him in the newspapers and on television, I recall having seen him in the past in the lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository Building. At the time the shots were fired, I did not see Oswald or know of his whereabouts.

"During the morning of the assassination of President Kennedy, I saw no individuals in the Texas School Book Depository who attracted my attention in any way.

"Following the assassination, all employees at Scott-Foresman were dismissed, and I left the building at approximately 2:30 P.M.

"I have read this statement as true and correct.

"/s/Mary Madeline Hollies

"Witnesses: /s/J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas 3/19/64
"/s/Raymond J. Fox, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

DL 100-10461/eah
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"March 18, 1964
"Dallas, Texas

"I, Gloria Jeanne Kolt, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a caucasian female and reside at 2521 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, Texas. I was born on March 27, 1945 in Dallas, Texas, and have been employed at the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, as a clerical employee in the billing department since the middle of July, 1963.

"At approximately 12:10 P.M. on November 22, 1963, I left the Depository building and walked down toward the Stemmons expressway underpass west of the building approximately fifty yards and took up a position on the curb on the south side of Elm Street to await the presidential procession. I was accompanied by Sharon Simmons, now Mrs. Nelson, and Stella Jacob, both employees of the Texas School Book Depository.

"I was still standing on the curb at the time the president was shot. I do not recall seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at any time on November 22, 1963, and did not see him at the time of the assassination.

"I did not observe any strangers in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"Following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy I tried to return to work in the Texas School Book Depository but was told by other employees that no one would be allowed in the building so I did not return to work that day.

"I did not personally know Lee Harvey Oswald although I recall seeing him on several occasions

Date 3/20/64

DL 100-10461/eah

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"in the lunchroom.

"I have read this and the preceding two pages initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ GLORIA JEANNE HOLT

"Witnessed:

"/s/ EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, Special Agent, FBI,
Dallas, Texas March 18, 1964."/s/ A. RAYMOND SWITZER, Special Agent, FBI,
Dallas, Texas March 18, 1964"

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"March 19, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Mrs. Yola D. Hopson, nee Dixon, make the following voluntary statement to R. Neil Quigley, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I reside at 417 South Waverly Drive, Dallas, Texas, and am employed in the mailing department of Scott, Foresman and Company, room 401, fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas.

"I am a white female and I was born Feb. 16, 1899. My husband is Oliver Hopson.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time President John F. Kennedy was assassinated I was at the middle double window on the fourth floor office of Scott, Foresman and Company, at the Texas Book Depository building which overlooks the Elm Street area near Houston Avenue.

"I was with Mrs. Ruth (Cleve) Nelson, home address, 6118 Goleid, Dallas, when I heard an unrecalled number of loud noises which I thought sounded like firecrackers. I could not view the position of President John F. Kennedy due to the trees in front of the building.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time and have never seen him.

"I did not see any strangers in the building on the morning of Nov. 22, 1963.

"I left the building between two pm and three pm to the best of my recollection.

on 3/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent R. NEIL QUIGLEY:vm Date dictated 3/19/64

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.

45

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381-Continued

2
DL 100-10461

"/s/ YOLA D. HOPSON

"Witnesses:

"R. NEIL QUIGLEY, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas

"A. RAYMOND SWITZER, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas"

Mrs. HOPSON advised she has great difficulty writing due to having palsy and therefore after reading the above statement in the presence of SA R. NEIL QUIGLEY, she was not asked to write other than her name and initials.

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DL 100-10461
ADN/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Mrs. John L. (Carol) Hughes make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, 27 years of age and reside at 510 Glenfield St., Garland, Texas. I am employed by the South-Western Publishing Co., Room 203, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I went to south window near my desk which overlooks Elm Street to watch the Presidential Motorcade pass along Houston and Elm Streets. I was standing looking out this window when President John F. Kennedy was shot. I was alone in the office as all the other people had gone to the street to watch the Motorcade pass.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time. I do not know Oswald but I had seen him in the building several times prior to this day. I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on November 22, 1963.

"I remained in my office until about 1:30 P.M. when I left for the day and went home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page, and it is true.

"/s/Carol Hughes

"Witnessed: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3-20-64

"/s/Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3-20-64."

"March 18, 1964
 "Dallas, Texas

"I, Stella Mae Jacob, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene P. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am an Indian female and reside at 508 So. Marsalis, Dallas Texas. I was born on May 31, 1943 in Wright City, Oklahoma, and have been employed at the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm, Dallas, Texas as typist in the billing department since the 1st of July, 1963.

"At approximately 12:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, I left the Depository building & walked down toward the Stemmons expressway underpass west of the building approximately fifty yards and took up a position on the curb on the south side of Elm Street to await the presidential procession. I was accompanied by Sharon Simmons, now Mrs. Nelson, and Jeanne Holt, both employees of the Texas School Book Depository. I was still standing on the curb at the time president John F. Kennedy was shot. I do not recall seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at any time on November 22, 1963 and did not see him at the time of the assassination.

"I did not observe any strangers in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"Following the assassination of the president, I tried to return to work in the Texas School Book Depository, but was told by other employees that no one would be allowed in the building so I did not return to work that day.

I did not personally know Lee Harvey Oswald although I recall seeing him on several occasions in the lunchroom.

"I have read this two page statement, initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Stella Mae Jacob

"Witnessed:
 "/s/ Eugene P. Petrakis, Spec. Agt., FBI, Dallas, Texas 3/18/64
 "/s/ A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas 3/18/64"

"Dallas, Texas
 March 18, 1964

"I, James Earl Jarman, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

"My name is James Earl Jarman and I reside at 4930 Echo, Dallas, Texas. I am 34 years of age, born December 21, 1929, at Dallas, Texas. I am a Negro male and am employed by the Texas School Book Depository as a checker.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was at the third window from the east side on the fifth floor, Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I was with Harold Norman, 4858 Beulah Street, Dallas, and Bonnie Ray Williams, 1502 Avenue B, Apt. B, Dallas, at the time President Kennedy was shot. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time the President was shot.

"I saw no person in the Texas School Book Depository Building during the morning of November 22, 1963, that was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building between 2:00 P. and 2:30 PM on November 22, 1963.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1 1/3 pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ James Earl Jarman

"Witnesses: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64.

"/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., FBI, Special Agent, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64."

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ADN:vm
DL 100-10461

"Dallas, Texas
March 23, 1964

"I, Miss Judy Marie Johnson, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, 20 years of age and reside at 915 Sunnyside St., Dallas, Texas. I am employed by the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I left my office, Room 200, Texas School Book Depository Building, about 12:15 P.M. to go outside the building to watch the President's Motorcade pass which was to pass along Elm Street in front of the building. I was with Miss Jeannie Holt, 2521 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, Texas, and Miss Stella Jacob, 508 South Marsalis St., Dallas, Texas both employees of the Texas School Book Depository. We walked to the southwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets and were joined by Mrs. Bonnie Richey, 220 South Marsalis, Apt. 117, Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, 3325 South Tyler St., Dallas, Texas and Mrs. Betty Dragoo, 2507 West Brooklyn St., Dallas, Texas. I was standing at this point on the sidewalk near the edge of Elm Street at the time President John F. Kennedy was shot. I heard three explosions which sounded to me like fire-crackers. I did not immediately recognize these sounds as gun shots.

"After President Kennedy was shot I returned to the building but was unable to get inside as the front door of the building was locked. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at anytime this day. I do not know Oswald and do not recall ever having seen him.

"I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on November 22, 1963. I remained in the area just outside the building until approximately 2 P.M. when I left to go to my home..

2
DL 100-10461

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages and it is true.

"/s/ JUDY MARIE JOHNSON

"Witnessed: THOMAS T. TRETTIS, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, 3/23/64, Dallas, Tex.
ALFRED D. NEELEY, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Tex., 3/23/64."

DL 100-10461
TTT/ds

"3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Carl Edward Jones, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I presently reside at Apartment 204, 3709 Spring Avenue, Dallas, Texas. I was born on 1-1-30 at Wingo, Texas. I am a Negro male and am employed as an order filler at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was sitting on the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository Building. With me were Mr. Roy Truly, Mr. O. V. Campbell, Mrs. R. A. Reid and Billy Lovelady, all employees of the Texas School Book Depository. I do not know their home addresses. I heard three shots just after President Kennedy passed by in his car and I saw him slump in his seat. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time.

"I did not see any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of 11-22-63.

"I left the building about 2:30 that afternoon after being questioned by the police.

"I have no idea where the shots came from that killed President Kennedy.

"I have read this two page statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

DL 100-10461

"/s/ Carl Edward Jones, 3/18/64
Dallas, Texas

"Witnessed /s/ Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64, Dallas, Texas
"/s/ E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64, Dallas, Texas"

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DL 100-10461
TTT/ds

"3/20/64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Spaulden Earnest Jones, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am a white male and was born on 1-22-24. I reside at 7723 Deer Trail, Dallas, Texas.

"When President John F. Kennedy was shot on 11-22-63 I was having lunch at the Blue Front Restaurant, 1105 Elm Street, Dallas, with one of my sales representatives, Herbert Junker. I am the manager of the Macmillan Company, with offices at the Texas School Book Depository Building, and was so employed on 11-22-63. Mr. Junker and I left the Texas School Book Depository Building about 12:00 noon for lunch and planned to see part of the parade. We were sitting at a table in the Blue Front waiting for our order when the owner told us the President had been shot. I have seen photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and to the best of my knowledge he was not at the Blue Front Restaurant where I had lunch on 11-22-63.

"I cannot recall seeing any person in the Texas School Book Depository Building, on the morning of 11-22-63 who was a stranger to me.

"After finishing our lunch Mr. Junker and I returned to the Texas School Book Depository Building. It was then about one o'clock. We were permitted to return to the Macmillan offices where we were questioned by the police. I left the building about 3:30 that afternoon with the other employees.

"To the best of my knowledge I have never met Lee Harvey Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

54

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"I have read this two page statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Spaulden Earnest Jones
3-20-64
Dallas, Texas

"Witnessed: /s/ Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent,
F.B.I., 3-20-64, Dallas, Texas
"/s/ R. Neil Quigley, Special Agent, FBI,
3/20/64, Dallas, Texas"

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1
DL 100-10461
TTT/cms

"3-19-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Herbert L. Junker, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I presently reside at 3965 Sumner Street, Shreveport, Louisiana. I was born on July 17, 1921, at Emery, South Dakota. I am a white male and employed as a sales representative for MacMillan Company, Dallas, Texas.

"When President John F. Kennedy was shot on 11-22-63 I was having lunch at the Blue Front Restaurant at 1105 Elm Street, Dallas, with the MacMillan Company Manager, S. E. "Bud" Jones. We heard of the assassination while at the Blue Front Restaurant. I do not recall ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at any time on 11-22-63. I did not know Lee Harvey Oswald and cannot recall seeing him at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I came to work at the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 9:30 on the morning of 11-22-63. I left the building about 11:00 AM to go to lunch. I did not see any person in the building that morning who was a stranger to me. After lunch I returned to the building at about 12:35, a few minutes after the assassination. I was permitted to enter the Texas School Book Depository Building and remained there until five o'clock that afternoon.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 2 pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Herbert L. Junker

"3-19-64

Dallas, Texas

"Witnessed: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3-19-64, Dallas, Texas.

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-19-64
Dallas, Texas"

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DL 100-10461
EFP/cms

"March 23, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Mrs. George Andrew (Polores Ariene) Kounas, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Caucasian female, born October 16, 1931, in Sioux City, Iowa, and presently reside at 825 Arpsge Circle, Dallas, Texas.

"I am presently employed as a clerk-typist by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, third floor of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963.

"I recall that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, I left the Depository building at about 12:15 PM in anticipation of viewing the Presidential Motorcade which I knew was scheduled to pass the Depository building. I was accompanied by Mrs. Roberta Parker and Mr. Lloyd Viles, both employees of McGraw-Hill and we took up a position along the parade route which I recall to be about fifteen feet west of the southwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets.

"I recall that moments after the car bearing President John F. Kennedy passed my position, I heard a loud report which I first thought to be a firecracker. Following the second shot, however, I then heard screaming and saw people running and I then believed the reports I had heard were gunfire. Although I was across the street from the Depository building and was looking in the direction of the building as the motorcade passed and following the shots, I did not look up at the building as I had thought the shots came from a westerly direction in the vicinity of the viaduct.

"I recall that, following the shooting, we crossed the street to the Depository building and stood in front of the building listening to radio reports coming over a motorcycle patrolman's police radio. I stayed in the vicinity of the Depository building until about 3:00 PM, and then we entered the building to get our coats and I immediately left the building and went home.

DL 100-10461

"I do not recall ever having seen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository building, although I may have seen him in the lunchroom on the second floor at some time or other.

"I do not recall seeing Oswald on the morning of November 22, 1963, nor do I recall noticing a stranger in the building on that day.

"I have read this four page statement, initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Mrs. George Andrew (Dolores Arlene) Kounas

"Witnessed:

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex., 3/23/64
"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3-23-64"

DL 100-10461
ARS/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Miss Patricia Ann Lawrence, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a caucasian female born March 8, 1943 at McKinney, Texas and I reside at 302 North Windomere, Dallas, Texas. I am a stenographer for the MacMillan Company in the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas and was so employed when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

"At approximately 11:30 AM on November 22, 1963 I left the Texas School Book Depository Building and went shopping at Sanger-Harris Department Store returning to the front of the building at approximately 12:15 PM to view the Presidential Motorcade. I took up a position along the parade route on Elm Street about seven feet west of Houston Street and viewed the Motorcade in company with Lucy Whitaker, also an employee of the MacMillan Company in the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I recall that when the car in which the President was riding passed my position I was looking at Mrs. Kennedy who was looking to the other side of the car. President Kennedy was looking in my direction and I waved. A few seconds following this I heard a shot and following this shot two additional shots. I thought the shots had come from right over my head, but I looked up and did not see anyone shooting. Along with others in the crowd, I moved in the direction of the President's car but turned and returned inside the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I believe I may have seen Lee Harvey Oswald at sometime in the Texas School Book Depository Building, but I did not see him on November 22, 1963 nor did I see any strangers in the building on that day.

"I left my office at about 2:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, went downstairs and after being checked out by the police, I left the building at about 2:15 P.M.

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DL 100-10461

"I have read the above statement consisting of this page and two other pages. I have initialed each page and this statement is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Patricia Ann Lawrence

"Witnessed:

"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3-20-64

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/20/64."

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DL 100-10461

JHM:kms

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Roy Edward Lewis, make the following voluntary statement to J. Hale McMenamin who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a male Negro, and was born September 18, 1946 at Carthage, Texas. I presently reside at 5906 Woodville, Dallas, Texas, and am employed in the warehouse of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street.

"On November 22, 1963 at approximately 12:25 PM I stood by myself on the inside of the front entrance of the Texas School Book Depository Building to watch President John F. Kennedy come by the building in a motorcade. I heard three shots fired from somewhere above me, but was unable to see the person who fired them.

"I was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, but he was not with me at the time I heard the shots.

"During the morning of the assassination of President Kennedy, I saw no individuals in the Texas School Book Depository who were not known to me to be employees.

"Following the assassination, all employees were dismissed from work, and I left the building about 1:15 P.M.

"I have read this statement, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Roy Edward Lewis

"Witnesses:

"/s/J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas 3/18/64.

"/s/Raymond J. Fox, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64."

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DL 100-10461
EFP/cms

"March 19, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Billy Nolan Lovelady, freely furnish the following statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Caucasian male and reside at 7722 Hume Drive, apartment C, Dallas, Texas. I was born on February 19, 1937, in Myrtle Springs, Texas.

"At approximately 12:15 PM, November 22, 1963, I walked out the front entrance to the Texas School Book Depository where I am employed as a stock clerk on the first floor. I have been so employed since December 16, 1961. I walked out in front of the building to await the Presidential Motorcade which I knew was due to pass the Depository building about 12:30 PM.

"At the time the Presidential Motorcade passed the Depository building heading west on Elm Street, I was standing on the top step to the far right against the wall of the entranceway to the Texas School Book Depository building. At this time I recall that William M. Shelley, who resides at 128 South Tatum, Dallas, and Mrs. Sarah Stanton, also of Dallas, Texas, both of whom are likewise employed by the Texas School Book Depository, were standing next to me.

"I recall that following the passing of the Presidential Motorcade, as the car in which the President was riding traveled down the Elm street extension, I heard several loud reports which I first thought to be firecrackers and which appeared to me to be in the direction of Elm Street viaduct just ahead of the Motorcade. I did not at any time believe the shots had come from the Texas School Book Depository building. I am acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald as a fellow employee only and I recall that on the morning of November 22, 1963, I was on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository putting down a new wooden floor when Oswald came over to me and asked where a certain book was stored. I don't recall name of book but told him that book was out of stock. That is the last time I saw Oswald prior to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

2
DL 100-10461

"I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I recall that following the shooting, I ran toward the spot where President Kennedy's car had stopped. William Shelley and myself stayed in that area for approximately five minutes when we then re-entered the Depository building by the side door located on the west side of the building. After several minutes we were asked to stay in the building by a police officer and at approximately 1:45 PM, I and several other employees accompanied a police officer to City Hall for questioning. I returned to the building briefly at 4:30 PM to pick up my coat following the interview at City Hall and immediately departed and went home.

"I have read this and the preceding three pages, initialed each page and each correction and found it true and correct, to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Billy Nolan Lovelady

"Witnessed:
"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Spec. Agt., FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64.
"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/19/64."

Date 3/20/64

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DL 100-10461

On March 19, 1964, Miss JUDITH LOUISE McCULLY furnished the following voluntary signed statement:

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Judith Louise McCully, make the following voluntary statement to J. Hale McMenamin, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born on August 13, 1943 at Tulsa, Oklahoma. I currently reside at 4144 Emerson Street, Dallas, Texas, and am employed by the Scott-Foresman Publishing Company, fourth floor, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 at approximately 12:35 P.M. I was standing on the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository Building with Mrs. Charles Davis, also an employee of Scott-Foresman, to watch the motorcade bearing President John F. Kennedy pass by the building. As the motorcade passed, I heard some shots fired, but did not know the direction from which they came.

"I was not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, although after viewing photographs of him in the newspapers and on television, I recall having seen him in the past in the lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository Building. At the time the shots were fired, I did not see Oswald or know of his whereabouts.

"During the morning of the assassination of President Kennedy, I saw no individuals in the Texas School Book Depository who attracted my attention in any way.

"Following the assassination, all employees at Scott-Foresman were dismissed, and I left the building at approximately 2:00 P.M.

"I have read this statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/ JUDITH LOUISE McCULLY

"Witne ses;

"J. HALE McMENAMIN, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64

"RAYMOND J. FOX, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64"

Miss McCULLY advised that when she was previously interviewed by FBI Agents on November 24, 1963, she recalls telling them she was standing on the fourth floor of the Texas School Book Depository watching the Presidential motorcade pass by the building; however, she stated she wished to clarify this point by stating she was actually standing on the steps of the main entrance to the building and immediately following the shooting returned to the fourth floor.

on 3/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent J. HALE McMENAMIN:vm Date dictated 3/19/64

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.

6

65

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381--Continued

1

DL 100-10461
ARS/ds

"Dallas, Texas
March 25, 1964

"I, Jose R. Molina, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white male, born June 18, 1924 at Dallas, Texas and presently reside at 4306 Brown Street, Dallas, Texas. I am presently employed as a Bookkeeper at Neuhoft Employees Credit Union, 2821 Alamo Street, Dallas, Texas. Prior to this employment I was employed as Credit Manager by the Texas School Book Depository and was so employed on November 22, 1963.

"At approximately 12:20 PM on November 22, 1963 I left my office on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository and took up a position on the top step at the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository for the purpose of watching the Presidential Motorcade, which I knew was due to pass the building momentarily. Otis Williams, another employee of the Texas School Book Depository and Mrs. Pauline Sanders likewise employed were also viewing the motorcade with me. I recall that Roy Truly, Director of the warehouse personnel, Texas School Book Depository, and O. V. Campbell, Vice President of the Texas School Book Depository were also viewing the motorcade.

"At approximately 12:30 pm the car in which President Kennedy was riding passed the building going west on Elm Street. Just after his car

66

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"disappeared from my view I heard three shots. I moved from my position on the steps in the direction of where the Presidential car was proceeding. I remained outside for a few moments and then went back inside the Texas School Depository Building. I left the building at approximately 2:15 PM on November 22, 1963 and went home.

"I was not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, I never spoke to him, but on several occasions I did see him in the Texas School Book Depository Building. I never saw Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963 nor did I see any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and two other pages, and have initialed each page and this statement _____ and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Joe R. Molina

"Witnessed:

"/s/ A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, F.B.I.
Dallas, Texas 3-25-64

"/s/ Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3/25/64."

67

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1
RNQ:vm
DL 100-10461

"March 23, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Ruth Smith Nelson, make the following voluntary statement to R. Neil Quigley, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female and was born 2/14/97. I reside at 6118 Goliad, Dallas, Texas, and my husband's name is Cleve Clark Nelson.

"I was formerly employed at Scott, Foresman and Company, Room 401, Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time President John F. Kennedy was assassinated I was viewing the motorcade from the fourth window on the east side on the fourth floor along with Mrs. Yola Hopson, who is employed by Scott, Foresman and Company.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at this time and have not to my knowledge ever seen Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I did not see any stranger in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963, between two PM and three PM to the best of my recollection.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was viewing the motorcade behind the President's vehicle.

"I have read the above statement of this page and two others and they are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ RUTH SMITH NELSON

"Witnesses: R. NEIL QUIGLEY, Sp. Agt., FBI, 3/23/64, Dallas, Tex.
ROBERT J. DENEEN, Special Agent, F.B.I., 3/23/64,
Dallas, Tex."

68

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1
DL 100-10461
EJR:vm

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Mrs. Sharon Nelson nee Simmons, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the F.B.I.

"My name is Sharon Nelson nee Simmons, and I reside at 409 East 9th Street, Apt. 202, Dallas, Texas. I am 20 years of age, born February 24, 1944, at Abilene, Texas. I am a white female and am employed as a Clerk for the Texas School Book Depository.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was standing on the sidewalk on Elm Street about midway between the Texas School Book Depository Building and the underpass on Elm Street.

"I was with Jeannie Holt, 2521 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, and Stella Jacob, 508 South Marsalis, Dallas, at the time the President was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"I do not remember seeing any person in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963, who was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 12:20 PM on November 22, 1963, and never returned to this building on that date.

"I have read the above statement consisting of one and one half pages and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Mrs. SHARON NELSON (SIMMONS)

"Witnesses: E. J. ROBERTSON, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/18/64
THOMAS T. TRETTIS, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3/18/64."

69

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
JHM/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Harold Dean Norman, make the following free and voluntary statement to Raymond J. Fox and J. Hale McMenamin, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a male Negro born July 6, 1938 at Clarksville, Texas. I currently reside at 4858 Beulah St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, I was on the fifth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building where I was employed at that time. At about 12:10 P.M. or 12:20 P.M. I was with James Jarmon and Bonnie Ray Williams watching the motorcade bearing President John F. Kennedy pass the Texas School Book Depository Building when I heard three shots fired from, I believe, the floor directly above me. At this time I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald, and during the morning of November 22, 1963 I saw no strangers in the building.

"I left the building on November 22, 1963 at about 2:00 PM.

"With regard to James Jarmon and Bonnie Ray Williams, I knew them to be employees of the Texas School Book Depository, but do not know their residence addresses.

"I have read this statement off this and one other page and it is true and correct.

"/s/Harold Dean Norman

"Witnesses:

"/s/J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas 3/19/64.
"/s/Raymond J. Fox, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64."

70

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
ADN/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Mrs. Helen L. Palmer, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, age 42 and reside at 2802 Larry Drive, Dallas, Texas. I am employed by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Room 305, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, I did not come to work. Instead my son, Foster Evans, Jr., 2802 Larry Dr. and I, drove to Love Field to be present when President John F. Kennedy arrived there. When the Presidential Motorcade had left the Airport, I returned to my car which was parked on one of the parking lots. By the time I could get to my car and get the car radio turned on I heard a radio announcer describe the events of the Motorcade. Shortly thereafter I heard the radio announcer say that President Kennedy had been shot and that the shots were believed to have been fired from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"I drove to the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository Building and walked to the front door. I was not able to get inside as the door was locked.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963. I do not know Oswald but I had seen him several times in the building prior to November 22, 1963.

"I remained in the area near Texas School Book Depository Building until about 3 P.M. when I left and returned to my home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page and it is true.

"/s/Helen L. Palmer

"Witnessed: /s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/20/64
"/s/Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/20/64."

71

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

DL 100-10461
RNQ/ds

"March 20, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Roberta Parker, make the following voluntary statement to R. Neil Quigley, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born 6/23/08, and I reside at 5916 Ellsworth, Dallas, Texas. I am employed as a secretary for the Gregg Publishing Division, McGraw Hill Book Company, room 305, Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas. My husband is William V. Parker.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time the motorcade was passing the Texas School Book Depository Building and President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, I was standing across the street from the Texas School Book Depository Building entrance with Delores Kounas and Lloyd R. Viles, who are also employees of McGraw-Hill Book Company.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the above time.

"I did not see any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I was not allowed back inside the building until about 3:30 pm and then only in the company of a policeman who escorted me to my office, allowed me to gather personal items and escorted me out of the building.

DL 100-10461

"I have read the above statement of this page and one other and find them true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Roberta Parker

"Witnessed: /s/ Thomas T. Trettis, Special Agent, F.B.I.,
3-20-64, Dallas, Texas

"/s/ R. Neil Quigley, Special Agent, FBI,
3/20/64, Dallas, Texas"

1DL 100-10461
TTT/cms"3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Eddie Piper, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I presently reside at 1507 McCoy Street, Dallas, Texas. I was born on January 23, 1908 at Travis County, Texas, and I am a member of the Negro race. I am employed as a janitor at the Texas School Book Depository Building and was so employed on 11-22-63. When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was sitting on a box on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository watching the parade from the window. I could not see the President's car from where I was sitting but I heard three shots ring out and saw people looking up at the building. It seemed to me that the shots came from inside the Texas School Book Depository. I was sitting by myself at during all this time and I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald. At no time during the morning did I see any person in the building who was a stranger to me.

"That afternoon about 2:00 PM we were told the building was to be closed and we could go home. I got my hat and coat and left for home a few minutes after this time.

"I have read the above statement consisting of two pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Eddie Piper, 3-18-64, Dallas, Texas

Witness: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64,
Dallas, Texas."

74

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1DL 100-10461
EJR/cms"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Carol Reed, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

"My name is Carol Reed and I am married to Delbert E. Reed and reside with him at 6428 Silvery Moon Drive, Dallas, Texas. I am 20 years of age, born November 26, 1943, at Dallas, Texas. I am a white female and am employed as a secretary for Southwestern Publishing Company.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was standing on the curb of Elm Street about mid-way between the Texas School Book Depository Building and the Elm Street Railroad overpass. I was with Mrs. Karan Hicks, 926 North Marsalis, Apt. N, Dallas; Miss Karen Westbrook, 6606 Atha, Dallas; and Mrs. Gloria Calvery, 1023 Hurwitz, Apt. 120, Irving, Texas, at the time the President was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"I did not see any person who was a stranger to me in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 1:45 PM on November 22, 1963.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1½ pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Carol Reed

"Witnesses: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3/19/64,
"/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Texas, 3/19/64."

75

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

DL 100-10461
RJR/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Martha Reed, make the following free and voluntary statement to J. Hale McMenamin and Raymond J. Fox, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born August 11, 1923 at Plymouth, Pennsylvania and reside at 338 West 10th Street, Dallas, Texas. I am employed as a Biller in the office of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, I was on the sidewalk on the north side of Elm Street about halfway between Record and Houston Streets at about 12:30 PM when I heard what I thought were shots. I was alone at this time and did not know where the shots came from.

"I knew Lee Harvey Oswald by sight but did not see him at the time these shots were fired, and cannot recall having seen any person who is a stranger to me at the building where I work on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building when I was finally permitted to do so by officers at about 2:30 PM.

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/Martha Reed

"Witnesses: /s/Raymond J. Fox, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64.
"/s/J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/18/64."

DL 100-10461
EFP/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Madie Belle Reese, freely make the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a female caucasian, born January 13, 1903, near Cherokee, Texas, and now reside at 704 North Madison Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

"I have been employed by the MacMillan Company, having offices on the third floor of the Texas School Book Depository building located at 411 Elm Street in Dallas, Texas, for the past nineteen and one-half years and now hold the position of office manager and administrative secretary..

"At approximately 12:10 PM, on November 22, 1963, I, accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Hilliard Dean, left the Depository building by the main entrance and took up a position on the second step from the bottom to the right or west side of the main entrance of the Depository building. Mrs. Dean was standing directly to my left at the time of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and we both heard the three shots.

"Following the shooting, I and Mrs. Dean remained in front of the building for about five more minutes and then walked up to the National Bank of Commerce, 914 Elm Street, where I completed some personal business and then returned to the Depository building. We were escorted to the third floor offices of MacMillan Company where we remained for some time. Sometime between 2:00 PM and 3:00 PM, I furnished my name and address to officers and left the building for my home.

"I do not recall having ever consciously seen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository building prior to or on the morning of November 22, 1963, nor do I recall having noticed a stranger in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

2

DL 100-10461

"I have read this and the preceding two pages of the above statement, initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"s/Madie Belle Reese

"Witnessed:

"s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/20/64.
"s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/20/64."

78

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461

TTT/ds

"3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Mrs. R. A. Reid, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I presently reside at 1914 Elmwood Blvd., Dallas, Texas. I was born on August 24, 1912, at Cedar Hill, Texas and am a member of the white race. I am employed as a Clerical Supervisor at the Texas School Book Depository Building and was so employed on 11-22-63. When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building with Mr. O. V. Campbell and Mr. Roy Truly. Mr. Campbell resides at 7120 Twin Tree Lane, Dallas, and Mr. Truly resides at 4932 Jade, Dallas, Texas. Both of these men are employees of the Texas School Book Depository. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald when the President was shot. I cannot recall seeing any person in the Book Depository Building on the morning of 11-22-63 who was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building on the afternoon of 11-22-63 between 2:00 pm and 2:30 pm.

"I have been advised of the information previously furnished to the F.B.I. and it is an accurate account of my activities and impressions on 11-22-63.

"I have read the above statement consisting of two pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

79

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

"/s/ Mrs. R. A. Reid
3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"/s/ Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3-18-64, Dallas, Texas
"/s/ E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64,
Dallas, Texas"

80

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, Bonnie Richey, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the F.B.I.

"My name is Bonnie Richey and I reside at 220 South Marsalis, Apt. 117, Dallas, Texas. I am 20 years of age, born August 27, 1943, at Dallas, Texas. I am a white female, and am employed as a Secretary for the Texas School Book Depository.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was standing in the roadway directly south of the Texas School Book Depository Building. I was with Mr. O. V. Campbell, 7120 Twin Tree Lane, Dallas; Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, 3325 South Tyler, Dallas; Mrs. Virgie Baker, 3600½ Live Oak, Dallas; Mrs. Betty Drago, 2507 Brooklyn, Dallas; and Miss Judy Johnson, 915 Sunnyside, Dallas; at the time the President was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"I do not remember seeing any person in the Texas School Book Depository Building who was a stranger to me on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 12:15 PM on November 22, 1963, and never returned to this building on that date.

"I have read the above statement consisting of one and one-half pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Bonnie Richey

"Witnesses: E. J. ROBERTSON, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas,
3/18/64
THOMAS T. TRETTIS, Jr., Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas,
Texas, 3/18/64"

81

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
ARS/cms

"March 19, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Mrs. Robert E. (Pauline) Sanders, Sr., freely furnish the following statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Caucasian female employed as a clerk-accountant at the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. I have been so employed for the past 6½ years. I reside at 4226 Delmar Street, Dallas, Texas, and was born November 6, 1908, Moran, Kansas.

"At approximately 12:20 PM on November 22, 1963, I left the lunchroom on the second floor of the building and went out the front entrance to await the arrival of the Presidential Motorcade which I knew was due to pass the Depository building at about 12:30 PM. I took up a position at the top of the front steps of the Depository building facing Elm Street. To the best of my recollection I was standing on the top step at the east end of the entrance.

"I recall that while standing there I noticed Mrs. Sarah Stanton standing next to me, but I am unsure as to the others. Mrs. Stanton is likewise an employee of the Texas School Book Depository.

"To the best of my recollection I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at any time on November 22, 1963, and although I knew him by sight as an employee of the building I did not know him by name and had never spoken to him at any time.

"I do not recall seeing any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository building at any time on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"After the motorcade car carrying President John F. Kennedy passed, I remained a moment on the steps, then walked out to the concrete island in front of the Depository building to see what had happened. I remained there a moment and then returned to the Depository building through the main entrance. I then walked to the second floor where I usually work.

2

DL 100-10461

"At approximately 2:20 PM, I was told I could leave the building and after signing out with a police officer on the first floor, I left and returned to my residence.

"I have read this and the two preceding pages of this statement, initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Mrs. Robert E. Sanders, Sr.

"Witness:

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas

"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas
3/19/64,"

DL 100-10461
ADN/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 18, 1964

"I, William H. Shelley, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, thirty-seven years of age and reside at 120 South Tatum St., Dallas 11, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, I left my office in the Texas School Book Depository and walked just outside the front entrance of the building to watch the Presidential Motorcade pass. This was about 12:15 PM. I recall that as the Presidential Motorcade passed I was standing just outside the glass doors of the entrance. At the time President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing at this same place. Billy N. Lovelady who works under my supervision at the Texas School Book Depository was seated on the entrance steps just in front of me. I recall that Wesley Frazier, Mrs. Sarah Stanton and Mrs. Carolyn Arnold, all employees of the Texas School Book Depository, were also standing in this entrance way near me at the time President Kennedy was shot. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"I did not observe any strangers in the building at any time during the morning of November 22, 1963.

"Immediately following the shooting, Billy N. Lovelady and I accompanied some uniformed police officers to the railroad yards just west of the building and returned through the west side door of the building about ten minutes later. I remained in the building until about 1:30 PM when I was asked to go to the Dallas Police Dept. to furnish an affidavit. I returned to the Texas School Book Depository Building about 5 PM. I did not leave the building until about 7 PM that day.

DL 100-10461

"Lee Harvey Oswald worked under my supervision. He was at work when I arrived for work on November 22, 1963 at about 8 AM. I specifically recall seeing Oswald on the first floor about 11:50 AM this day. He was going about his regular duties filling orders at that time. I did not see Oswald again after this until I saw him at the Dallas Police Dept.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages and it is true.

"/s/William H. Shelley

"Witness: /s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex. 3-18-64

"/s/Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex. 3-18-64."

1

DL 100-10461
TTT/cms

"3-23-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Edward Shields, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I reside at 414 Cleaves Street, Dallas, Texas. I am a Negro male and was born on September 17, 1922.

"When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing in front of Mullendore's Cafeteria, 601 Main Street, watching the President's motorcade. Standing there with me were Charles Givens, 4208 First Avenue, Dallas, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and James Lacy, an attendant at the Classified Parking lot on Main and Record Streets. I had left the Texas School Book Depository Building warehouse, 1917 North Houston Street, at about twelve o'clock noon to watch the parade. I am employed at the warehouse as a shipping clerk and was so employed on 11-22-63. I was still standing in front of Mullendore's Cafeteria when I heard three loud sounds which I thought was a truck engine backfiring. Lacy ran down to the Depository building and he came back with the word the President had been shot. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time the shots were fired. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at any time on November 22, 1963. I recall seeing Oswald several weeks before the assassination at the warehouse parking lot, however, I never met him and he never spoke to me. I was not in the Texas School Book Depository Building at any time during the day of November 22, 1963.

"I have read this two page statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Edward Shields, 3/23/64, Dallas, Texas

"Witnessed: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3-23-64, Dallas, Texas
"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-23-64, Dallas, Texas."

DL 100-10461/les
1

"Dallas, Texas
March 24, 1964

"I, Joyce Maurine Stansbery, freely furnish the following statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a female caucasian, born November 14, 1920, in Little Rock, Arkansas. I presently reside at 4344 Potomac Avenue, Dallas, Texas, and am employed as assistant purchasing agent for Dahlgren Manufacturing Company, 2451 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas.

"During November, 1963, I was employed for American Book Company having offices on the third floor of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas.

"On November 22, 1963, I recall I left the Depository building at approximately 12:15 PM and took up a position on the curbside on the north side of Elm Street leading into the triple viaduct about thirty feet west of the corner. I recall that I left my office alone to view the Presidential Motorcade and although I know there were other employees of the Depository building nearby, I am unable to specifically recall who was at my elbow.

"I don't recall having ever observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas School Book Depository nor can I recall a stranger in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"Following the shooting of President John F. Kennedy, I returned to the Depository building and remained in the building until approximately 2:00 PM to 2:30 PM when I left the building as officers were clearing the building.

"I did not return to the building on November 22, 1963.

DL 100-10461/1es

2

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge -

"/s/ Joyce Maurine Stansbery

"Witnessed:
Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/24/64.

A Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, F.B.I. Dallas, Texas
3-24-64 "

1DL 100-10461
TTT/cms

* "3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Sarah D. Stanton, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I presently reside at 227 North Ewing Street, Dallas, Texas. I was born on 6-9-22 at Grand Prairie, Texas. I am a white female and am employed as a clerk at the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing on the front steps of the Texas School Book Depository Building with Mr. William Shelley, 126 South Tatum, Dallas, Mr. Otis Williams, 3429 Southwestern, Dallas, Mrs. R. E. Sanders, 4226 Delmar, Dallas, and Billy Lovelady, 7722 Hume Drive, Dallas. All of the above are employed at the Texas School Book Depository Building. I heard three shots after the President's car passed the front of the building but I could not see the President's car at that time. I cannot say positively where the shots came from. I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at that time or at any time during that day.

"I did not see any person in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of 11-22-63 who was a stranger to me.

"I left the Depository building about 2:20 on the afternoon of 11-22-63 after giving the police our names and addresses.

"I have read the above two page statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Sarah D. Stanton, 3/18/64, Dallas, Texas

"Witnessed: /s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64, Dallas, Texas."

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DL 100-10461
RJF/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, SANDRA K. STYLES, make the following free and voluntary statement to J. HALE MC MENAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born February 6, 1940, at Dallas, Texas and reside at 2102 W. Grauwylar, Irving, Texas. I am employed as Office Service Representative at Scott, Foresman and Company located at room 401 in the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I was in my office at a window facing Elm Street watching the Presidential motorcade at the time President Kennedy was shot. Also present at this window with me were DOROTHY GARNER, ELSIE GORMAN, and VICTORIA ADAMS all of whom are employed at Scott, Foresman and Company.

"I never knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, not even by sight as an employee at the building, and did not see him at the time the President was shot. I do not recall seeing any strangers in the building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I recall that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, while watching the motorcade at sometime between 12:15 PM and 12:30 PM, possibly about 12:20 I heard shots but thought at the time that they were fireworks. I was unaware of the place the shots came from. I saw people running and others lie down on the ground and realized something was happening but did not know exactly what was happening. VICTORIA ADAMS and I left the office at this time, went down the back stairs and left the building at the back door. We then went around to the side of the building where we saw a policeman talking to someone whom I did not recognize. I was told by a policeman to go around to the front of the building and out of that area. I then re-entered the building through the front door, took the elevator to the fourth floor and returned to my office. I did not see any strangers or LEE HARVEY OSWALD between the time I left my office

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DL 100-10461

"and returned to it inside the building, however I saw many persons milling around outside the building and did not recognize any particular person.

"I believe I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at approximately 2:00 PM on November 22, 1963.

"I have read the above statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/Sandra K. Styles

"Witnesses: /s/Raymond J. Fox, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64
/s/J. Hale McMenamin, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64"

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JHM:vm
DL 100-10461

"Dallas, Texas
March 23, 1964

"I, Betty Jean Thornton, make the following voluntary statement to Raymond J. Fox and J. Hale McMenamin, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female, born at Graham, Texas on November 13, 1929. I presently reside at 3807 Rolinda and am employed by the Scott-Foresman Publishing Company, fourth floor, Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas.

"On November 22, 1963, at approximately 12:35 P.M., I was standing with Jane Berry, another employee of Scott-Foresman, on Elm Street in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building to watch a motorcade bearing President John F. Kennedy pass by. As the car in which the President was riding passed by, I heard what I thought were firecrackers being discharged, but I did not actually see the President hit with any shots.

"I was not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, and saw no individual fitting his description at the time the President was shot. I also saw no strangers in the Texas School Book Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963 who aroused my suspicions in any way.

"Following the assassination of the President, I left the Texas School Book Depository building at approximately 2:00 P.M.

"I have read this statement and it is true and correct.

"/s/ BETTY JEAN THORNTON

"Witnesses:

"RAYMOND J. FOX, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/23/64

..J. HALE McMENAMIN, SA, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/23/64"

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DL 1 0-10461
ADN/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Roy Sansom Truly, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, fifty-six years of age and reside at 4932 Jade Drive, Dallas, Tex. I am employed as Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963 I left my office with Mr. O. B. Campbell, Vice President, Texas School Book Depository, residence address, 7120 Twin Tree St., Dallas, Texas about 12:10 P.M. for lunch. On leaving the building entrance, I noticed a large crowd of people standing along the street and decided then to wait and watch the President's Motorcade pass which was to pass on Elm Street in front of the building.

"At the time President John F. Kennedy was shot I was standing with Mr. Campbell in the street just in front of the building entrance. I heard three shots fired and moments later I accompanied a uniformed officer from the Dallas Police Dept. to the second floor of the building. This officer looked in the lunch room located in the back part of the building about 20 or 30 feet from the stairway. Just inside the lunch room door, Lee Harvey Oswald was standing facing the officer. I identified Oswald as an employee and the officer and I then proceeded on to the roof of the building. We made a quick examination of the roof area and then I returned to the first floor area and started to account for the location of each of my employees. I was not able to locate Oswald. I did not see Oswald outside the building at the time President Kennedy was shot. I recall seeing Oswald about 8 A.M. when I came to work. He was going about his work of filling orders at that time. I did not see him, as I recall, any more until the moment I saw him in the lunch room.

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DL 100-10461

"I did not see any strangers in the building at any time during the morning of November 22, 1963. I remained in the building and assisted the officers in every way I could until approximately 7 PM when I left for home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages and it is true.

"/s/R. S. Truly

"Witnessed: /s/R. Neil Quigley, Special Agent,
FBI, Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64
"/s/Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI,
Dallas, Texas, 3/19/64."

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RNQ:vm
DL 100-10461

"March 23, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Lloyd R. Viles, make the following voluntary statement to R. Neil Quigley, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white male and was born September 2, 1922. I reside at 3210 St. Croix St., Dallas, Texas, and am employed in the College Division of McGraw Hill Book Company, with offices in room 305 of the Texas School Book Depository building, Dallas, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, at the time President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, I was standing across Elm Street from the main entrance of the Texas School Book Depository building with Mrs. Delores Kourss and Mrs. Roberta Parker, both of whom are employed with McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963, and did not see any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository building at about 3:00 pm on November 22, 1963, after only being allowed to re-enter the main lobby of the building after the assassination.

"I have read the above statement of this page and one other and find them true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ LLOYD R. VILES

"Witnesses: R. NEIL QUIGLEY, Sp. Agt., FBI, 3/23/64, Dallas, Tex.
ROBERT J. DENEEN, Special Agent, FBI, 3/23/64, Dallas, Tex."

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DL 100-10461
TTT/cms

"3-18-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Troy Eugene West make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a Negro male and reside at 5314 Colonial Street, Dallas, Texas. I was born on 3-11-07 at Leon County, Texas. I am employed as a wrapper at the Texas School Book Depository Building and was so employed on 11-22-63. When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was on the first floor making coffee for the employees. I was alone at the time and did not know at the time that President Kennedy had been shot. I was walking toward the front of the building when people rushed in the building and told me that someone had shot President Kennedy. I do not recall seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at any time on 11-22-63. Further, I do not recall seeing anyone in the building on the morning of 11-22-63 who was a stranger to me.

"After the President was shot I was questioned in the building by the police.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building at about 2:00 PM that afternoon.

"I have read the above two page statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Troy West, 3-18-64, Dallas, Tex.

"Witnessed: "/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3-18-64, Dallas, Texas.

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-18-64, Dallas, Texas."

96

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381-Continued

1

DL 100-10461
ADN/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Miss Karen Westbrook, make the following voluntary statement to Alfred D. Neeley who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am of the Caucasian race, eighteen years of age and reside 6606 Atha Drive, Dallas 17, Texas.

"On November 22, 1963, I left my office, South-Western Publishing Co., Room 203, Texas School Book Depository Building, about 11:30 AM to see the Presidential Motorcade which was to pass along Elm Street in front of the building. I was with Mrs. Gloria Calvery, Apt. 120, 1023 Hurwitz Rd., Irving, Tex., Mrs. Carol Reed, 6428 Silvery Moon Drive, Dallas, Tex. and Mrs. Karan Hicks, 926 North Maralis St., Apt. N, Dallas, Tex. We walked to Elm Street and stopped at a point on the north edge of Elm Street about halfway between Houston Street and the Triple Underpass. We were standing at this point when President John F. Kennedy was shot. The car he was in was almost directly in front of where I was standing when I heard the first explosion. I did not immediately recognize this sound as a gun shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at any time during the day of November 22, 1963. I do not know Oswald but I had seen him several times in the building. I did not see any strangers in the building.

"After President Kennedy was shot I returned to my office. I stayed there a short time then returned to the front entrance of the building. I could not get out of the building as the door was locked so I returned to my office. I left my office for the day at about 1:30 PM and went home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page, and it is true.

"/s/Karen Westbrook

"Witnessed: /s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas,
Tex. 3/19/64
"/s/Alfred D. Neeley, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas;
3/19/64."

97

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381-Continued

DL 100-10461/eah

"March 24, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Franklin Emmett Wester, freely furnish the following statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a male Caucasian and was born on October 11, 1941, in Dallas, Texas. I presently reside at 201 East Oak Street, Lancaster, Texas, and have been employed in the warehouse of Texas School Book Depository located at 1917 North Houston Street, Dallas, Texas, as a stockman since January, 1963.

"I recall that on November 22, 1963, I was working in the warehouse all morning and at the time of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, I was on my lunch hour. I ate lunch in the warehouse and did not leave the warehouse at any time prior to the assassination. I did not view the Presidential Motorcade as it passed down Elm Street, a distance of about two blocks from the warehouse, and I first learned of the assassination when I received a telephone call at about 1:00 PM from my wife who advised me the President had been shot. I remained at the warehouse until about 3:00 PM to 3:30 PM, when I left and drove home. I did not enter the main building located at 411 Elm Street at any time on November 22, 1963.

"To the best of my recollection I had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the shooting of President Kennedy.

"I do not recall observing any strangers in or around the Texas School Book Depository building or the warehouse on the morning of November 22, 1963.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and one other page, initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ FRANKLIN EMMETT WESTER

"Witnessed:

"/s/ EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/24/64.

"/s/ A. RAYMOND SWITZER, Special Agent, FBI Dallas, Texas.
3/24/64"

98

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DL 100-10461
TIT/cms

"3-23-64
Dallas, Texas

"I, Vida Lee Whatley, make the following statement to Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a white female and was born on 4-25-18 at Van Alstyne, Texas. I presently reside at 3426 Lawnview, Dallas, Texas. I am presently unemployed but on 11-22-63 I was a secretary for Lyons and Carnahan Publishing Company with the branch office at the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas.

"On the morning of 11-22-63 I arrived at the Lyons and Carnahan Office at approximately 8:15 AM. I left the Depository building about 12:15 that day for my lunch break. At no time during that morning did I see anyone in the Texas School Book Depository Building who was a stranger to me. When President John F. Kennedy was shot I was shopping on Elm Street and was walking between the Moses and Kress Stores when I heard a pedestrian remark that the President had been shot. I was alone at the time and did not see Lee Harvey Oswald. I cannot say for sure if I have ever seen Lee Harvey Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository Building at any time.

"I returned to the Depository building about one o'clock on 11-22-63 and the police told me I could not enter the building. The police checked my identification outside the building and about an hour later I left for home.

"I have read this two page statement and it is correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Vida Lee Whatley, 3/23/64, Dallas, Tex.

"Witnessed: "/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI,
3-23-64, Dallas, Texas.

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, 3-23-64, Dallas, Texas."

99

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Mrs. Lupe Whitaker, hereby freely and voluntarily make the following statement to E. J. Robertson who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

"My name is Lupe Whitaker but I am also known here in the office and in my family as Lucy Whitaker. I reside at 1035 Glen Park Drive, Dallas, Texas. I am 24 years of age, born March 28, 1939, at Grand Saline, Texas. I am a white female and am employed as a stenographer for the Macmillan Company.

"At the time President Kennedy was shot I was standing on Elm Street directly south of the main entrance of the Texas School Book Depository Building. I was with Patricia Ann Lawrence, 302 N. Windomere, Dallas, Texas, at the time the President was shot.

"I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald at the time President Kennedy was shot.

"I do not remember seeing any person in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the morning of November 22, 1963, who was a stranger to me.

"I left the Texas School Book Depository Building between 2:00 PM and 2:30 PM in the afternoon of November 22, 1963.

"I have read the above statement consisting of 1½ pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Lupe Whitaker

"Witnesses:

"/s/E. J. Robertson, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/19/64

"/s/Thomas T. Trettis, Jr., Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/19/64."

"Dallas, Texas
March 19, 1964

"I, Bonnie Ray Williams, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a negro male and I was born September 3, 1943 at Carthage, Texas. I reside at 1502 Avenue B, Apartment B, Dallas, Texas and I have been employed as a checker by the Texas School Book Depository since early September, 1963.

"On November 22, 1963 I, along with Harold 'Hank' Myrman and James Earl Jarman, Jr., both of whom are also employed by the Texas School Book Depository, were on the fifth floor of the Depository Building looking out the windows waiting for the presidential motorcade. We were at the windows which are located at about the center of the building on the south side. As the presidential motorcade passed by the building on Elm Street below I heard three shots which sounded like they came from directly above me. At first I thought the noises I heard were firecrackers. I looked up when little pieces of cement hit me on the head, but I saw no one. I did not know that President John F. Kennedy had been shot. When I saw all of the confusion on the street below I ran to the west end of the building to get a better view. Hank and Junior who were on the floor with me also ran to the west end of the building. While we were standing at the west end of the building on the fifth floor, a police officer came up on the elevator and looked all around the fifth floor and left the floor. I did not see anyone come down from the sixth floor via the stairs.

"The last time I saw Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963 was at about 11:40 am. At

DL 100-10461/eah

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"that time Oswald was on the sixth floor on the east side of the building. I did not pay particular attention to what he was doing.

"I did not observe any strangers in the Depository Building on the morning of the day the President was assassinated.

"Shortly after 1:00 PM on the day the President was assassinated I accompanied a police officer down to City Hall for questioning. At about 3:30 pm I left City Hall and went home. I did not return to the Depository Building that day.

"I have read this statement consisting of this and two other pages. I have initialed each page, each correction and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS .

"Witnessed:

"/s/ EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, Special Agent, F.B.I.
Dallas, Texas - 3/19/64.

"/s/ A. RAYMOND SWITZER, Special Agent, F.B.I.
Dallas, Texas 3/19/64"

102

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

1

DL 100-10461
EFP/cms

"Dallas, Texas
March 20, 1964

"I, Mary Lea Williams, freely furnish the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a female caucasian, born in Ennis, Texas, on October 9, 1904. I presently reside at 3718 Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas, and have been employed by Allyn and Bacon, Incorporated, having offices on the third floor of the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, for the last fifteen years. I now act in the capacity of receptionist for that firm.

"On November 22, 1963, I left the Depository building at approximately 12:20 PM to view the arrival of the Presidential Motorcade. I was accompanied by Mrs. Sue Dickerson, Billie Clay, Ruth Hendrix, all employees of Allyn and Bacon, Inc., and Mrs. John Hawkins and her four year old son, John. Mrs. Hawkins is wife of John Hawkins, an agent for Allyn and Bacon, Inc., and resides at 2719 Cumberland Drive, Mesquite, Texas. Our group took up a position along the motorcade route about halfway between the first and second light poles on the curbside slightly west of the Depository building. We were on the north side of Elm Street as it leads into the underpass. Following the shooting of President John F. Kennedy, we continued to stand in that area for another five to ten minutes and then returned to the Depository building and stood in the lobby of the building where we could hear a radio report of the condition of the President. After several minutes in the lobby, I returned to the Allyn and Bacon, Inc. offices where I remained until about 2:00 PM at which time I left the building and went directly home.

"I do not recall ever having seen Lee Harvey Oswald at any time on or prior to November 22, 1963, and to the best of my recollection have never spoken to him.

"Further, I do not recall observing any strangers in the Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963.

103

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1381—Continued

"I have read this and the preceding two pages of this statement, initialed each page and each correction and find it true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/Mary Lea Williams

"Witnessed:

"/s/Eugene F. Petrakis, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Tex.
3/20/64.

"/s/A. Raymond Switzer, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas,
3/20/64."

"Dallas, Texas
"March 19, 1964

"I, Otis Neville Williams, freely make the following voluntary statement to Eugene F. Petrakis and A. Raymond Switzer, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am a caucasian male born on January 29, 1899 at Era, Texas and presently reside at 3429 Southwestern Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. I have been employed by the Texas School Book Depository for the past twelve years and am now a supervisor in the Bookkeeping Department.

"On November 22, 1963 at the time the Presidential Motorcade passed the Texas School Book Depository Building, I was standing on the top step against the railing on the east side of the steps in front of the building. I do not recall who was standing at either side of me but I do know that Mrs. Robert E. Sanders, also an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, viewed the motorcade.

"Just after the Presidential car passed the building and went out of sight over the Elm street embankment I heard three loud blasts. I thought these blasts or shots came from the direction of the viaduct which crosses Elm Street. I did not then know that President John F. Kennedy had been shot. I remained momentarily on the steps and then returned inside the building.

"I do not recall seeing Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963. I may have seen him at sometime in the Texas School Book Depository Building, but I cannot specifically recall any exact day this might have been. Also I do not recall seeing any strangers in the Texas School Book Depository on the morning of the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

Date 3/25/64

DL 100-10461/eah

2

"After returning inside the Texas School Book Depository Building just after hearing the three shots on November 22, 1963 I assisted a police detective in making a search of the second floor of the building. I remained in the building until approximately 300 P.M. at which time I left for home.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and two other pages. I have initialed each page and each correction and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ OTIS N. WILLIAMS

"Witnessed:

"/s/ EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, 3/19/64

"/s/ A. RAYMOND SWITZER, Special Agent, FBI Dallas, Texas 3-19-64"

STEVEN F. WILSON was interviewed in Room 235, Sandy Shores Motel, and he gave the following signed statement which is to be placed in the files of the Dallas Office of the FBI.

"Corpus Christi, Texas
March 25, 1964

"I, Steven F. Wilson, make the following statement to Penrod W. Harris, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement relates to a matter of interest to the Government, that is, the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

"As a matter of identification, I am 60 years of age, having been born April 1, 1903, at Jackson, Tennessee. I reside at 903 Carney Drive, Garland, Texas, a suburb of Dallas, Texas. I am presently on a business trip, which is my reason for being in Corpus Christi. I am of the white race, and a college graduate.

"I am vice president of the Southwest Division of Allyne and Bacon, Inc. This is a school text book publishing company. My office is located at Room 301 Texas School Book Depository Building, located at 411 Elm Street in Dallas. My office has been at this location for four years or so.

"On Friday, November 22, 1963, I had a coke and some cookies in my office around the noon hour. The motorcade with the President and other officials was to come by Elm and Houston Streets at around 12:30 p.m. The motorcade was to pass in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

"In September, 1962, I had a heart attack. For that reason I decided to stay in my office to see the motorcade, rather than mingling with the crowds on the street. Also,

On 3/25/64 at Corpus Christi, Texas File # DL 100-10461
HO 105-1291

by SA PENROD W. HARRIS:jj Date dictated 3/25/64

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107

"I wanted the employees in my office to have the opportunity of viewing the motorcade and the officials from a close position on the street or sidewalk. The other employees had left the office and I was there by myself.

"My private office is located on a corner of the building (Texas School Book Depository Building). It was subsequently ascertained the fatal shots at the President were fired from storage area which is three floors directly above my private office, that is, from the sixth floor of the building.

"I left my private office and went in my company's main office, so I could watch the safe and other property in the office. Also, I could get equally as good a view from this position as from my private office on the corner of the building. I sat next to the window on the Elm Street side, in front of my secretary's desk. I raised the venetian blinds. The window was not open, as it was secured with screws because of the air conditioning in the building.

"From my position, I watched the motorcade as it approached, moving north on Houston Street, and turned west on Elm Street. I saw the President and other dignitaries in his car, and I saw the roses in Mrs. Kennedy's lap.

"As the motorcade proceeded, my view of President Kennedy and his car and the other occupants became obscured by some trees which are on Elm Street.

"In a matter of ten seconds or less after the President's car and occupants were obscured from my view by the trees, I heard three shots. I am positive there were three shots, no more and no less. It is my opinion there was a greater space of time between the second and third shots than

"between the first and second. The three shots were fired within a matter of less than five seconds. The shots sounded to me like rifle shots.

"At that time it seemed the shots came from the west end of the building or from the colonnade located on Elm Street across from the west end of our building. The shots really did not sound like they came from above me.

"My impression was the sounds were definitely not firecrackers exploding or automobile backfires. I saw a man, who it seems to me was wearing a white shirt, run across the street and I realized then something was amiss.

"I stayed at the window quite a while. Some of the girls in my office returned and were crying. This was the first I knew that the President had been shot.

"I heard nothing unusual in my office or in the building at any time shortly before, or after the sounds of the shots, or at the time of the shots other than the shots themselves.

"I went to the rest room on the second floor. I returned to my office and lay down on a couch in my office, as I felt so upset. A little later I lay down again for a few minutes.

"A number of officers came to my office and questioned all of those present as to where they were at the time of the shooting. Later we were told the building was to be evacuated, and we were instructed to leave everything as it was. There were several different groups of officers who came to the office.

HO 105-1291
4

"When we were told we could leave, the other employees and I left the building. Before this, I had furnished my name and other information to officers in the building. I left to go home about 2:30 p.m.

"I would like to say that at the time the President's car and its occupants went out of my view, being obscured by the trees, as mentioned above, the car was not as far as 100 yards from me. A person in the same position in the building as I was in, only on a higher floor, (above the third floor), could probably have seen over the trees and could have kept the President's car in view.

"I did not know Lee Harvey Oswald by name, or by sight. After the publicity about the shooting of the President, it seemed to me I had possibly seen him standing in the lunch room door on the second floor of the building on one occasion. Also, it seemed to me, I possibly saw him pass by the shipping desk on the first floor of the building when I may have been going to see about someone's parking in my space in the parking lot we use.

"As mentioned above, I did not see Lee Harvey Oswald or anyone else at the time of the shooting or shortly before or after.

"On the morning of November 22, 1963, I did not see any stranger in the building, and I observed nothing unusual, so far as I was able to recall.

"I have been told by some of my associates that a picture was taken around the time of the shooting of the President. I do not know if it was supposedly taken before or after the shooting. It is my understanding I could be identified in this picture, and there were two Negroes also in the picture, some place above me and to the west in the building. I have not seen this picture and do not know that it exists. I think Mrs. Billie Clay, who works in my office, may have mentioned seeing this picture.

110

HO 105-1291
5

"I would have no objection whatsoever to appearing before the President's Commission and to testifying under oath to the information as set out in this statement.

"I would be happy to help in this matter in every way possible. I have no other information which I consider of any possible pertinence in connection with the shooting of the President.

"I have read this statement and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ Steven F. Wilson

"Witness
/s/ Penrod W. Harris, Special Agent,
F.B.I., Corpus Christi, Texas"

111

Date December 10, 1963

Mrs. JOHN EDWARD (MARGARET) PIC, also known as MARGE was interviewed at her residence 7306 Westville, San Antonio, Texas, in the presence of her husband, Staff Sergeant JOHN EDWARD PIC, Air Force Serial Number AF11313239. Sergeant PIC insisted on being present, stating that Mrs. PIC is quite nervous, did not desire to be interviewed alone and would not in all probability disclose information if interviewed out of his presence.

Mrs. PIC stated she first met her husband's mother, Mrs. MARQUERITE OSWALD and her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD in about October, 1952 when they came to visit the PICs who were then temporarily living in Mrs. PIC's mother's apartment at 325 East 92nd Street, New York, New York.

Mrs. PIC stated that Mrs. OSWALD privately advised her that it was her desire that she and LEE HARVEY OSWALD should live permanently with the PICs. Mrs. PIC stated that she privately but politely advised Mrs. OSWALD that such an arrangement would be entirely unsatisfactory and that it was her, Mrs. PIC, intention that she and Sergeant PIC would acquire a place of their own and would live in it alone. Mrs. PIC stated that this discussion with Mrs. OSWALD occurred very soon after Mrs. OSWALD arrived in about August, 1952 at the apartment where she and Sergeant PIC were living and that her positive unfavorable reaction to Mrs. OSWALD's suggestion irritated Mrs. OSWALD and from that moment on Mrs. OSWALD did everything she could to turn everyone against Mrs. PIC and particularly to turn Sergeant PIC and LEE HARVEY OSWALD against her. She said Mrs. OSWALD consistently started arguments over minor household matters, details of which are not now recalled by Mrs. PIC. Mrs. PIC said she did remember though, that the day after Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD arrived in New York City, Mrs. OSWALD came out of her room crying and said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had slapped her because she had asked him to look out of the window to see if their car was all right.

t 27

On 12/10/63 at Lackland Air Force Base, File # SA 105-2909
Texas
 by SA JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM/mjb Date dictated 12/10/63

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.

SA 105-2909

2

Mrs. PIC said that during one argument, now believed to have developed because Mrs. PIC objected to LEE HARVEY OSWALD playing a television set owned by Mrs. OSWALD, LEE HARVEY OSWALD did pull out a small pocket knife with a blade opened and moved toward Mrs. PIC in Mrs. OSWALD's presence. Mrs. PIC said this scared her, that she backed away and LEE HARVEY OSWALD did nothing more. Mrs. PIC said she reported this threat to Sergeant PIC when he returned from work but Mrs. OSWALD denied that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had threatened her with a knife. Mrs. PIC said Sergeant PIC was probably confused as to what the truth to the matter was and she felt at the time that Sergeant PIC did not believe her.

Mrs. PIC stated that after the incident wherein LEE HARVEY OSWALD threatened her with the knife, she told Mrs. OSWALD to either get out of the apartment or she would have her brothers come and have her thrown out and this precipitated further immediate bitterness during which Mrs. OSWALD threatened to jump out of a window.

Mrs. PIC stated that several days after the above incident, Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD did move away and some weeks thereafter Sergeant and Mrs. PIC went to visit them in their new place in the New York City area, address now unrecalled, and at this time LEE HARVEY OSWALD remained secluded in his room during their entire visit.

Mrs. PIC recalled on one occasion while Mrs. OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were staying with her and Sergeant PIC that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was damaging a \$20 bookcase owned by the PICs by placing beverage glasses thereon and that she protested to Mrs. OSWALD, which protest was ignored by Mrs. OSWALD. Mrs. PIC said she could not recall any other damages inflicted to table cloths or any other furnishings in the apartment by Mrs. OSWALD or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. PIC said she had never described LEE HARVEY OSWALD to anyone as an "extremely coddled child" and she never so regarded him, her impression being that Mrs. OSWALD actually had no feeling for any of her sons except for what she could get out of them.

28

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1382—Continued

SA 105-2909

3

Mrs. PIC remarked that when the OSWALDs first came to stay with them for a time in August 1952 it appeared evident to her that LEE HARVEY OSWALD liked Sergeant PIC very much but in her opinion Mrs. OSWALD ruined this and antagonized LEE HARVEY OSWALD by "setting him against us."

29

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1382—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1382

BUMED:31314J
12 June 1964

From: Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
To: President's Commission on the Assassination of
President Kennedy (Attn: Mr. J. Lee Rankin)

Subj: Psychological examinations administered to Lee Harvey
OSWALD, former Private First Class 1453230 USMC

Ref: (a) Ur ltr to Lt. Col. A. G. Folsom, Jr., Hdqtrs USMC, 4 Jun 1964

1. This is in confirmation of a telephone conversation with Mr. Ely of your office. In response to question (1) of reference (a), no specific psychological examinations were administered to Lee Harvey Oswald at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego in the fall of 1956. Such examinations were not routinely given to all recruits. Only those recruits who had difficulty in the course of their training and who were referred to the Psychiatric Evaluation Unit would be given psychiatric assistance and psychological examinations, as appropriate and indicated. The PULSES designation for Oswald on 24 October 1956 was indicated as (1) i.e. no abnormalities noted, in all categories, including psychiatric under the letter S. No change was made in this rating at the time of his transfer on 17 January 1957 on completion of training.

2. The records of subsequent limited medical treatment for certain conditions, including the accidental gunshot wound, did not indicate any significant personality deviation or evidence of psychiatric abnormality. The Board of Investigation of the gunshot injury determined this to be in line of duty.

3. It is understood that the answer to question (2) of your letter concerning the GCT test and sub-scores was furnished to your office by Lt. Col. A. G. Folsom, Jr.

4. If this Bureau can be of further assistance, please let us know.

R. B. BROWN
Assistant Chief for Personnel
and Professional Operations

Copy to:
Hdqtrs, Mar Corps (Code D1)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1383



CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

February 4, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am attaching to this letter copies of the school records relating to Lee Harvey Oswald which have been furnished to me by the New York City Board of Education.

Judge Florence Kelley, Administrative Judge of the Family Court of the State of New York, has informed me that after conferring with Presiding Justice Bernard Botein of the Appellate Division, First Department, she turned over all of the records in the possession of the Family Court, the successor to the Domestic Relations Court, dealing with the case of Lee Harvey Oswald to John F. Malone, Assistant Director in Charge of the New York City office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Malone's office has advised me that these records were delivered to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

If there is any other way I can be of assistance to you and to the Commission, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Wagner
Mayor

General J. Lee Rankin
Counsel
President's Commission on the Assassination
of President Kennedy

L.A.ack. 4/10

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1384

SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE
Dswald Lee				M 10 18 36		P.S. 44		CLASS 28	
LAST NAME FIRST NAME				BIRTH DATE		I.S.			
NO STREET				Boro Floor Rm		IMMUNIZATIONS DATE		CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION ON FILE AT	
825 E 179 ST				Bx 30		Smallpox 43-52			
						Diphtheria 40			
						Supp. Toxoid 51			
						Other Immunizations			
						I request diphtheria immunization to be done by school doctor.			
						Date		Parent's Signature	

MEDICAL HISTORY (Keep Current)

DATE	CHECK
PNEUMONIA	MEASLES ☒
RHEUMATIC FEVER	WHOPPING COUGH
SCARLET FEVER	FREQ. SORE THROAT
TONSILLECTOMY	ALLERGY
ABNORMALITIES IN DEVELOPMENT—OTHER ILLNESS	

Maskeid op. 47 L

Describe Complications or Sequelae Under "Notes"

PERSONS IN HOME: ADULTS / CHILDREN /

Significant Diseases in Family. (If Parents or Siblings are dead, state here and give cause.)

CURRENT HISTORY and EXAMINATION

DATE	5/13/53
PARENT PRESENT	
A EATING HABITS	
B SLEEPING HABITS	
C TOILET HABITS	
D BEHAVIOR	
E OTHER HISTORY	
F PHYSICAL APPRAISAL	
G Good, A Ave, B Below Par	
H SKIN	
I EARS	
J EYES	
K MOUTH and TEETH	
L NOSE and THROAT	
M HEART	
N LUNGS	
O POSTURE and EXTREMITIES	
P URTICARIA and GENITALS	
Q OTHER	

Check (x) all abnormalities. Explain all items checked and give recommendation under "Notes."

NOTES by SCHOOL DOCTOR and NURSE

At beginning of note, code activity. Sign all notes.

DOCTOR'S ACTIVITY (Red Ink)	NURSE'S ACTIVITY
D.D.I. = Daily Inspection	N.O.I. = Daily Inspection
D.F.U. = Follow Up	N.F.U. = Follow Up
D.P. = Parent Conference	N.P. = Parent Conference
N.A. = New Admission	H.V. = Home Visit
Bc. = Bereavement	T.H.C. = Teacher Conference
S.R. = Spec. Referral	D.H. = State by Dom. Hygienist
O.E. = Other Examination	H.E. = Health Educ. Staff

Date 5/13/53

Exam Requested by Principal. Under 53 Supp. of Bar of Art. Has not been attended School. SWS. K 1/2 Boy very intelligent Upset home life. Mother works. Father deceased K2

5/13/53 Special Exam

Workbook (showing) on a vegetable (showing) attitude as Mother works and can not be present # of left hand (showing) (showing) with prepared (showing) left arm

1-K

B/S-C-J

(4)

NOTES by SCHOOL DOCTOR and NURSE

At beginning of note, code activity. Sign all notes.

Date	NOTES	Date	NOTES
5/10/53	Teacher will arrange for exam at P.S. 47 for Learning K2		
5/11/53	Supp. of Bar of Art. (showing) (showing) (showing)		
5/14/54	T.N.C. (showing) well - (showing) (showing)		

1013-375 M 7012-11301 114

School Medical Record

Department of Health
City of New York

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1384—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1384—Continued

High 44, Dx
 Form #18- Cumulative Record

Irene S. Taub, Principal
 Nov. 1952 r

DOB *Oswald, Lee*

TRANSFERRED TO _____
 GRADUATED TO _____

DATE _____
 DATE _____

CLASS	7-13					8-18					9-18				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Subject	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Subject	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Subject
TERM	Report	Report	Report	Report	Teacher	Report	Report	Report	Report	Teacher	Report	Report	Report	Report	Teacher
ENGLISH			26.5	65		65									
FRENCH															
SPANISH															
MATHEMATICS				75		65									
GENERAL PATH (9-11 ONLY)															
SOCIAL STUDIES				65		65									
SCIENCE				75											
HEALTH LESSON (HYGIENE)				65											
DIRECTED PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES				65											
MUSIC															
ART															
TYPEWRITING															
WOODWORKING															
ELECTRIC SHOP															
ARTS & CRAFTS															
HOBBY MAKING				30											
SEWING															

Indicate unsatisfactory conduct by "U" in upper right hand corner of rating

Conduct
 Present
 Absent
 Late

Conduct
 Present 36 1/2%
 Absent 15%
 Late 0

on 2-1-1953

Late

EXCUSES

Family Name <i>DeVos</i>		Given Name <i>Lee</i>		Middle Name <i>Harvey</i>		Pupil Personnel Record in Junior High School Office: Board of Education The City of New York	
Birthplace <i>New York</i>	Date of Birth <i>10.18.34</i>	Proof of Age <i>17034</i>	Name of Parent or Guardian <i>Marguerite</i>			From P. S. to <i>1400</i>	Rate
Post Office Address <i>17-55 140th St 825 E 179 St</i>		Apt. <i>3C</i>	Post Office Address		Apt.	Post Office Address	
Jr. H. S. No.	Borough	Date Entered	Class	Terms in School	Present Days	Absent Days	Late
<i>Regina</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>10/14/52</i>	<i>10th</i>	<i>10th</i>	<i>10th</i>	<i>10th</i>	<i>10th</i>
		Transferred or Discharged from Junior High School to:					
		Borough					
		Date Transferred					
		Reason					
		Date Graduated					
		Certificate					
		8th Yr.					
		9th Yr.					

Term Beginning												
Official Class												
Official Teacher												
Subject	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	P.	S.T.	R.	P.	S.T.
English	40											
English - Speech	60											
Mathematics	40											
Geography	50											
History												
Civics - Community												
Foreign Language												
Science	50											
El. Business Training												
Typewriting												
Health Education	65											
Hygiene	70											
Music												
Art												

Safety Education												
Shell	50											
Wood St.	50											
Industrial Arts	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	P.	R.	S.T.	P.
Electrical												
Machine Shop												
Metalwork												
Printing												
Trade Drawing												
Woodwork (Industrial)												
Woodwork (Shop Work)												

NOTES: (1) The first six columns are for 7th and 8th year ratings. The last three columns are for 9th year ratings. (2) Industrial Arts ratings are for 7th and 8th year ratings. (3) Enter all marks in percent ratings. 65+ is the passing mark; indicate ratings below 65% in R.L.D. (4) When pupil is graduated from high school grade in subject for accuracy. (5) Changes in ratings to be made in red ink. (6) Industrial Arts ratings on 7th and 8th year ratings. (7) Enter in notes provided space not listed above, in which rating is given. (8) Subject Teacher's initials required with 9th year ratings, only. (9) Key: R=Rating, P=Pass, S.T.=Subject Teacher's initials.

[illegible]

Father's Name	Alfred J. J. J. J. J.	Year Died	1910	Older Brothers	2	Number of Younger Brothers	3
Mother's Name	Marjorie J. J. J. J.	Year Died		Older Sisters	2	Younger Sisters	1

[illegible][illegible]

School Clubs								
Notable service and achievement: Educational, Civic, Athletic, Artistic and Dramatic								
Work experiences								
Recreational activities								
Special interests								
Social agencies								
Handicaps; Special programming; Adjustments made; etc.								

Educational and Vocational Plans										
Leaving	Pupil's and Parent's Plans				Counselor's Recommendations			Choice Made		
7B	Date				Date			Date		
8B	Date				Date			Date		
9B	Date				Date			Date		
Family Name	Given Name				Middle Name					

[illegible]

Family Name OSWALD		Given Name LEE		Middle Name HARVEY		Papil Personnel Record in Junior H. S. Board of Education The City of New York CLASS	
Birthplace NEW ORLEANS, LA.		Date of Birth 10-15-39		Proof of Age BC 15034		Name of Parent or Guardian Margaret	
Post Office Address 1455 Shuridan Ave P.O. E 179 St		Zone 1		Apt. F		Post Office Address Zone Apt.	
From P.S. No. 163A , Borough		Number of Years Spent in Grades 1 to 6					

Jr. H.S.	Born	Date Entered	Class	Yrs. in School	Days Present	Days Absent	Times Late	(To be filled in on the teacher's copy when pupil is transferred to a high school, or leaves the school system, only)	H.S.
MA	Bridgman	West School	East	Work	Transferred to				
117	X	9/30/52	1st	15 1/2	47 1/2	6	✓	Date Transferred	
44	X	3-23-53	7-8	109 3/4	15 3/4	0		If Discharged: Date	
44	X	9/14/53	8-8	62 1/2	3 1/2	1		Reason	
Year Beginning		4-52		3-23-53		9-53			
Official Class		7th		7th		8th			

FOLD HERE									
Official Teacher	FOLD HERE								
SUBJECT	Rating	Rating	Rating	Rating	Pds. Hrs.	S.T.	Rating	Pds. Hrs.	S.T.
Language Arts—English	40	65	65						
Language Arts—Foreign Language	40	75	65						
Mathematics	40	75	65						
General Mathematics (8th yr. only)									
Social Studies	50	65	65						
Science	50	75							
Health Learning	70	65	80						
Directed Physical Activities	65	65	80						
Music	—	—	65						
Fine Arts	—	—	40						
Typewriting									
Social Living (Rate "S" or "M")									
Safety Education (Rate "S" or "M")									
Speech (Special Class)	65								
Spelling	50								
Spelling	50								

FOLD HERE													
INDUSTRIAL ARTS & HOME ECONOMICS	W.	P.	R.	W.	P.	R.	W.	P.	R.	W.	P.	R.	Teacher
Ceramics													
Electrical													
General Crafts													
Graphic Arts													
Metal													
Woodwork													
Clothing & Household Fabrics													
Food & Household Care													
Handicrafts (Art Weaving)													
Millinery													
Novelty Work													

30

55

4 50

P.K.

Commission Exhibit No. 1384

INSTRUCTIONS: (A) The first three columns are for 7th and 8th year ratings; the last two columns are for 9th year ratings. (B) Indicate the Foreign Language, along with the rating given, using the following codes: F—French; D—German; H—Hebrew; I—Italian; L—Latin; S—Spanish. (C) Enter all subject ratings in the proper year column in percents—65% is the passing rating; ratings below 65% are in RED. Changes in ratings to be made in RED—no erasures. (D) Rate Industrial Arts and Home Economics: 80% = Outstanding Ability; 60% = Considerable Ability; 40% = Average Ability; 20% = Below Average Ability, but Passing; Below 20% = Little Ability. (E) Enter in the spaces provided each subject no. listed in which a rating is given. (F) Check all 8th year subject ratings for accuracy before sending the records to a senior high school. (G) R—Rating; P—Period; W—Number of Weeks; ST—Subject Teacher's Initials. NOTES: Enter two ratings for 9th year—first half and second half.

77-3436 100M-7-51

Record of Tests											
Intelligence Test		Date	Grade	I.Q.	Achievement Test		Date	T.A.	G.E.	Achievement Test	
					Kaufman with FNE		11/5	58	69		
Aptitude Test		Date	Grade	Sa.							
Personality Test		Date	Relig.						Other Test		Date
I.Q. - Intelligence Quotient; Sa. - Score; T.A. - Test Age or Subject Age; G.E. - Grade Equivalent or Equivalent Age. If City-Wide Test Enter "C.W."											
Father's Name <u>LEE (deceased)</u>					Year Died <u>1914</u>		No. of Older Brothers <u>2</u>		No. of Younger Brothers <u>0</u>		
Mother's Maiden Name <u>Marquinto Clavin</u>					Year Died		No. of Older Sisters <u>0</u>		No. of Younger Sisters <u>0</u>		
Official Teacher <u>Kova Rosenberg</u>					L.H.W.						
Year Beginning Official Class <u>9-5-27</u>					<u>1-15-28</u>		<u>9-17-28</u>				
Rating is	Courtesy	<u>S</u>		<u>S</u>							
	Dependability	<u>L</u>		<u>N</u>							
	Cooperation	<u>S</u>		<u>N</u>							
	Self-Control	<u>S</u>		<u>N</u>							
	Social-Participation	<u>O</u>		<u>S</u>							
	Effort	<u>S</u>		<u>S</u>							
Notes: "O" - Outstanding; "S" - Satisfactory; "N" - Needs Improvement											
Other Personality Traits: <u>1-15-28 refused to go to school saying some fellow had 13, so let mother take up with it. When told Duck - Temperament Conductly Lacking Control Getting into battles with others</u>											
Note Pupil's Strength or Weakness in each other traits as Initiative, Creativeness, Etc.											
School Clubs		<u>anpaw</u>		<u>Woodwork</u>							
Notable Service and Achievement: Educational, Civic, Artistic, Dramatic, Athletic		<u>Bow</u>		<u>—</u>							
Work Experiences		<u>none</u>		<u>—</u>							
Recreational Activities		<u>Billiards</u>		<u>Television</u>							
Special Interests		<u>housework</u>		<u>nothing special</u>							
Social Agencies											
Handicaps: Special Programing: Adjustments Made: etc.											
Educational and Vocational Plans											
Date		Pupil's and Parent's Plans					Counselor's Recommendations				
Plans to Remain in High School (Check)		Until Graduation	Until Employed	Until 17 Years of Age	High School Classen			Court			
Family Name: <u>OSWALD</u>		Given Name: <u>LEE</u>		<u>11-67</u>		<u>11-67</u>		<u>11-67</u>		<u>11-67</u>	

[illegible]

NOTES: (1) The first six columns are 7th and 8th year ratings. The last three columns are for 9th year ratings. (2) Indicate subject in Mathematics and Foreign Language, with rating, in term column, using following code: A=Arithmetic; A=Algebra; F=French; S=Spanish; G=German; I=Italian; L=Latin; H=Hebrew. (3) Enter all marks in percent ratings; 65% is the passing mark; Indicate ratings below 65% in RED. (4) When pupils graduated, check on high school grade in subject for accuracy. (5) Changes in ratings to be made in red on erasures. (6) Industrial Arts ratings on 1 to 5 scale = 1=high school ability; 2=Considerable Ability; 3=Average Ability; 4=Below Average Ability; 5=Little Ability. (7) Enter in spaces provided each subject's notations for the following: S=Subject Teacher's initials required with 9th year ratings, only. (8) R=Rating; P=Periods; W=Number of weeks; S.T.= Subject Teacher's Initials.

[illegible]

I.Q.=Intelligence Quotient; Sr.=Score; T.A.=Test Age or Subject Age; G.E.=Grade Equivalent or Equivalent Age

Father's Name	Lee (deceased)	Year Died	1939	Older Brothers	2	Number of	Younger Brothers	0
Mother's Name	Marquerite - Claver	Year Died		Older Sisters	0		Younger Sisters	0

[illegible]

Rating: O=Outstanding; N=Needs Improvement. Rate only if "Outstanding" or "Needs Improvement"

Other	1944-45	Grand Comrade				
Personality	1946-47	Constantly				
Traits	1948-49	Control				
	1950-51	Control				
	1952-53	Control				
	1954-55	Control				
	1956-57	Control				
	1958-59	Control				
	1960-61	Control				
	1962-63	Control				
	1964-65	Control				
	1966-67	Control				
	1968-69	Control				
	1970-71	Control				
	1972-73	Control				
	1974-75	Control				
	1976-77	Control				
	1978-79	Control				
	1980-81	Control				
	1982-83	Control				
	1984-85	Control				
	1986-87	Control				
	1988-89	Control				
	1990-91	Control				
	1992-93	Control				
	1994-95	Control				
	1996-97	Control				
	1998-99	Control				
	2000-01	Control				
	2002-03	Control				
	2004-05	Control				
	2006-07	Control				
	2008-09	Control				
	2010-11	Control				
	2012-13	Control				
	2014-15	Control				
	2016-17	Control				
	2018-19	Control				
	2020-21	Control				
	2022-23	Control				
	2024-25	Control				

Rate on Basis of Pupil's Strength or Weakness in such other Personality Traits as Industry, Personal Habits, Emotional Responsiveness and Control, Initiative, Creativeness, Imagination, Self-Assurance, etc. Rating: O= Outstanding; N= Needs Improvement

School Clubs	<i>Handwritten: School Clubs</i>	<i>Handwritten: Woodwork</i>						
Notable service and achievement: Educational, Civic, Athletic, Artistic and Dramatic	<i>Handwritten: none</i>	<i>Handwritten: /</i>						

Work experiences	<i>none</i>	<i>/</i>						
Recreational activities	<i>television</i>	<i>television</i>						
Special interests	<i>one book riding</i>	<i>nothing special</i>						
Social agencies								
Handicaps; Special programming; Adjustments made; etc.								

Leaving	Pupil's and Parent's Plans	Counselors' Recommendations	Choice Made
7B	Date _____	Date _____	Date _____
8B	Date _____	Date _____	Date _____
9B	Date _____	Date _____	Date _____ H.S. Course _____ High School _____

Family Name	Given Name	Middle Name	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Oswald	Lee	Harve	7	7	8							
720-200-5870			R-1212									

The cavernous Metropole Hotel lobby in Moscow smells of sweet Russian tobacco and heavy varnish, and it was noisy with foreign tourists when I hurried through the revolving door that November day in 1954. Falling snow was softening the harshness of the Soviet streets, but the atmosphere in Moscow and the hotel lobby was far from cold.

Mir y druzhba (peace and friendship) was the symphony that Premier Nikita Khrushchev was conducting at that time, and the once forbidding Soviet capital had an air of relief from cold war tension.

As a foreign correspondent for United Press International, I had seen Soviets and Americans reaching out their hands to each other at the American Exhibition in Sokolniki Park that summer. I had toured the Soviet Union with the then Vice President Richard Nixon to friendly Russian receptions from Leningrad to Novosibirsk in Siberia.

The once-closed Soviet Union had just burst wide open to hordes of invading foreign tourists, and packs of them, cameras around their necks, chattered and milled around the Metropole reception desk. But I had come through the snow to the old-fashioned hotel to see another type of American tourist, a defector who did not want to be part of that gay crowd.

I had heard at the American Embassy that a young American named Lee Harvey Oswald, 20, had walked in Oct. 30, slapped his passport on the consular officer's desk and announced he'd "had enough of the United States." On Nov. 2 he had signed an affidavit saying, "I affirm that my allegiance is to the soviet socialistic republic."

After calling all hotels where foreigners are placed by Intourist, the Soviet tourist agency, I finally found Oswald at the Metropole and, over the telephone, arranged to interview him in his room.

I went up in the creaky elevator to the second floor and down the hall, past the life-sized nude in white marble, the gigantic painting of Lenin and Stalin and the usual watchful floor clerk in her prim navy blue dress ^{with} and brown braids wrapped around her head.

An attractive fellow answered my knock on the door of room 233.

"I am Lee Oswald," he said, with a hesitant smile.

When I murmured some pleasantries that it was nice of him to see me, when others in his position had shunned the press, he said, "Yes, other reporters have been trying to get up here."

I couldn't tell if he was boasting or truthful.

Then he said, "I think you may understand and be friendly because you're a woman."

I speculated whether ~~he was flattered because he was eager for publicity or if he preferred to talk to women because he resented men and the authority they stood for.~~ he was flattered me because he was eager for publicity or if he preferred to talk to women because he resented men and the ~~author~~ authority they stood for.

The young man I saw was 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighed about 150 pounds and had a slight build. He had a sallow complexion, brown eyes and dark brown hair parted on the side. He was inexpressively but well and neatly dressed in a suit, white shirt and tie, that all had the air of his "Sunday best."

He was polite, but not particularly warm or cordial, and seemed a bit awkward. I selected a red plush chair by the window.

resplendent
- he sat opposite me in another chair in the baroque room ~~filled~~
with gilt clocks and chandeliers. It was the standard 530-a-day
room with meals that all tourists must buy.

For two hours in that old Russian setting, I talked with Lee
Harvey Oswald of Fort Worth, Texas, about his philosophy, his life
and why he was there.

As he spoke he held his mouth stiffly and nearly closed. His
jaw was rigid. Behind his brown eyes I felt a certain coldness.
He displayed neither the impassioned fervor of a devout American
Communist who at last had reached the land of his dreams, nor the
wise-cracking informality and friendliness of the average American.
Sometimes he looked directly at me, other times at the plush
furniture. Now and then he gazed out the tall window, hung with
lace curtains and gold draperies, to Sverdlovsk Square and the
Lenin Museum and the gold onion-shaped domes of the ancient Kremlin
churches ~~lay~~ beyond.

He talked almost non-stop like the type of semi-educated
person of little experience who clutches what he regards as some
sort of unique truth. Such a person often does not expect anyone
else to believe him and is contemptuous of other people who cannot
see his "truth." [A zealot, he is not remotely touched by what anyone
else says.] In fact, at times in my two hours with Lee Harvey Oswald
I felt we were not carrying out a conversation, but that two mono-
logues were being delivered simultaneously.

He was pleasant and well-mannered but he sounded smug and
self-important. And so often was that small smile, more like a
smirk. . .

. As the light already began to fade in the mid-afternoon over
the Square, Oswald began by rather formally announcing his desire
to stay in the Soviet Union. It sounded to me as if he had
rehearsed these sentences, and they had a tone of childish defiance
and pretentiousness.

"Soviet officials have informed me that either in the event of
rejection or acceptance of my first application, I won't have to
leave," he began in good English with ~~not~~ only a slight southern
accent.

"They are investigating the possibilities of finding me an
occupation. They think it would be best to continue my higher edu-
cation."

He said he had "put in my application to the supreme soviet"
for Soviet citizenship Oct. 16, the day after he arrived in Moscow.
He added, "I had my first meeting with officials three days later."

Oswald said he was born Oct. 18, 1939 in New Orleans, where,
like most of the south and ~~not~~ southwest of the United States, a
tradition of violence runs through the town like the Mississippi
River.

Behind the lacy facades of its picturesque French quarter,
New Orleans is a tough town. It is emotionally divided by the
cleavages between its old rich, who ~~it~~ gathered their money through
cotton and land, the new rich who snared theirs through local
politics which for years had a strong underworld cast; between
the poor white ignorance of Louisiana's agriculture up-country
and the much more ~~is~~ sophisticated city, and, hanging over
~~the~~ everything else, by the fierce, slashing hatreds between ~~the~~
negro and white.

Oswald said "I lived for two years in New York...where I saw the luxuries of Park Avenue and the workers' lives on the East Side" and then his widowed mother took him and his two brothers to Fort Worth, Texas, back to New Orleans and Fort Worth again.

Oswald painted a verbal picture of a boy who grew up with an "old" mother and without the discipline, love and care of a father.

"My father died before I was born," he continued. "My mother works in shops mostly, in Fort Worth and around. I finished high school, I played baseball and football. . ."

I asked if he had formed many friendships in school.

"Oh, I had a certain amount of friends, but I don't have many attachments now in the United States. I travelled a lot. He moved from one city to the next. Besides, I was a bookworm."

And what did he read?

"Marx," he said. "I'm a Marxist," and he added that eagerly as if the label gave him pride and importance.

"I became interested about the age of 15. [From an ideological viewpoint. An old lady handed me a pamphlet about saving the Rosenbergs." . . .

He ~~xxx~~ glanced out the lace-curtained window and was quiet for a moment.

"I looked at that paper and I still remember it for some reason, I don't know why," he said.

"Then we moved to New Orleans and I discovered one book in the library, 'Das Kapital'. It was what I'd been looking for.

"It was like a very religious man opening the Bible for the first time," he said. His eyes shone like those of a religious enthusiast.

"I read the 'Manifesto'. It got me interested. I found some dusty back shelves in the New Orleans library, you know, I had to remove some front books to get at the books."

"I started to study Marxist economic theories. I could see the impoverishment of the masses before my own eyes in my own mother, and I could see the capitalists. I thought the worker's life could be better.

"I continued to indoctrinate myself for five years. My mother knew I was reading books but she didn't know what they were about.

"I would not care to live in the United States where being a worker means you are exploited by the capitalists. If I would remain in the United States, feeling as I do, under the capitalist system, I could never get ahead.

"I could not be happy. I could not live under a capitalist system. I would have a choice of becoming a worker under the system I hate, or becoming unemployed. Or I could have become a capitalist and derived my profit and my living under the exploitation of workers.

"I will live now under a system where no individual capitalist will be able to exploit the workers. I will feel that I'm working for all the people and not for an individual capitalist making a profit for himself," he said, rushing from one sentence to another.

"Communism is an aggressive ideal as well as an economic system. Capitalism is only an economic system, and can only be offensive. Capitalism will shrink but within the borders of the United States the country is also shrinking."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385--Continued

I did not quite understand that last remark, but I was too busy trying to take down his words in shorthand to puzzle through his train of thought.

"Capitalism has passed its peak. Unemployment is growing. An era of depression is on the way - uh, or perhaps not.

"The forces of communism are growing. I believe capitalism will disappear as feudalism disappeared. A young man in the United States looks forward as a millionaire, when he's young. When he gets old he looks forward as a worker.

"The hysteria in America has gotten worse. If practice makes perfect, the U.S. is getting better," he said sarcastically. "You know, fashions, money, clothes, food -- and hating communists or niggers. You go along with the crowd. I am against conformism in such matters, such as fashionably hating minority groups. Being a Southern boy, I've seen poor niggers. That was a lesson, too. People hate because they're told to hate. Like school kids. In Little Rock they don't know the difference between a nigger and a white man but it was the fashion to hate niggers so they hated them. People in the United States are like that in everything."

I finally got a word in edgewise to inquire if he were a member of the Communist party.

"Communist?" he ~~xx~~ looked surprised. "I've never met a communist. I might have seen a communist once in New York, the old lady who gave me the pamphlet, save the Rosenbergs."

I asked him what he thought about communist party members in the United States, or even socialists.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385--Continued

"I don't want any socialist people to act for me," he said, his voice heavy with scorn. "I dislike them as I know them in the United States. You don't just sit around and talk about it. You go out and do it. I just haven't got out of university and read about Marx. I've seen all the workers on the east side."

"Of course, the conduct of America towards the communists is harsh," he added. "That was to be expected. My sympathies are with them as the underdog. That's natural, too.

"The Soviet Union has always been my ideal, as the bulwark of communism. The communists have been a minority in the United States, and have to rely on outside power and moral support from the Soviet Union. American communists can look to the Soviet Union as some sort of an ideal. The Americans are right in assuming that communism all over the world has ties with the Soviet Union, like the Catholic Church has ties with the Pope."

"I tried to steer his conversation back to his mother and his early childhood. Did early poverty influence his decision to come to Moscow?"

"Well-lll," he said in a sort of mock drawl, "My childhood allowed me to have a few benefits of American society. I was not completely hamstrung in enjoying life.

"But seeing my mother always as a worker, always with less money than she could use, , ,

"You see," he said, leaning forward and speaking slowly to emphasize his words, "my coming here, well, it was, uh, a matter of intelligence. I couldn't care to gamble. One way or another I'd lose in the United States. In my own mind, even if I'd be

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385-Continued

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Oswald also indicated that life as he saw it in the U.S. Marine Corps convinced him he should move to the other side of the Iron Curtain. For the Marine Corps, and for United States policy, ^{DEEP} he showed intense hatred.

"After I finished high school, I joined the Marine Corps at 17," he said. "I was in Japan, ^{FOR VIETNAM} the Philippines. I was discharged when I was 20, in Santa Ana, California. I was a radar operator."

American Embassy officials had said Oswald told them he would reveal to the Soviets all he knew about American radar.

"I joined the Marine Corps because I ^{HAD} a brother in the Marines. I had a good conduct medal," he said.

Oswald did not have smooth relationships in the Marines, however. I later learned he had been tried twice before a military court for breaking regulations. At the end of his three years in uniform, he still was a private first class.

But he was skilled with guns. In classes he qualified as a sharpshooter, which is the second of three gradings for shooting ability in the Marine Corps.

The Marines put him on an inactive reserve list when he was discharged but later struck off his name as an undesirable.

But this he did not mention, of course, that snowy November day as we sat in his hotel room in Moscow.

This week a Fort Worth policeman who went to school with Oswald commented that "he was always opposed to any kind of discipline. He seemed to hold it against people up there -- any authority." This apparently applied to his three years in the Marine Corps.

HE SAID,

"In the Marine Corps I observed American leaders in certain foreign countries. The Russians would say 'military imperialism.' Well, the occupation of one country is imperialistic. Like Formosa. The conduct of American technicians there, helping drag up guns for the Chinese. Watching American technicians show the Chinese how to use them -- it's one thing to talk about communism and another thing to drag a gun up a mountainside.

"If you live with that for three years, you get the impression things aren't quite so right.

"I guess you could say I was influenced by what I read, and by observing that the material was correct in its thesis, both in civilian life and military."

Oswald said that while in the Marines he continued to read Marxist books and laid careful plans to go to Russia.

"I thought it would give me a chance to observe that which I had read," he went on.

He said intensely, "When I was working in the middle of the night on guard duty, I would think how long it would be and how much money I would have to have. It would be like being out of prison. I saved about \$1500.

"For two years I've had it in my mind, don't form any attachments, because I knew I was going away. I was planning to divest myself of everything to do with the United States.

"I've not just been thinking about it, but waiting to do it. For two years, saving my money.

"I'm sincere in my ideal. This is not something intangible. I'm going through pain and difficulty to do this."

I asked if his buddies in the Marines knew of his plans to give up his country.

"Nobody knew how I felt about things," he said. ^{AND} "I felt them very strongly. My superiors thought I was just interested in a foreign language. My commanding officer, a major, was studying Russian and we used to talk about it."

Outside the hotel window ^{we could see} Muscovites, bundled against the snow in heavy shubas and fur shapkas, were queuing up for buses and hurrying through the swirling snow.

"Now that you're in Moscow," I said, "do you think Soviet society works as well in reality as Marx had it on paper?"

"Considering Russia of 50 years ago, I can see the Soviet worker of today is remarkably well off," replied Oswald.

"Now, I personally would not say every person who thinks of himself as a communist should migrate to Russia. The drawbacks are many. But the basic ideas that brought me here are sound. The United States has more light bulbs and hot water heaters, but I don't feel that will be the case in 20 or 30 years. I would like to spend the rest of my life getting a normal life here, and if that means a marriage and so forth, okay."

I asked what his mother thought about his decision.

"She doesn't know," he said. "She's rather old. I couldn't expect her to understand. I guess it wasn't quite fair of me not to say anything, but it's better that way. I don't want to involve my family in this. I think it would be best if they would forget about me. My brother might lose his job because of this."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385—Continued

I asked how he thought he would get along in a foreign country where he did not know the language.

"Oh, I've been in a lot of classes in Russian," he said. "I want to expand my reading and writing. I can get along in restaurants but my Russian is very bad. The only barrier here is learning absolutely fluently the language. I have Soviet friends. I've gone to museums and theaters. They are very sympathetic to me."

He thought a moment and chuckled.

"I am in essence an ignorant immigrant. I never thought I'd be an immigrant from the U.S. to some other country. Like a German living in America."

~~Two hours had passed. When he started in on the ebb and flow of communism~~ Again, I got up and said I had to go. I was tired of listening to what sounded like recitations out of Pravda.

As I put on my coat, I thought about how Oswald ^{HAD} appeared totally disinterested in anything but himself. He never once asked what I was doing in Moscow, or how we foreigners lived there.

I also thought about a boy trying to digest that Metropole ~~max~~ hotel food every night, a stranger in a foreign land without family or close friends. Perhaps if he came to my apartment where he would see other westerners, he might think twice of his decision.

"Thank you," he said to my casual invitation to come to dinner some night. It was obvious he had no intention of seeing me again.

I had talked to other defectors in Moscow, and, later at my office, I compared Oswald with them. While Khrushchev was allowing a steady trickle of Soviet citizens to rejoin relatives in the west, there also was traffic in the other direction. In fact, in our UPI bureau in Moscow we had filed marked "defectors: east-west" and "Defectors: west-east." Our Soviet translators filed articles with

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385—Continued

never a glance as to which file was getting fatter.

Defectors appear to fall into two categories, but I was not sure Oswald belonged in either. The first type is the high-level ~~xxxxxx~~ official who had played an important role in his country and decided to transfer his knowledge to the Soviet side, defecting because of fear of discovery of his sentiments or a change in the ~~xxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ political climate. This category could include the English defector colony in Moscow, such as journalist ~~xxxxxx~~ Harold Philby, ~~xxx~~ the late Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean. Some of these also had personal problems which may have contributed to their change of address.

I saw Burgess several times in Moscow before his recent death. There were - and still are - various translators, journalists, minor government workers and others who moved to Russia from America and other western countries during the depression and either can not or do not want to leave.

I call these persons members of the "twilight zone." They are not full-fledged members of either the Soviet or foreign worlds. They belong nowhere. Some of them socialize with foreign correspondents and diplomats, but they still are regarded as being in a special category. Some journalists and embassy officials shun them outright, and their histories are a subject of gossip and debate.

The Soviets do not accept fully the "twilight zone" members, either. One American-born woman, brought as a child to Moscow during the '30's, married a Soviet factory official. She told me that until 1958, when Soviet-American relations began to improve, her husband more or less kept her out of sight.

The Russians are suspicious by tradition, and completely trust

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not for ingers, including defectors. Even prominent officials ^{14.} ~~xxxxxx~~ Guy Burgess and given only routine non-sensitive jobs, such as translators in publishing houses. During the worst terror days under Stalin, many foreign-born persons were imprisoned, including the entire staff of an English-language newspaper. One staff writer told me he was released after a year but for years could not get a job, a type of McCarthyism in reverse. Now he works as a translator in Moscow and, despite his past anguish, is a loyal Soviet citizen.

Once I ^{was} discussing with a Soviet intellectual the case of a girl secretary at the U.S. Embassy who defected, married a Soviet actor and wrote a book blistering the Embassy. Despite her obvious fidelity to the "enduring principles of Marxism and Leninism", my Soviet friend remarked patronizingly that "she's not very happy here. She doesn't really fit in, and never will."

"Yes, she speaks good Russian, but," well, you know, she'll always have that accent...." he explained.

The second category of defector is the romantic variety. He flees behind the Iron Curtain in the hopes of escaping personal problems, but soon flees out again. During the American Exhibition of 1959 in Moscow, ^A one technician with a bad marriage back home fell in love with a pretty Moscow hotel elevator operator. In his mind, what better way to solve the mess than to stay in the Soviet Union? After a six-month idyll, however, he appealed to the American Embassy to help him get a Soviet exit visa. I heard he finally returned to the United States.

Another defector we journalists called "Marty" because he resembled the title character in the film of that name---large, lonely, homely and helpless. Like others in this category, Marty ^{did} had trouble holding a job in the U.S. His marriage failed. He desperately came to "Mother Russia" hoping he would be taken care of under "communism." But Mother Russia has no use for maladjusted defectors unless they have a special skill or information to benefit the state. As days dragged by and Marty received no Soviet reply to his request for citizenship, he realized Russia didn't want him.

he had signed away his U.S. citizenship and spent frantic days trying to get it back. He ran out of money; he was lonely and frightened. He couldn't speak Russian and he was not used to the drabness of the Soviet capital. Another journalist and I virtually supported "Marty" for two weeks until he received money from his sister and finally a Soviet exit visa to return to the United States. Even when frantically busy on stories, we had to drop by the Ukraine Hotel with food in bags or money for Marty.

Oswald appeared to be a one-man third category. Like the "romantic" defectors, he was a man of no particular experience or value to the Soviet State. But instead of defecting for economic or love reasons, he apparently had made the plunge for the glory he might receive in Moscow that he had not received in his own country.

I had known other men of Oswald's type. In Montana where I grew up and in cities such as Seattle, Phoenix and San Francisco where I worked as a beginning reporter I had seen Oswald's counterparts - young "loners" or "Mavericks." They worked as cowhands and long-shoremen, served in the Marines or the Army, went from town to town and from job to job, married casually or not at all, got drunk and into fights, always seeking recognition and some way of expressing their frustrations.

The swift pace of American life had passed them by for one reason or another, and they resented it. Emotionally dulled, they never found a true cause although they may have dabbled in some. Their main goal was to be somebody, to achieve some sort of personal glory. One such man might become a street corner rowdie, another an Army deserter in Korea, a member of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi party or the pro-or anti-Castro clubs; a third a hanger-on in a political or religious movement. They never are leaders, and,

as in Oswald's case, not even remembers. Their cause ~~xxxx~~^{gave} meaning to their lives. It was a way of expressing their fury against a world that did not give them what they had expected. In their own eyes they were nothing but chips tossing in the fast mainstream of America, and when they talked in their tight-lipped way they displayed their grudges, bitterness and self-pity.

Oswald had kept saying he was "sincere" in his beliefs, and obviously he was concerned about how they were presented to the public and as to how he fared in the first limelight of his life. A rival correspondent was queried by his London office about my interview on Oswald. ^{THE DEFECTOR} immediately telephoned me, not to suggest dinner, but to complain. "He objected because I stressed that he was affected by his mother's plight."

"We weren't poverty-stricken," he said indignantly. "I am here because I believe in Marxist ideals. It's a matter only of ideology. You don't understand."

We never got together for dinner. Once I saw Oswald at a Moscow theater across a lobby. I felt sorry for him and wanted to say hello, but before I could reach him he was swallowed up in the crowd pushing around the ice cream stand and snack bar.

I had a feeling that the Soviets would not want this confused young man around Moscow. I never saw him ~~x~~ after that. ^{that following Soviet custom} Later we heard he had been shipped off to unglamorous Minsk.

Oswald never followed his plans that he so excitedly outlined to me to enter college and study electronics. He worked in a factory in Minsk. Then he married a petite blonde nurse, Marina, and they had a child. The Soviets, as could have been predicted, ignored his plea to become a citizen of the first communist state.

Nine months after his arrival in Moscow, Oswald, as also could have been predicted, asked the Soviets in July, 1960, for an exit visa and applied to the U.S. Embassy for the return of his passport.

Like the American Exhibition lovelorn technician, or Marty, he ~~was~~ probably was disillusioned with life in Russia, homesick and ~~discovered~~ ^{HAD FOUND} he could not leave his personal problems behind just by stepping behind the Iron Curtain. But most important of all, Oswald had discovered that he failed to find in Russia the glory that he never found in his own country, and for which he had given up his passport.

When a Soviet exit visa was not forthcoming, Oswald, the lad who had scorned the U.S. government and marine cops and vowed to me he would live forever in the Soviet Union, wrote to Sen. John Tower of Texas in January, 1962. The letter, with various misspellings, was:

"My name is Lee Harvey Oswald, '22, of Fort Worth, up till Oct. 1959, when I came to the Soviet Union for a residential (sic) stay. I took a residential (sic) document for a non-Soviet person living for a time in the USSR. The American Embassy in Moscow is familiar with my case

"Since July 20, 1960, I have unsuccessfully applied for a Soviet exit visa to leave this country. The Soviets refuse to permit me and my Soviet wife (who applied at the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, July 8, 1960, for immigration status to the USA), to leave the Soviet Union. I am a citizen of the United States of America (passport number 1733242, 1954) and I beseech you, Senator Tower, to rise (sic) the question of holding by the Soviet Union of a citizen of the U.S. against his will and expressed desires. Yours very truly, Lee H. Oswald."

With the Senator's help, the State Department decided to provide the usual loan of \$435.71 for Oswald, his wife and child to return to Texas. They received a Soviet exit visas and left Moscow May, 1962.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385--Continued

Oswald was a man who had never been noticed, and who obviously still wanted to be. Back in New Orleans his unstable philosophy ^{HOPPED} ~~was~~ ^{FROM ONE NOTION TO ANOTHER} ~~in and out of various routes.~~ He campaigned with anti-Castro, then Castro forces. He applied for a ~~new~~ passport to travel to Eastern Europe and Russia again.

On Aug. 21 he appeared on a New Orleans radio ~~program~~ ^{program}, claiming to be the secretary of the New Orleans chapter of "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee", which the committee brands an outright lie as he was no secretary and there is no New Orleans chapter.

The program pointed up that Oswald had done a 180-degree switch from many ideas he had expounded to me. He also sounded to me more confident than when I knew him, and, at least, apparently he had learned a few more things about communism and the Soviet Union than he knew in 1954. But I heard still the smug cockiness in his voice during the radio interview.

(text of interview attached if needed).

The night of Friday, Nov. 22, 1963, on a teletype in the UPI Paris bureau, where I now am stationed, I read a dispatch that police had arrested a suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy. The suspect had lived for a while in Russia and had a Russian wife.

My mind raced over the parade of defectors and twilight-zoners I had known in Moscow. Not Marty, surely, but Oswald---

During the night my office telephoned me at home that the suspect was "that Lee Oswald that you knew in Moscow." I was not surprised.

In a trunkful of papers and mementoes of Moscow, I found a tan notebook labeled, "defector." ^{My} ~~The~~ notes began, "Lee Harvey Oswald, Fort Worth, room 233, Metropole..."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385--Continued

he looked just the same ~~xx~~ in the newspaper photographs I saw in the morning. But I disagree with the captions which say, "glaring at photographers defiantly..."

Oswald was not glaring angrily. I have a feeling that in a way he was enjoying every minute of it. There was that same tight-lipped secretive ~~smirk~~ smirk he wore when he related his self-imposed mission to me that snowy day in Moscow so far from Texas.

That same little smile was on his face when he walked out of his cell for the last time to face reporters and photographers, but the smile changed to the grimace of pain and death.

If he was guilty, why did he not confess in jail? In my opinion he did not confess probably because he felt nobody would understand him. Nobody ever had.

For 24 hours---from the time somebody^{was} raised a rifle from the 5th floor window of a warehouse where Oswald worked and aimed it at the passing figure of one of the world's most popular leaders, until his own death at the hands of an enraged strik, tesse club owner---Lee Harvey Oswald at last found the place in the sun he had been seeking.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1385--Continued

Date 11/26/63

Commission Exhibit 1386

Airman Second Class PALMER E. McBRIDE was interviewed at Air Police Headquarters, Patrick Air Force Base, Florida, and furnished the following signed statement:

"Patrick Air Force Base,
Florida
November 23, 1963

"I, PALMER E. McBRIDE hereby furnish the following free and voluntary statement to JOHN R. PALMER who I know to be a Special Agent of the FBI. I have been advised that this statement can be used in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me.

"I was born on November 29, 1937, at New Orleans, Louisiana. I enlisted in the United States Air Force on November 25, 1960, and since June 15, 1961, I have been assigned to Patrick Air Force Base, Florida. I am presently an Airman Second Class assigned to the 6550th Maintenance Group with Air Force Serial Number AF 25589222.

"In about June, 1955, I went to work as a dental messenger for the Pfisterer Dental Laboratory Company in the 200 block of Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. In about December, 1957, a young man named LEE OSWALD was employed in the same capacity. Because we both enjoyed classical music I invited him to my home at 1416 Baronne Street, New Orleans, and he did visit my home perhaps two or three times. I was living with my parents at that time, and during his visits we would listen to records in my room.

"During his first visit to my home in late 1957 or early 1958 the discussion turned to politics and to the possibility of war. At this time I made a statement to the effect that President DWIGHT EISENHOWER was doing a pretty good job for a man of his age and background, but that I did feel

On 11/23/63 at Patrick Air Force Base, File # TP 62-455
Florida
by SA JOHN R. PALMER : nme Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1386

more emphasis should be placed on the space program in view of Russian successes. OSWALD was very anti-D Eisenhower, and stated that President EISENHOWER was exploiting the working people. He then made a statement to the effect that he would like to kill President EISENHOWER because he was exploiting the working class. This statement was not made in jest, and OSWALD was in a serious frame of mind when this statement was made.

"LEE OSWALD was very serious about the virtues of Communism, and discussed those virtues at every opportunity. He would say that the capitalists were exploiting the working class and his central theme seemed to be that the workers in the world would one day rise up and throw off their chains. He praised KHRUSHCHEV's sincerity in improving the lot of the worker.

"In early 1958 I took OSWALD with me to a meeting of the New Orleans Amateur Astronomy Association at the home of WALTER GEHERKE, 208 Hector Ave., Metairie, Louisiana. This meeting was presided over by the Association president, WILLIAM EUGENE WULF, JR., 2107 Annunciation Street, New Orleans. At this meeting I recall that Mr. WULF told OSWALD that if he liked Russia so damn much why didn't he go over there. I do not know what OSWALD had said to bring forth this remark from WULF.

"On one occasion I took OSWALD to the WULF residence. OSWALD and Mr. WILLIAM EUGENE WULF, SR., a naturalized citizen of German origin, argued because OSWALD was telling him of the glories of the Worker's State and saying that the United States Government was not telling the truth about Soviet Russia.

"In another conversation OSWALD stated to me he was not a member of the Communist Party but he suggested that both of us should join to take

advantage of their social functions. I did not join the Communist Party, but I do not know whether he did or not.

"During the period I knew OSWALD he resided with his mother in the Senator Hotel or a rooming house next door to the Senator Hotel in the 200 block of Dauphine Street, New Orleans. I went with him to his room on one occasion, and he showed me copies of 'Das Capital' and the 'Communist Manifesto'. OSWALD stated he had received these books from the public library, and seemed quite proud to have them.

"In April or May, 1958, OSWALD stated he was moving to Ft. Worth, Texas, with his mother. In about August, 1958, I received a letter from him saying he was employed as a shoe salesman in Ft. Worth. In this letter he also stated he had gotten mixed up in an anti-Negro or anti-Communist riot on a high school grounds in Ft. Worth, Texas. OSWALD did not elaborate on this statement.

"I did not answer this letter, and I have not had further contact or communication with OSWALD.

"On the evening of November 22, 1963, I heard a radio commentator state that LEE OSWALD had been arrested as a suspect in the assassination of President J. F. KENNEDY. Upon hearing the name I recalled my association with a LEE OSWALD in New Orleans, and upon seeing a full face photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the November 23, 1963, issue of 'The Miami Herald' newspaper I am now quite certain that they are one and the same individual. I particularly recall the large ears, the mustache, and the receding hairline.

"I also recall that OSWALD made statements favoring Russia and Communism to other employees at the Pfister Dental Laboratory Company. I do not recall specific statements but his central theme always concerned the workers throwing off their chains.

252

253

TP 62-455

4

"I have read and initialled each page and all corrections on this six page statement. I declare that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/S/ PALMER EDWIN McBRIDE

"Witness:

"/S/ WILLIAM J. SIMS, S/A, OSI, 23 Nov 63

"/S/ JOHN R. PALMER, Special Agent, FBI
Cocoa, Florida, November 23, 1963."

Airman McBRIDE said he made no report of OSWALD's statement concerning President EISENHOWER to any law enforcement agency. McBRIDE now assumes that at the time he felt the statement was made by OSWALD to emphasize his anti-EISENHOWER feelings and not made in the nature of an actual threat on the life of the President.

McBRIDE stated that Mr. LAWRENCE WILLIAMSON, Bookkeeper, and Miss AMELDA (Last Name Unknown), Secretary at Pfisterer Dental Laboratory Company, would probably recall remarks made by OSWALD favoring Russia and Communism. Other company officials or employees named LEVEQUE, CAGLE, BISCHOFF and KLIEN would probably recall his remarks. He also stated that he was not acquainted with OSWALD's close associates and never attended any type of meeting with him except the one meeting of the Astronomy Association.

1Date December 13, 1963

Mr. JOHN G. MARTIN, 5312 Memphis Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and principal of Beauregard Junior High School, 4621 Canal Street, New Orleans, advised that his records are negative for a student by the name of ARTHOR, ARTHUR, or ARTHUR ABEAR, as ever attending Beauregard Junior High School.

When advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had submitted this name to Warren Easton High School as being a friend or associate, MARTIN stated that he was of the opinion that OSWALD was mistaken in the spelling and that the pronunciation of HEBERT in the New Orleans area is "ABEAR".

He further advised that his records show that an ARTHUR ALBERT HEBERT attended Beauregard Junior High School from 1952 through 1955. He stated that HEBERT was in the eighth and ninth grades with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He also stated that his records show that the only course HEBERT and OSWALD had together was ninth grade art with Miss JULIA SNIDER who has left teaching and is residing somewhere in New Orleans.

He further advised that his records do not show what high school HEBERT attended subsequent to Beauregard Junior High School, but advised that this information could be obtained from the Department of Census and Child Accounting, Orleans Parish School Board, 703 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

254

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1386—Continued

On 12/12/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601
by SA JOHN B. LEE, JR. :gas Date dictated 12/13/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1387

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date December 13, 1963

Miss HARRIET MUNTZ, Supervisor, Department of Census and Child Accounting, Orleans Parish School Board, 703 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that her records reflect that ARTHUR ALBERT HEBERT, 721 Hidalgo Street, telephone number HU 8-6414, New Orleans, attended Beauregard Junior High School from 1952 to 1955. She said the records show that he attended Portier High School from 1955 to 1958.

She further advised that her records do not contain the name of any ARTHOR, ARTER, or ARTHUR ABEAR.

On 12/12/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601
by SA JOHN B. LEE, JR. :gas Date dictated 12/13/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1387—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date December 13, 1963

ARTHUR ALBERT HEBERT, 1524 South Carrollton Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and employed by Tennco Oil Company, 2515 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

He stated that he attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, from 1952 through 1955. He said that he vaguely recalls LEE HARVEY OSWALD but never associated with OSWALD outside of school.

He further advised that he does not believe OSWALD would list him as a friend or associate inasmuch as he had no contact with OSWALD outside normal contact during class. He said he believes he was in the same ninth grade art class with OSWALD but had no contact with OSWALD outside of seeing him in class.

On 12/12/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601
by SA JOHN B. LEE, JR. :gas Date dictated 12/13/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1387—Continued

1

Date December 19, 1963

Mr. GREG OLDS, 1316 Timberlake Circle, Richardson, Texas, employee, Richardson Echo, advised he is the president of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Affiliate in Dallas, Texas. He stated that he had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until President KENNEDY was assassinated. OLDS stated that after it had been reported in the newspapers that OSWALD was a member of the ACLU, he tried to verify this fact and finally determined from the New York Office that an application for membership had been submitted by OSWALD to New York. This application had been received in New York he believes on November 4, 1963. OLDS stated that he has no idea where the application form had come from unless OSWALD had picked up this form at a meeting of the ACLU on October 25, 1963. He has heard from some source, name not recalled, that OSWALD did attend a meeting of the ACLU on the night of October 25, 1963, which meeting was held on the campus of Southern Methodist University (SMU). It is believed by Mr. OLDS that OSWALD was brought to this meeting by MICHAEL PAINE. He has intended to talk to PAINE about OSWALD but has not had an opportunity. He advised that he, OLDS, was present at the meeting on October 25, 1963, and does not recall seeing OSWALD and certainly does not recall him entering into any discussions. He has heard, but once again he cannot recall the source, that OSWALD did have something to say at this meeting. He, however, does not know what OSWALD was supposed to have said.

OLDS stated he has not made any investigation regarding OSWALD but he has been following the background of OSWALD through the press with the intention of learning everything about him that he can. He stated he could not furnish any information at all regarding OSWALD since he did not meet him and stated he does not know JACK RUBY and knows of no association between RUBY and OSWALD.

He does not know of any other ACLU meetings which OSWALD might have attended and stated the only person other than PAINE he knows that might have talked to OSWALD at the meeting was a Reverend BYRD HELLIGAS, 4012 St. Andrews Drive, Dallas. He does not believe, however, that HELLIGAS can furnish any information regarding OSWALD and believes that HELLIGAS just either spoke to him or was introduced to him.

on 12/19/63 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special AgentS LOUIS M. KELLEY and HENRY J. OLIVER /gmf Date dictated 12/19/63

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206

1

Date December 19, 1963

Reverend BYRD HELLIGAS, 4012 St. Andrews Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that he attended the meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) at Southern Methodist University (SMU) on the night of October 25, 1963. He stated that after President KENNEDY was assassinated, he saw OSWALD on television and recognized him as a person who had been at the meeting on the night of October 25, 1963. HELLIGAS advised he was in charge of the projector and coffee on the night of October 25, 1963, and OSWALD came up and said something to him about the projector. He does not recall what OSWALD said but it was some comment about how the projector worked. He did not have any other discussion with OSWALD and OSWALD did not make any further comment and said nothing regarding politics. HELLIGAS stated that he had never seen OSWALD before and could not furnish any further information regarding him at all.

He stated he could not furnish the names of anyone who attended the meeting who might have had any discussion with OSWALD. He has heard generally from sources whom he does not recall that OSWALD did have some comments to make during the meeting. The comments made by OSWALD are not known to Mr. HELLIGAS and Mr. HELLIGAS stated he certainly did not hear him say anything.

Mr. HELLIGAS stated he did not know JACK RUBY and does not know of any association between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special AgentS LOUIS M. KELLEY and HENRY J. OLIVER /gmf Date dictated 12/19/63

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207
E.P.B.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated May 7, 1964, the President's Commission advised that it appeared LEE HARVEY OSWALD first became acquainted with members of the so-called "Russian Community" in the Dallas-Fort Worth area through his contacts with Mr. PETER GREGORY and Mr. MAX CLARK of Fort Worth. This letter reflected that Mr. CLARK had testified that he thought that OSWALD had obtained his name, as well as Mr. GREGORY's, through the Fort Worth office of the Texas Employment Commission.

The President's Commission requested that Mr. CLARK's testimony be verified by interviews with appropriate personnel of the Texas Employment Commission office in Fort Worth. The President's Commission also expressed a desire to know the identity of the person or persons who provided OSWALD with the names of GREGORY and CLARK and the reasons they did so.

On May 13, 1964, Mr. PETER PAUL GREGORY, Geologist, Continental National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas, was re-contacted and furnished the following information:

GREGORY recalled that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD first contacted him, he told him that he had obtained GREGORY's name from someone at the Fort Worth Public Library. GREGORY has conducted classes in Russian at the Fort Worth Public Library for about four years. He stated he had made inquiry at the Fort Worth Public Library but had been unable to locate anyone who had talked to OSWALD and might have given his name to OSWALD.

On May 13, 1964, Mr. MAX CLARK, attorney, Ridgley State Bank Building, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

CLARK recalled that during the first interview he was not sure as to the source of OSWALD in obtaining the name of

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. CLARK, but first thought it might have been the Fort Worth Public Library. He later talked to his wife, Mrs. GAIL CLARK, and she said that when OSWALD called her the first time he told her he had obtained her name from some person at the Texas Employment Commission. CLARK further advised that his wife vaguely recalled that OSWALD might have told her the name of this person was SMITH, but she was not certain as to this information. CLARK advised that his sister works at the Texas Employment Commission and one of his aunts was employed there for many years until her death three years ago. He related that many persons at the Texas Employment Commission are acquainted with him and also know that his wife is from France and is of Russian descent. CLARK stated he and his wife had made some inquiry out of curiosity to try to learn the name of the person who gave Mrs. CLARK's name to OSWALD, but they had not been successful.

On May 13, 1964, Mr. ARLISS NIXON, Manager, Fort Worth Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

He and his assistants had checked all library records in the past but had failed to develop the names of any individuals at this library who might have given the name of PETER GREGORY to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. NIXON was unable to furnish any information concerning any person who might have given this name to OSWALD.

On May 13, 1964, Mrs. VIRGINIA HALE, 6475 Fortune Road, Fort Worth, Texas, employed in the Job Placement Division of Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

She recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD quite well and she sent him out on the job to the Leslie Welding Company. Mrs. HALE stated she did not give the names of MAX CLARK or PETER GREGORY to OSWALD, but she believed that Mrs. ANNIE LAURIE SMITH of Texas Employment Commission might have furnished the name of CLARK to OSWALD.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 13, 1964, Mrs. ANNIE LAURIE SMITH, 301 South Bowen Road, Arlington, Texas, employed as a Counselor at the Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, furnished the following information:

She has been so employed for the past nine years. She interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in June 1962 when he came to this office seeking a job. OSWALD had not been to the employment office before and was not sure as to his qualifications for any particular type of job. In applicants of this type, the Counselors interview these persons to obtain their background, their job experience, and try to advise them the type of job they might best be qualified for. Mrs. SMITH talked to LEE HARVEY OSWALD on two different occasions. She recalled that at times he was quite cooperative, then other times he acted rather moody and did not want to furnish some of the information.

Near the close of the last interview, LEE HARVEY OSWALD mentioned to Mrs. SMITH that his wife was from Russia; that she could only speak the Russian language, and he would like to get acquainted with any persons in Fort Worth who might speak the Russian language, and in this way his wife could talk to them and maybe they could make more friends in Fort Worth. Mrs. SMITH advised she is personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. PETER PAUL GREGORY, and she wrote the name of Mr. GREGORY on a piece of paper showing the office number and phone number of Mr. GREGORY and she gave this to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. During part of this conversation, a Mrs. HALL, sitting at the next desk to Mrs. SMITH, overheard the conversation and mentioned to Mrs. SMITH that Mrs. MAX CLARK, who lives in Fort Worth, is of Russian descent and speaks Russian and also French. Mrs. SMITH recalls Mrs. HALL wrote the name and phone number of Mrs. CLARK on a slip of paper, handed it to Mrs. SMITH, and she, in turn, passed it on to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. SMITH advised she was not personally acquainted with Mr. or Mrs. MAX CLARK, but had heard of them. She stated that Mrs. HALL never talked to OSWALD and she only furnished the name of Mrs. CLARK to Mrs. SMITH, and she, in turn, gave it to OSWALD.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1389—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. SMITH stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not discuss any politics or anything about the governments of the United States or Russia, and that she only talked to him about his past employment and the type of work he had done prior to going to Russia; also, the work he had done in Russia, and if he had done any work since he had returned from Russia. She stated he wanted the names of these individuals so that he and his wife might visit them and OSWALD's wife would then be able to talk to these people in Russian since she could not speak any English.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1389—Continued

1Date November 27, 1963

The records of the United States Post Office, Terminal Annex, reflected four documents pertaining to post office box rental and change of address filed by LEE H. OSWALD.

These documents are described as follows:

(1) Application for Post Office Box dated October 9, 1962, pertaining to the rental of Post Office Box 2915, General Post Office, Dallas, and signed LEE H. OSWALD.

(2) Change of address order signed LEE H. OSWALD made to the Postmaster, Dallas, Texas, postmarked New Orleans, Louisiana, May 9, 1963, reflecting the change of address effective May 12, 1963, to 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, from Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, and signed LEE H. OSWALD.

(3) Application dated November 1, 1963, pertinent to the rental of Post Office Box 6225, located at the Terminal Annex, Post Office Station, Dallas, Texas, and signed LEE H. OSWALD. This application also reflects the names of firms as "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and "American Civil Liberties Union," and kind of business as "nonprofit."

(4) An additional card signed LEE H. OSWALD pertaining to the rental of Post Office Box 6225 was stapled to the application itself.

The above information is available only upon issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. HARRY HOLMES, U. S. Postal Inspector, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Texas.

on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ALFRED C. ELLINGTON csh Date dictated 11/25/63

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P. 1

Date 11/27/63

H. D. HOLMES, Postal Inspector, advised his records reflect information not previously furnished by his office. He stated a change of address card has been found dated October 10, 1962, instructing that all mail from 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas, be forwarded to Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This card reflects the name LEE H. OSWALD.

On 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by SA JOSEPH J. LOEFFLER (HM) Date dictated 11/27/63

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P. 2

БЕЛОРУССКИЙ НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ПЕРЕЛИВАНИЯ КРОВИ

Анализ № 5099

от числа 25 месяца XI года 61

Фамилия, имя, отчество б-го

Название лечебного учреждения, направляющего кровь на анализ

Кровь резус

Резус-антител

Титр

Дата выдачи анализа 27 XI 196 1 г.

Зав. лабораторией

Зак. 673

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1391

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item #355

BELORUSSIAN (WHITE RUSSIAN) RESEARCH
INSTITUTE OF BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS

ANALYSIS NO. 5099

dated 25th of November 1961

Surname, name and patronymic of patient OSWALD, L. P. (sic)

Name of medical institution sending blood for

analysis

Blood RH factor negative

RH-antibodies none found

Titer

Date of issue of analysis: 11/27/1961

Chief of the Laboratory (illegible
signature)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1391—Continued

Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1392

Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald; Marina Oswald;
Marina and Vasily Lupova Aksionova (her husband
is Vasily Lupov) and they will be referred
to hereinafter as Aunt Lupova and Uncle
Vasily. Photo taken in Minsk.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1393



Lee Harvey Oswald on the steps of a building in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1394



Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1395

A. C. Inquisitive Child.

7. And where do you live at this time Mrs. [redacted]?

A. I am the father of two children.

3. ... is his new

A. John Henry Pich.

3. and there is no such time

1. 10. 1901.

1. I received the following information from the following sources:

2. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

3. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

4. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

5. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

6. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

7. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

8. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

9. The following information was obtained from the following sources:

Q. Do you have any idea what it might be?

A. Well, she said that don't worry too. Lee would be represented by counsel because she was a member and that they would see that Lee got a lawyer.

C. Mrs. Paine, "Is the locality where William and Lee lived?"

Q. You don't know what type of organization it was?

A. No, I don't, but I really believe that if I heard the name, I may know.

7. Was it the Fair Play for Cuba?

A. Yes, which is in Dallas, and his name is an Irving.

7. Mrs. Connelley, of course, is a little more eloquent words in your mouth, but there are several of these eggs in the bag; if we do name it and it sounds like the one to go, then it might help us. Could this be the Committee for Peace in Afghanistan?

A. No. I don't think so.

100

Q. So did he write to the-----?

A. Well, I do not know because Lee never had talked to me about what he was going to do in terms of that sort. I said to me when I first came back from Berlin, where I was working, the first son Lee and his Russian wife did everything, I told me about that story, "I have a story," he says, "Mother, you don't write a story, now we're here, Marina's life would be in danger."

Q. What is his wife?

A. That is his wife. I said, "Now, the story that I can write mostly pertains to my experience." "Just the same, Mother, you cannot write a story," he said, "not when I know. He never had asked what I knew. I had mentioned to my son, Robert, that I went to Germany, that I have information. Robert has never asked what I knew. The one in the family knows the things I have. The children didn't want to know. I have an original application from Albert Schweitzer College that Lee had filed out and that is where he wanted to go and had put a deposit and was accepted by Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland. And Albert Schweitzer College wrote again to me and I had no contact. I opened the letter saying that they hoped his itinerary of travel would allow him to reach Switzerland either, maybe, one or two days prior to his itinerary, or later, I do not remember, but all these things I have in black and white. And, so then I contacted Albert Schweitzer College and they said Lee had not arrived there and I was peculiar that he had not arrived there since he had put his deposit. I stress again that I have all this information for proof."

Q. Well, can you tell me, did Lee ever tell you, or did you ever hear from any of the rest of the family, that Lee expressed his feelings toward the Navy Department or the Marine Corps, and he felt about having received the dishonorable discharge?

A. Otherwise, I told his remarks "Don't worry about it, Mother, I will see about it" and took the copy of the letter. He, I know, felt that he didn't deserve the dishonorable discharge. There, again, I am assuming that there again because of the circumstances of him getting to Russia. He said he had a story. They are, ah, I do not know, but there

is something wrong about him being in Russia. All indications of my knowledge and proof, and these also to me, and Lee wanting to write the story points to that maybe there was something not right, how he got to Russia, I do not know. I do not know, but indications point a little that way.

Q. This is getting back closer to the present time--do you know this man, Jack Rubenstein?

A. No, I do not know the man, Jack Rubenstein.

Q. You never heard Lee mention him one way or the other?

A. No, Lee don't ever talk. Lee doesn't talk.

Q. I see. When you say that he doesn't talk and you don't know whether he belonged to any organizations or had any friends that were in the same organizations or friends of Jack Rubenstein?

A. No, I know nothing of Lee's real life because Lee doesn't confide, because Lee didn't think, and he made the statement public when he went to his friends and wrote the letter, "I do not expect you to understand, Mother." He feels like I am an old woman, a mother, that doesn't know about these important developments of the world that was going on.

Q. Can you tell me, do you know any fact what his feeling or opinion was of Mr. Dewey Connally, the Governor of Texas, who was the former Secretary of the Navy?

A. No, there again I have no idea because Lee does not express anything to me. Lee gave the impression that "my mother-in-law and mother, you wouldn't understand these deep things." I say deep because Lee is a deep thinker. Lee reads books, history books and anything pertaining to things that would require evaluation of going into deep thought about things, and he won't think that I would take the time to bother about affairs of that sort.

Q. Now, this next that I am going to ask you -- we have talked about it, you and I have at certain times the last few days -- I want you to understand that I don't want you to think I am trying to put anything in your mouth. I want you to give me what you think.

A. I understand.

1. AROH, because the police said he was a "Nigger" and I told
"you" that I was the only one I took care of. I was a "Nigger".
2. I was the only one who was a "Nigger" for AROH and he was a "Nigger",
they didn't love me the way I loved him, "Nigger, Nigger" and
told me once in my life he was not an American citizen" and that
I AROH because I took my life.

You think that the FBI should strongly consider this fact
in coming down on the 11,000,000,000 because he has
a 100% probability.

1. DO YOU THINK THAT THE UNITED STATES IS BEING INFLUENCED BY THE
CISO? THE ANSWER IS NO. I AM MORE CONVINCED THAT
THE U.S. IS BEING INFLUENCED BY THE CISO.

[illegible]

7. Of course, this is just speculation. But Martin told me
yes, she had a rifle. He tried to hint, he always like to
hint, and the statement was made in the paper then he
reflected. And he had a rifle a long time. And that FBI
man asked when she had picked up about the rifle and she
told the FBI man, "Yes, she has a rifle." They showed her

a .30 rifle. She says she don't think that is the same rifle that Lee had. She says I told the FBI man because Lee was rifle, she says, but she didn't think it was the same rifle that the FBI man showed her. So, since they did not have a home of their own and they lived in this house, and Marina told me that Lee kept the rifle in the garage, anyone could have access to the rifle, so even though it would be Lee's rifle, to me doesn't necessarily mean that Lee used it since it was just in the garage.

Q. Did you personally ever see Lee's rifle?

A. No.

Q. You never did?

A. No, I have not seen my son since September of last year.

Q. In 1962, is that right?

A. That is correct and the month that we stayed with me I never had seen the rifle. We just saw clothes and trunks.

Q. Well, in concluding this conversation that we are having, is there anything that you want to elaborate on right here recently about any Federal agencies that contacted you or Lee or Marina, or anything, else that might help us in putting together this story of Lee?

A. The last few days, you are speaking of?

Q. Yes. Or anything else that you think might be important for us in helping us in this case.

A. Yes. The night that I went to Mrs. Paine's home after I was there about ten minutes-----

Q. This was after Lee was arrested?

A. After Lee was arrested.

Q. Yes. Go ahead.

A. There was a knock on the door. Mr. Paine was there. At the time I assumed they were a happily married family. There is two children, Mr. and Mrs. Paine. I do not know these people.

I walked out of the back house of Jack, wherever I was where they had questioned Marina, and came with this lady and Marina to her home. I thought it was nice of her to ask me to stay with them that night. There was a knock on the door. We immediately let two men in. I found it strange that she let two men in because of the situation because I would want to know if they were strangers, what is it you want, but they were not asked what they want.

She said "Come right in. I hope you have brought some good color film with you" and these two men were from Life magazine. I was sitting on the sofa of my daughter-in-law. The men didn't ask me and there was not introduced to them so, again, I am not sure that they knew who Marina was. Mrs. Paine sat on the sofa and the Life magazine, the men from Los Angeles, which I found interesting, was continually rolling film. I was becoming impatient because I didn't think it was the right thing to do. The other man--I do not know the names, that is how this happened so fast; in fact, I wasn't introduced--said to Mrs. Paine, "Now if you will start with your story."

Mrs. Paine said, "Well, I will tell you what I know." I think he asked her how she and Lee and Marina and Lee. She said at a party. He said, "Did Lee live here?" She says, "Yes, he lives with his wife but he does not live here." And the Life magazine man (I don't know his name, I don't) said, "Are they separated?" "No," she says "No, they are wonderful family. Because of circumstances, I think stays were with me. I give her and the children a place to stay, and Lee works in Dallas so Lee rents a room in Dallas for about a week and comes to see his wife every weekend." "Well, when he comes to see his wife on weekends, do they get along? What do they do?" She said, "Like ordinary couples they sit and watch football, baseball, and things on television. They can't go any place, they have no money, no transportation; they stay home. They love the family."

I got up from the sofa. I said, "I do not like this, I am awfully sorry, Mrs. Paine. I realize I am in your home but this is my daughter and this is my son that we are talking about and I do not like you giving this personal stories out." Everybody remained quiet so I sat down. Immediately the Life magazine man questioned Mrs. Paine, ignored me. I got up again. I said, "Now, I just said I do not like this. I have gone through publicity before when Lee

Q. Now, after the speaker finished the last part of the letter and wanted to come into the room, the quarters to be questioned, I said, "Mr. Guman, my English is not going, with you to the quarters." He then said, "I will be the Russian interpreter was going to go down with Mr. Guman, the two were, to his new quarters to question him, but I would not be allowed to go. I said, "He will not go unless I am present and I think I know him. Maria is living in Russian." He said, "I will take you." The wife, Mr. Guman was very rude, said, "I representative of the law." He said, "Let your daughter-in-law come to her own home." I said, "My daughter-in-law is not allowed to make up her own mind." Because she does not understand our ways and she is entitled to representation, I am going to protect her." To the Russian interpreter, "You tell Mr. Guman that if she wants to go, ask her." She is willing to go. But I want her mother-in-law to go." I said to Mr. Guman, "My daughter-in-law is not leaving here, whether she says she wants to go or not."

- Q. What is your son, right?
- A. My son, Robert. To Mr. Manning, he wanted Manning to go down to the 14th Avenue Hotel and he wanted to question Manning, so I said, "Robert, they don't have a room there fifteen minutes and they let you in to ask me what I think, but I won't let him do it." And Robert was right, "Mother," he said, "Mr. Manning, we have some friends and my sister-in-law is not going with you. I am going to try to get counsel in this case. We are willing to cooperate, we are willing to cooperate with you my way and all, but at this time my sister-in-law is not going to be questioned. I understand what she has questioned was fairly without representation and I do not like it at all." So Mr. Manning said, "What is all right, Mr. Oswald, we just thought-----", and he left.

When the next day, he said to Judge Webster--"the same day we went to court house and we saw him. After we gained the fact, we insist that we go to the children and we go the same way. Home with us and at the same time. I understand that, 'no, no, no, the children' and I said the time subject, too, 'I want them to go.' " Judge Webster said "they are going to push you around." I said, "I'm a law firm, we will face it. We are considerable of you with a child. I want, since they were thinking of the fact, to see that we have a family." "But, Mrs. White, we want you to leave the children at home. We don't think it is good for the story for you to have the children." I said, "but I think it is good since we are taking the children with us," and Judge said, "Yes, my children go where I go."

[illegible]

AFFIDAVIT

I, Ivan D. Lee, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

In my performance of duties as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I was assigned to take photographs of the rear of Major General Edwin A. Walker's residence at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

On February 1, 1964, accompanied by Special Agent W. James Wood, I proceeded to the alley area located behind the residence of Major General Walker and took photographs from an automobile of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeding slowly through the alleyway. These photographs were taken at approximately 10:00 a.m. on February 1, 1964. At approximately 10:30 a.m., I returned to the area on foot and took two photographs, looking south by southwest down the alleyway behind Major General Walker's residence toward Avondale Street, Dallas. After returning to the Bureau automobile, we proceeded through the alley once again at approximately 10:45 a.m. and took another photograph of the rear of the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker. At approximately 11:15 a.m. another trip was made through the alley and another photograph was taken of the rear of the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

Photographs numbered on the back as DL 36^x depict rear views of the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, and is the same residence as depicted in Commission exhibit number 5 and marked as FBI inventory number 369. Photographs numbered as

DL 35 depict the alleyway looking south by southwest from the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints parking lot which is located adjacent to and north of the property of Major General Edwin A. Walker. In the left hand side of the photographs of the alleyway, a driveway is noted, which is the driveway leading to the back of Major General Edwin A. Walker's residence.

I used a Federal Bureau of Investigation owned 35 millimeter Robot camera in taking the above photographs.

Ivan D. Lee
IVAN D. LEE
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 1 day
of June, 1964.

Mally W. Stevens
Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas

Date _____

Location

Social Security Number

Telephone number

Telephone number 491 843-6

Age 23 Date of Birth 11/2/37 Sex: ☒ Male ☐ Female

Physical Qualities:

Height 59 Weight 150 Health Ax. E.

Marital Status: ☐ Single ☒ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Widower

☐ Separated ☐ Engaged

Number of Children 1 Ages 15 months

How long married? 26 yr. Separated? yes Other dependents none

Education: Completed high school

Weekly income from last job _____

Minimum living expenses _____

Previous Occupation, name exact duties Auto. duty

Does applicant have any other income, personally or from spouse? no

If so, what amount _____

Number of jobs held in last five years _____

Length of time since last employed _____

Physical deformity or impairment - Hernia nine

Speech _____ Right eye _____ Left eye _____ Hearing _____

Feet & Legs 1 0 1 Back 1 0 Hands & Arms 1 0 1

Any other defect None

Grammar school - Name W. A. Anderson Grade Finished 7.5 Age at end 14

High school - Name Missouri Southern S.H.S. Year graduated 1937

Name of college _____ Course _____ Year graduated _____ Degree _____

Name of night school _____ Course taken _____

Special Study Courses _____

Have you had any accidents in the last 2 years? no If so, give details _____

Commission Exhibit 1398

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1398

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

(Print or type clearly)

Show every job you have had in the past 5 years starting with the present or last job. Give exact dates as shown in the example. Where the employer has more than one branch or plants in more than one place, show where you worked and under whom. When the employer has gone out of business, give the name and present address of the former owner or manager and the names and addresses of three persons who can confirm your employment. Use more than one line for each job if necessary and complete on separate page if you haven't space enough below. No application will be considered without full information on the applicant's employment. Account for all of the last 5 years.

From EXAMPLE 4-30-56	To EXAMPLE 1/15/61	NAME OF EMPLOYER (SHOW PRESENT POSITION FIRST)	STREET ADDRESS	CITY & STATE	NAME OF FOREMAN OR SUPERVISOR	NATURE OF WORK	WEEKLY EARNINGS	REASON FOR LEAVING OR WANTING TO LEAVE
1963	1963	U.S. M.C. (Present Job - If Any)						
		(Last Job)						
		(Next Preceding)						
		(Next Preceding)						
		(Next Preceding)						

Are you employed at present: NO May we write your present employer now: _____ Were you in the Armed Services YES What type of discharge have you be Show your discharge to your supervisor: _____ What is your draft status INACTIVE RESERVES

PERSONAL CHARACTER REFERENCE:	NAME	OCCUPATION	STREET NO. OR BOX AND TOWN AND TELEPHONE
1	J. A. [unclear]	REPAIRMAN	752 [unclear] ST. [unclear]
2	[unclear]	REPAIRMAN	[unclear]
3	LICUT, J. LEAN	REPAIR DUTY	U.S. M.C.

Have you ever been employed by us before? NO In what capacity? _____

Name relatives in our employ, if any None

Name personal acquaintances in our employ NO

IN WHAT WAY WERE YOU FIRST INTERESTED IN WORK WITH US? Through [unclear] [unclear]

In making this application to the Company, I understand that I am at liberty to investigate it and its record in any manner I see fit. The information I have given above is for the purpose of enabling the Company to investigate me and my record in any manner it sees fit.

It is agreed that any proposition made me is predicated upon the truthfulness of the statements made above.

I authorize the investigation of my application and authorize each of my former employers and character references to render full report to the Company, its employees and its investigators on my character, personal habits, ability, and any and all other information requested.

I hereby specifically relieve and release the Company, its employees, its investigators, my former employers, their employees, and my character references from any and all liability for damage of any nature whatsoever, happening or arising in any manner, on account of the furnishing of this information. Further, if the Company refuses or accepts my application, I do hereby release all parties of any responsibility and specifically waive all my rights to any and all damages suffered. I extend this release to former employers I may have neglected to name and to my application and to anyone who shall report to the Company with reference to this application.

It is further understood that either party, upon completing his investigation, is at liberty to withdraw and to cancel these negotiations without obligation to the other. Because the information customarily received in investigation is confidential, it is understood that neither party is obligated to give any reason for its withdrawal.

(signature of Applicant)

Group Number VA

Accepted By [unclear]

Starting Date 5-10-63

Starting Salary \$ 1.50 per hr.

И. И. Бобров

ИДИОТ

Роман
в четырех частях



ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
«АРТА МОЛДОВЕНЕСКА»
КИШИНЕВ • 1959

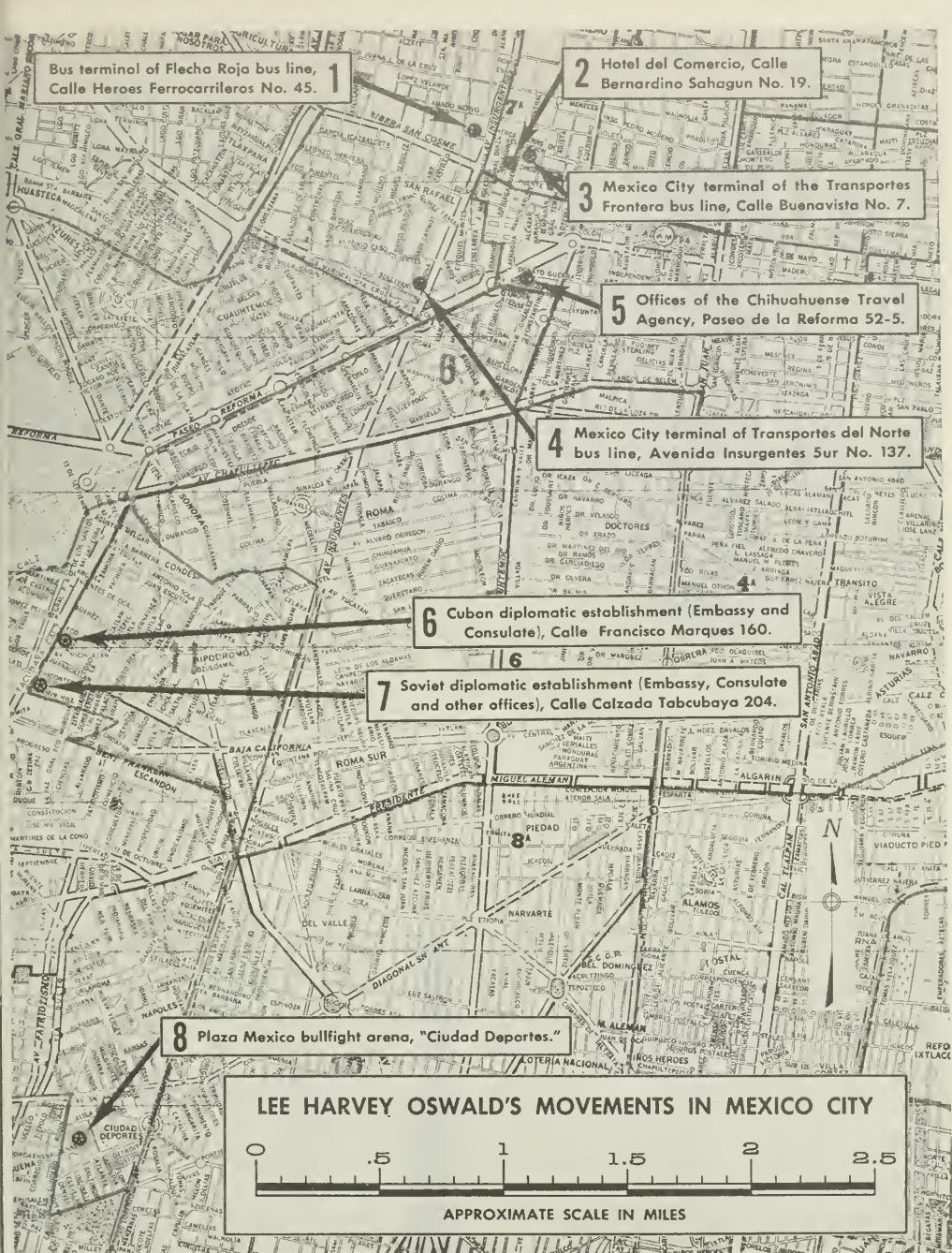
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1399

500
3/12/59
⑧

C291
PICK

Dear Lee,
Great congratulations!
Let all your dreams
come true!
18-3-1959
Moscow
Yours Kimma

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1399—Continued



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1400

1

Date December 7, 1963

DL 100-10461

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

A Verifax copy of a page of notes handwritten in partly Russian and partly English, original of which had been found in the wallet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans, Louisiana, by the Police Department at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963, was examined and discussed with MARINA OSWALD. The writing on this piece of paper is fragmentary and much of it is not understandable. The following notes are what can be made out by Mrs. OSWALD.

1. Hotel Minsk ROSE 92463
2. _____ 76 AT Moscow X 78545
3. _____ 76 AT Minsk 25994 KX 39
4. Radio Factory experimental depart., 3-29-56
5. 221-82
6. Hotel _____ X 42980
7. _____ 202440
8. Comrade AIADEV 279 Com. SOVNARHKOZ (Council of Peoples Economy)
9. Comrade SHARAPOV 20525
10. LEO SETIAEV Radio Moscow B-36586
11. United Press 776681/GOLDBERG /MOSBY
12. Associated Press 776430 JOHNSON
13. MARIA 33853

K. INTERVIEWS WITH MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD,
NEE PRUSUKOVA, AKA, MRS. LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
AND DATA CONCERNING

Commission Exhibit 1401

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and
WALLACE R. BEITMAN Date dictated 12/7/63

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Commission Exhibit 1401

256

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401-Continued

2
DL 100-10461

Date 12/6/63

1

14. GEORGE 7-14-53.

The items appearing on this page of paper have been numbered by Special Agent BOGUSLAV and correspond to the position of the notes on the original page of notes beginning about the middle of the page with what appear to be the words, "Zoe Muher", although this purports to be Cyrillic writing, and ending at the bottom of the page. The original page of these notes has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Photographs numbered on the back 1 through 47 were exhibited to MARINA OSWALD at her place of residence, 11611 Farrar Street. These photographs were made available to SA JAMES E. BOOKHOFF of the FBI Office at Dallas by Captain J. W. FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. These photographs were among the effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in possession of the Dallas Police Department.

MARINA OSWALD identified these photographs by number as follows:

1. MARINA OSWALD
2. PAVEL GOLACHEV, a friend of OSWALDS who worked in the same factory in Minsk, Russia
3. The opera house in Minsk
4. OSWALD in 1952
5. OSWALD in Minsk
6. Picnic scene near Minsk with two girls from Argentina who reside in Minsk
7. Minsk scene
8. PAVEL GOLACHEV
9. LEE HARVEY OSWALD
10. Minsk scene
11. PAVEL GOLACHEV
12. LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the ZIEGER family, a family from the Argentine that lives in Minsk
13. PAVEL GOLACHEV, girls names unknown
14. LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Minsk, Russia
15. OSWALD
16. LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JUNE
17. OSWALD and PAVEL GOLACHEV
18. OSWALD and his half-brother named JOHN EDWARD PIC in the United States
19. Russian rural scene
20. Picture believed to have been taken in Japan by OSWALD

— Commission Exhibit 1401 —

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401—Continued

2
DL 100-10461

Date 12/5/63

21. Russian beach scene
22. The great Buddha of India
23. Minsk railroad station
24. Minsk Palace of Culture
25. OSWALD and friends at a work break at the factory in which he worked in Minsk, other names unknown
26. PAVEL GOLACHEV
27. MARINA OSWALD and LIALIA (LNU)
28. A view of Minsk from OSWALD apartment
29. Minsk scene
30. OSWALD's apartment scene
31. Palace of Culture in Minsk
32. Apartment house in which the OSWALDS lived in Minsk
33. Street scene in Minsk nearby OSWALD apartment
34. A Minsk river scene
35. Scene in Minsk
36. OSWALD and an unknown friend, taken before MARINA knew OSWALD
37. MARINA and JUNE and Mrs. ZIEGER, resident of Minsk
38. An Argentine family mentioned above who live in Minsk that came to Russia from Poland. Girl with a big smile is ELEANOR ZIEGER. Man's name is believed to be ALEXANDER ZIEGER
39. MARINA OSWALD
40. OSWALD, MARINA and an acquaintance, name not recalled
41. OSWALD and person MARINA does not know
42. ANITA ZIEGER, Minsk resident
43. OSWALD and wife MARINA
44. PAVEL GOLACHEV
45. LEE HARVEY OSWALD standing in front of apartment house similar to theirs
46. LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Photo taken by MARINA OSWALD
47. OSWALD with rifle.

1

Mr. JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, who resides at 11611 Farrar Street, and in whose house MARINA OSWALD is residing, advised MARINA OSWALD had retained the services of an attorney on his recommendation. This attorney is JOHN M. THORNE of the firm of Thorne & Leech, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, 302 W. College Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone numbers AN 2-2608 - office, and AN 4-1898 - residence.

Mr. MARTIN advised that MARINA OSWALD continued to receive a number of letters containing checks and money orders for cash and that he had been handling this money for MARINA. He said that to date \$5,926.15 has been received and these amounts have been deposited in a savings and a checking account in the First National Bank of Dallas. In addition, \$1,000 has been collected by a Rev. Allen of the First Methodist Church in Houston for MARINA and \$600 has been collected for MARINA by a group in Ft. Worth.

He stated he has a tentative appointment with a reporter representing the Huntley-Brinkley Report for December 5, 1963, concerning the appearance of MARINA in an interview on this program. He said that if arrangements can be worked out an interview with MARINA will probably be filmed at the Inn of the Six Flags, Ft. Worth-Dallas, where Mr. MARTIN is Resident Manager, sometime around December 6 or 7, 1963.

Mr. MARTIN made the statement that he had heard that Mrs. PAINE had received \$5,000 for giving an article to Look magazine and that he felt MARINA should also get whatever money she could on behalf of her children. He said that he believes that MARINA should give only a copyrighted interview and for that reason he felt the services of an attorney were needed.

MARTIN said that he considers himself as the agent of MARINA.

DL 100-10461
on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and
ANTHONY A. BOGUSIAV, Jr. Date dictated 12/5/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(1)

Date December 1, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone Davis 7-6569.

MARINA OSWALD furnished the following background information concerning herself. She was born July 17, 1941, at Severodvinsk (formerly called Molotovsk), Arkhangelsk Oblast, USSR. She does not know who her father was. Her stepfather is ALEXANDER IVANOVICH MEDVEDEV. Her mother is KLAVDIA VASILEVNA MEDVEDEV. She moved from Severodvinsk while she was an infant and went to live in Arkhangelsk, Arkhangelsk Oblast, where she lived with her maternal grandmother, TATIANA YAKOVLEVNA PRUSAKOVA, now deceased, and her grandfather, VASILY PRUSAKOV (sometimes spelled PROOSAKOV). She remembers her grandfather wore a uniform and her mother always told her that he was a Captain First Class. Her grandfather died when she was about 4 or 4½ years old and she continued to live with her grandmother until she was about 7 years old. When she was 7, she went back to live with her stepfather and mother at Zguritzza, Moldavian, SSR (formerly called Bessarabia). A half-brother, PIOTR ALEXANDROVICH MEDVEDEV, was born at Arkhangelsk in 1945 or 1946, and a half-sister, TATIANA ALEXANDROVNA MEDVEDEVA, was born in 1949.

At Zguritzza she went to school for 4 years. Then the entire family moved to Leningrad in 1952 where she entered the 5th grade. It was in this town that her stepfather was born and he had now returned home. Her stepfather was by training and profession an electrical worker. He was skilled, and in Leningrad at this time had a job maintaining equipment in a gas producing plant. He had, before the war, been employed in the Moldavian SSR at an electrical station. During the war he was mobilized and had spent the war at the front. She believes he was some sort of an Army Officer. Meanwhile, her mother worked in a hospital. She does not know where.

She attended the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades of a ten-year school called the 374th Woman's School at Leningrad. At the conclusion of her seventh grade she wanted to go to a specialized school because her mother was quite ill and she felt that she might need a specialty in order that she

DL 89-43
(2)

might be independent. She was allowed to enter a specialty school, which she did following the conclusion of her seventh grade work. She entered the Pharmacy Technicum at Leningrad in 1955 and graduated with a diploma as a pharmacist in June, 1959. During her last year in pharmacy school she had also worked in a drug store in Leningrad. This drug store was a central drug store located on Nevsky Prospect (a main street in Leningrad). Her mother died when she was in the second year of pharmacy school. She continued to reside with her stepfather although she felt like a stranger in the house. She explained that she and her stepfather did not get along well together and that this had been a situation of long standing. She explained that this situation was probably more due to her actions than to those of her stepfather. She said she had been "fresh" with her mother, particularly, and the stepfather had not liked this. She said she was not amenable to discipline and was generally a source of concern to her stepfather.

She advised that during this time while she was attending pharmacy school after her mother died she took meals away from the stepfather's home although she slept there. She explained that upon the death of her mother the children had come into a pension, and that this was divided three ways.

MARINA said she did not feel that her childhood was a happy one because of the friction between herself and her stepfather.

Upon graduation from pharmaceutical school in June, 1959, she was assigned work in a pharmaceutical warehouse in Leningrad. This work consisted of packing and preparing pharmaceutical orders. She did not like the work and quit after one day. She explained that generally a person had 3 days in which to decide whether or not to retain a professional type job and that it was not a black mark to quit a job during this first three days. After quitting this job, she took a two months' vacation, and just enjoyed herself. She was residing in her stepfather's house in Leningrad.

on 11/30/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and DL 100-10461
WALLACE R. HEITMAN Date dictated 12/1/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401-Continued

Toward the end of August, 1959, she bought a railroad ticket to Minsk, Belorussia, SSR, as she had decided to go live with her aunt and uncle who reside in Minsk. Minsk is a 24-hour railroad ride from Leningrad. This uncle is ILIA VASILIEVICH PRUSAKOV, who is now about 52 years of age, and the aunt is VALENTINA GURIEVNA PRUSAKOVA, who is now about 37 years of age. This aunt and uncle had lived in Arkhangelsk when she lived there. Her grandmother had lived with this aunt and uncle for a while prior to her death. There was a mutual liking between this aunt and uncle and MARINA. This uncle had graduated from college as an engineer, specializing in lumber. He had been in the Armed Forces in World War II and after the war was assigned to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Belorussia, in Minsk, and is presently in charge of the department which deals with lumber. Although he works as an engineer, he has the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel and always wears a military uniform. Everybody in this ministry wears a uniform. For example, a medical doctor who lives in the same apartment house as does her uncle and who works in this ministry also wears a military uniform.

Her aunt, VALENTINA, had no children, and she spent her time at the apartment.

When she arrived at the apartment of her aunt and uncle, they had a general discussion about her, MARINA's, future, and it was agreed that she could remain at the apartment if she wanted to do so. MARINA said that she was going to look for a job. The aunt said that MARINA would probably get married soon, but the uncle was opposed to an early marriage by MARINA. MARINA was 18 at this time. MARINA said she herself was opposed to marriage at this time and desired only to get a job and go to work.

She had previously had male admirers in Leningrad and had only recently broken up with one particular boy. This boy's mother was very interested in her son marrying MARINA, but neither the boy nor MARINA felt that their relationship was close enough for marriage. MARINA refused to give the name of this boy at this time.

Concerning the uncle's apartment, MARINA said it was one of the best in the apartment house, which was for the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was located on the 4th floor and had a kitchen, one bath, a foyer, a study, one bedroom, and a combination living room and dining room. The rooms were large although the kitchen was rather small.

In October, 1959, MARINA went to work in the drug section of the Third Clinical Hospital in Minsk, which is located on Lenin Street, in the central section of Minsk. She worked there for one year, until October, 1960, at which time she had earned a month's vacation. She took this vacation in a rest home near Leningrad. This rest home had several cottages in forest-like surroundings. The sexes were separated. The persons at the rest home ate, slept, relaxed, and had fun.

Concerning her social life, MARINA said, as stated before, that she had had several male admirers in Leningrad but had not been interested in matrimony. She pointed out, parenthetically, that at that time her teeth were in good condition and she took pains with her appearance and she believed that she was attractive to men. She said that at the present time she has lost several of her teeth as a result of her two pregnancies and does not feel that she is as attractive as she once was.

She advised that while living in Leningrad she had visited Minsk on vacation on several occasions. On one of these occasions her uncle had introduced her to a young man who lived in the same apartment as did her uncle. This young man, in turn, introduced her to another young man. Then this last young man introduced her to many young men and women with whom he associated socially. These young people were for the most part students in the schools of architecture, medicine, and engineering. Their social life was taken up, in good part, by getting together in cafes where they would sip coffee, exchange gossip, and read newspapers. Also, very heated discussions were carried on among the students about different architectural designs or other professional topics. Also, on occasion various young people would get together at someone's house and listen to records. She said that the crowd more or

less ran together and that she, MARINA, did not desire to pair up with any particular boy friend. This was an enjoyable period of her life and she found her social associations very pleasant.

Concerning the two young men to whom she was first introduced, MARINA advised that she did not care to divulge their names. She said that the first young man to whom she had been introduced by her uncle and who resided in the same apartment house as her uncle spent his vacations in Minsk although he studied in Leningrad. The second young man to whom she was introduced by the first young man is a student at Minsk at some technical institute. The first boy's father is an engineer in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the father of the second boy is a professor of Science in a technical institute in Minsk.

She advised that she once was invited by some medical student friends to attend an affair which was a combination social and cultural event to be held at the Palace of Culture. She stated that the Palace had been evidently rented by the medical institute for this purpose. She said she decided to go to this affair and spent a good deal of time dressing and preparing for it. When she finally was ready to go she decided not to go. Then her uncle said that as long as she was already dressed and ready that she should go, so she went. She said that she arrived at about 10 o'clock, which was three hours after the affair had started. MARINA pointed out that the first part of the evening had been devoted primarily to a lecture by a Russian woman who had visited the United States as a tourist. Her lecture had dealt with her impressions of the United States. MARINA arrived too late to hear this lecture. The woman lecturer had a son who was a medical student in Minsk and this son was in attendance at this affair on this occasion. This son was an acquaintance of LEE OSWALD.

When MARINA arrived at the affair, as she described it, well dressed and pretty, LEE OSWALD almost immediately saw her and told his medical student acquaintance that he would like to meet her. She was introduced to OSWALD by this medical

student and OSWALD immediately asked her to dance. She accepted OSWALD's invitation and they spent much time together that evening.

She said that OSWALD's Russian, although good, bore a definite accent. She thought that he probably had come from one of the Russian speaking Baltic countries.

At this point MARINA interposed that she had attended this affair about the middle of March, 1961, and she had married LEE OSWALD on April 30, 1961.

Date December 1, 1963

(1)

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Forest Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone Davis 7-6369.

She advised that after OSWALD returned to Dallas in early October, 1963, and spent a week in Oak Cliff, he had called her an average of twice a day to inquire about her condition as her second child was due on or about October 8, 1963. She said OSWALD found a job at the Texas School Book Depository on October 15, 1963. She said Mrs. FAYNE had talked to one of her neighbors about OSWALD needing a job and a woman neighbor said there was a vacancy where her brother was employed, and suggested that OSWALD contact this place. Mrs. OSWALD does not recall the name of the neighbor, except that she is called LERNIE. Mrs. FAYNE found that the place of employment of this neighbor's brother was the Texas School Book Depository and she called that place several times asking for the person it had been recommended that she call, but she could not locate this person. She finally was able to locate this person by telephone, and upon inquiring about possible employment for OSWALD was told that OSWALD should call about the job. MARINA said that the date of contact by Mrs. FAYNE of this person at the Texas School Book Depository must have been on Monday, October 14, 1963, as she knows OSWALD went to the Texas School Book Depository on the following day, which was October 15, 1963, and got a job.

The second weekend following his return to Dallas, which was the weekend of October 12-13, 1963, OSWALD had no job. He spent that weekend at the FAYNE residence and MARINA believes it was during that weekend sometime that Mrs. FAYNE talked to her neighbor, LERNIE, about the job for OSWALD.

She recalls he came to his FAYNEs for the weekend on October 18, 1963, as this is OSWALD's birthday. He spent the night of October 18th at the FAYNE house, spent all day Saturday and Saturday night, and then on October 20, a Sunday, Mrs. FAYNE took MARINA to the Parkland Hospital as her baby was due. OSWALD stayed with the children at the FAYNE house. She was released from the hospital on Tuesday morning, October 22, and FAYNE brought her back to her house. When she returned to the FAYNE home, OSWALD was at work.

Commission Exhibit 1401

on 11/30/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOUSLEY and Date dictated 12/1/63
WALLACE R. HEITMAN:ldm

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While she was in the hospital, OSWALD visited her on Monday night, October 21, with Mrs. FAYNE and the children, but only OSWALD was allowed to see her and the newborn baby. She believes that he came about 7 or so in the evening and stayed for about 1 1/2 hours. She said that after his visit OSWALD returned with Mrs. FAYNE and the children to the FAYNE residence where he stayed overnight.

Following her return from the hospital to the FAYNE home, OSWALD visited her each weekend, with two exceptions, and would usually call her at least once a day. He usually came on Friday, after work, with the neighbor who worked at the School Book Depository and would return to work on Monday morning with this same neighbor. On the two exceptions noted, one occurred when OSWALD called her from work on a Friday, exact date not remembered, to inform her that he had an appointment to see about another job the next day, Saturday, and therefore would not be at the FAYNE residence that night, Friday. He said that he did not like the work at the Texas School Book Depository and wanted to try to find another job, but did not want Mrs. FAYNE to know it as she had helped him get the job at the School Book Depository. He said he had seen an ad in the newspaper and was going to answer that ad. MARINA advised that the ad was by some photographic concern. She said OSWALD had appeared at the FAYNE residence on that Saturday, and said that he had applied for the job that had been unsuccessful. He arrived at the FAYNE residence on that day before lunch.

Concerning his job at the School Book Depository, OSWALD told MARINA that his job was to fill out orders and pack them in boxes. He said he did not like his work and it was for that reason that he was looking for other work.

MARINA asked OSWALD about the people at the School Book Depository and each time she would try to engage him in conversation about his fellow employees, he would turn her questions aside and say that he was not interested in any of them. She asked him about his boss and he said the boss was a nice man. She said she told OSWALD that he should make friends at the School Book Depository but she knew that he was not interested in making friends. OSWALD mentioned to her that they had coffee breaks at the Depository and that the atmosphere down there was very congenial. He did not tell MARINA on which floor he worked.

The other weekend on which OSWALD did not visit the FAYNE residence occurred on November 15-17, 1963. On this Friday, November 15, 1963, OSWALD called MARINA and she told him not to come that weekend because one of the FAYNE children

Commission Exhibit 1401

was having a birthday and Mr. PAINE would be over and it was not convenient for OSWALD to spend the weekend. He did not come to the PAINE house that weekend. MARINA advised she became lonesome that weekend and on Sunday, November 17, 1963, had Mrs. PAINE call the telephone number where OSWALD was staying as she wanted to talk to him. Mrs. PAINE called the number and asked the person who answered the telephone for LEE OSWALD, but could not locate OSWALD at that number. She advised the next day, Monday, November 18, 1963, OSWALD called her about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. She told him that she had tried to locate him the day before and had Mrs. PAINE call the number he had left. OSWALD then became angry and told MARINA that Mrs. PAINE should not have called for him under his right name, LEE OSWALD, because he was staying there under another name. MARINA asked him why he was staying there under another name and he replied that he did not want people asking questions. MARINA became mad at OSWALD because he was staying at this house under another name. OSWALD also was mad. He told MARINA to tear his telephone number out of Mrs. PAINE's book and MARINA refused to do this. She then hung up the telephone on OSWALD.

On Thursday, November 21, 1963, OSWALD appeared unannounced at the PAINE residence, at about 5:45 p.m., with the neighbor boy who worked at the School Book Depository and with whom he usually caught a ride. She asked him why he had come and he replied that he had gotten lonesome. He wanted to make up with MARINA. She said that she was still mad at him because he was staying at his rooming house under a false name. Even though OSWALD wanted to make up, she did not make up, and as a consequence did not talk to him much during that evening of November 21. She said that OSWALD had played with the children outside for a while and then had gone to bed about 8:30 in the evening. She said that she retired about midnight. She advised that she did not know if OSWALD went to the PAINE garage that night, but advised he could have easily done so because he was outside with the children a good deal. She said that generally OSWALD would go to the garage on the weekends because many of their things were stored there and she would ask him to get something for her from these things. She said she did not pay any particular attention to when he went or what he did if he went to the garage.

Commission Exhibit 1401

264

On the morning of November 22, 1963, the alarm rang at 6:40 a.m. and she awoke and OSWALD remained asleep. She began feeding the cats and at about 7 o'clock she awoke OSWALD and told him he had better get up or he would be late for work. He got up and as he finished dressing, said he could take care of his own breakfast. He then went into the kitchen, but she does not believe he fixed anything because the coffee pot was not warm when she went in later, about 7:20, and she saw no signs of breakfast preparation. She said the last time she saw OSWALD was when he left her bedroom to go to the kitchen.

On November 21, 1963, the previous evening, OSWALD told her that he would not be able to come to the PAINE residence on the coming weekend, November 22-24, 1963. She asked him why and he said it was not convenient to disturb people so often. She also remembers that on Thursday, November 21, she came running from the kitchen to see OSWALD in another part of the house, and asked him how it would be to see a real live President. She was referring to the visit of President KENNEDY, scheduled for the next day. OSWALD was extremely short in his answer, said something like "I don't know," and abruptly terminated the conversation. Mrs. OSWALD said she liked President KENNEDY and JACKIE KENNEDY because both of them appeared, in their photographs, to be very sympathetic people. She said that she would often have OSWALD read the captions under photographs of President KENNEDY and JACKIE. She said she admired them both. She stated she has asked OSWALD on one occasion what kind of a President Mr. KENNEDY was and he had replied that KENNEDY was a good President. She said OSWALD never gave any indication whatsoever that he intended any harm to the President.

She said she feels intuitively that if OSWALD was trying to kill the President, that was what would have been enough, and that she feels, therefore, that he might have been aiming at the other person (Governor CONNALLY). She said OSWALD never mentioned any possible plans that he might have about assassinating the President. She said she cannot understand this thing.

She recalled on one occasion, quite a while ago, she made the remark to OSWALD that she couldn't imagine one person

Commission Exhibit 1401

265

DL 89-43

(5)

1

Date 12/2/63

killing another. She asked him if he could kill another person and he replied "HITLER needed killing," and implied that by killing HITLER, others could be saved.

The rifle that was owned by OSWALD she had seen many times. She recalled specifically seeing it when they lived on Nealey Street, and she knows that OSWALD had the rifle in the garage at the PAINE residence. She advised she did not know that the rifle had a scope on it. She recalls that she had asked OSWALD why he had the rifle and he told her that it was for hunting purposes. She replied that he could not expect to go hunting if he did not have a car. He assured her that one day they would have a car.

MARINA advised that the only sources of income that OSWALD had, to her knowledge, were his pay for his employment and previously his unemployment compensation. She said that he was paid each 2 weeks when he worked at the School Book Depository and she believes he received about \$100 each pay day. She also said OSWALD got one \$33 unemployment check after he began work at the School Book Depository.

She said that when she was at the police station in Dallas, following the assassination of the President, she talked to Mrs. PAINE and asked her to bring some things to her at the police chief's residence where she spent the night. She told Mrs. PAINE that OSWALD had been saving money in a wallet which was in one of the drawers of a chest in the PAINE house and asked Mrs. PAINE to bring that to her also. She said the wallet and the other things were brought to her at the police station and she extracted the money from the wallet, counted it, and found it to be \$170. A life reporter who was standing nearby threw in \$10 and that made \$180. She said this is the money that OSWALD had saved, beginning in New Orleans.

Mrs. OSWALD advised she had been thinking about how OSWALD had come to the PAINE residence on the first occasion following his return to Dallas in early October, 1963. She said upon reflection she believed that OSWALD had called from the bus station, stating that he was already in Irving and asked Mrs. PAINE to pick him up. She said Mrs. PAINE was busy at the time and could not go. OSWALD later appeared at the house and said that he had hitchhiked a ride with a Negro on a truck.

266

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar.

She took employment at Minsk, at the Third Clinical Hospital on Lenin Street, in October, 1959, and her last day of work at this place was in December, 1961. She explained that she married OSWALD on April 30, 1961, and beginning in late December, 1961, went on maternity leave, which would normally end two months after the birth of the child. Her first child, JUNE, was born on February 15, 1962, (which was two weeks earlier than scheduled) which would mean that she would normally be entitled to maternity leave which would end approximately April 15, 1962. She, however, did not return to work after the birth of her child.

Her duties at the Third Clinical Hospital consisted of filling prescriptions. She explained that the work would vary. One week she would work on liquid prescriptions, the next week on powder prescriptions, and next on medicines for external use. She said a woman was in charge of her section. When asked for this woman's name, MARINA refused to give it. She explained her pay was 45 rubles per month. She was paid every two weeks. She was allowed to use all of her money for her own purposes, as her uncle and aunt refused to take any money from her.

She met OSWALD in the middle of March, 1961, as she has previously explained, at a social function at the Palace of Culture for Professional Unions. At this first meeting, OSWALD evidently took a fancy to her and asked if he could see her again. She stated that she was evasive at this point, and then OSWALD asked if she would be coming again to the Palace the following weekend. She replied that she perhaps would return the following weekend. However, no definite date was made. She explained that each Saturday and Sunday dances and other events were held at the Palace, and that one could buy tickets to attend these events.

She said a week later, on either Saturday or Sunday, she does not remember which, she and a girl friend, whose name she declined to give, went to the Palace to attend the

Commission Exhibit 1401

on 12/1/63 at Dallas, Texas DL File # 89-43 100-10461
by Special Agents ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HERTMAN :lp Date dictated 12/1/63

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dance. Upon entering the hall, she saw OSWALD waiting for her. She and OSWALD joined company and spent the evening dancing at the Palace and following that, she allowed OSWALD to take her home. He took her to the apartment house of her uncle, but did not enter the house, leaving her at the entrance. She pointed out that the girl who had accompanied her to the dance had had a boy friend in the orchestra. This girl friend and her boy friend kept company and were not with OSWALD and MARINA during the evening.

Upon questioning, MARINA said she felt that OSWALD would be at the Palace that evening, and that was the purpose in her returning. She said she did not tell her girl friend who accompanied her about OSWALD because she did not want to feel silly if OSWALD were not there.

She said that she had introduced OSWALD to the girl friend that accompanied her.

She advised she had made arrangements with OSWALD to meet the following Friday on a certain street corner in Minsk, although no definite arrangements were made concerning what they would do.

During that week, on about Tuesday or Wednesday, her aunt told her that a boy named ALIK (ALECK) had called her on the telephone and said that he could not keep the appointment for Friday; although he did not leave his last name, MARINA knew to whom her aunt referred. MARINA pointed out that ALIK in Russian is a nickname for ALEXEI, which the Russians called OSWALD in preference to LEE. The pronunciation of the name LEE is foreign to the Russian ear. The aunt advised that ALIK had said he was in the Fourth Clinical Hospital, at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department. This hospital was located on the outskirts of town. ALIK told the aunt that he could be visited Sundays. By way of explanation, MARINA said that she had not been at the apartment to receive the telephone call as she had dates with two different young men that week, and it had also been necessary to spend some time with other friends.

* She visited OSWALD at the Fourth Clinical Hospital on Sunday at 3:00 PM. He was in the hospital for ear trouble, which later developed into glandular trouble. OSWALD was in

the hospital for ten days. She visited him every day, although visiting hours were only on Sunday. She explained that because she wore a white uniform in her work, she was able to pass right through into his room and see him.

On her first visit to the hospital to see OSWALD, she asked him some questions about America. OSWALD said he preferred America to Russia because he could not take hard winters. OSWALD said he did not think he could live through another hard Russian winter. MARINA said that later when OSWALD left the hospital, they would take walks and OSWALD would get so cold that he would dodge into door entrances to warm up.

She asked him why he had come to Russia, and he replied that as Russia was considered the leader of the Socialist world, he wanted to see it. He did not say how long he was going to stay in Russia. She asked him on this first visit to the hospital if he could return to the United States, and he said no, he could not return. He said he had given up his American documents to the American Embassy, and told the American officials that he would never return to America. She asked him if he was an American or a Soviet citizen. It was in answer to that question that he told her he could not return to the United States. She said that later, after they were married, he said he had been offered Soviet citizenship prior to their marriage, but he had refused it.

She said she had found out that OSWALD was an American, at their first meeting at the Palace, through a third party.

She said that OSWALD never definitely told her that he had lost his United States citizenship. He gave no other reasons for coming to Russia other than that mentioned above. She believes that he was sorry that he had come to Russia.

MARINA advised that she was interested in the United States while she lived in Russia as she was interested in all foreign countries. She said that she knew that OSWALD could not return to the United States because he had said he could not return. At this point, she volunteered the statement that she had married OSWALD because she loved him, not because he was an American or for the purpose of going to the United States.

She stated on one of her visits to the hospital, OSWALD had asked her if she would be his fiancee, and not go around with other boys. She said she would consider this.

Following his release from the hospital, OSWALD began visiting MARINA at her uncle's apartment. She introduced him to her uncle and aunt. She said at this time she still saw on occasion another boy, but this was without the knowledge of OSWALD. She said this other boy objected to her becoming serious about OSWALD. When asked for the name of this young man, she replied that his first name was ANATOLI. ANATOLI was finishing medical school, and he probably is a physician by now. She said she could not remember his last name.

MARINA advised her uncle and aunt did not disapprove of OSWALD and, in fact, were glad that she had reduced the number of her boy friends to almost one. They offered no objections to OSWALD and told her it was her decision to make. The fact that OSWALD was an American made no difference to them. They did ask her if OSWALD could return to the United States, and she replied to the negative. Following his release from the hospital and during his courtship, he continued to ask her to be his wife and she continued to occasionally see ANATOLI up until April 20, 1962. On that date, she agreed to marry OSWALD, and together they went to the registrar to file their intent to marry. They were told that it would take her seven days to obtain permission to marry a foreigner. Permission was granted for the marriage in seven days, and it was thereafter necessary to only wait three more days to fulfill the required ten-day waiting period. They were certified as married by the registrar on April 30, 1962.

On the date that they were certified as married, her aunt and uncle had a reception for them in their apartment. Their mutual friends were invited.

She advised she was not interviewed by any official and that the only documentation necessary for this marriage was registration of intent and the certification of the marriage ten days later.

Concerning OSWALD's work in Minsk, MARINA said he had worked as a metal worker in a radio factory. He was an unskilled worker and earned between 80 and 90 rubles a month.

The discrepancy in her pay as a skilled professional of approximately 45 rubles a month, and his pay as a non-skilled worker of 80 to 90 rubles per month was discussed with MARINA. She said she could not explain this discrepancy. She volunteered the information that she knew licensed, medical doctors who earned not more than 65 rubels a month.

She was asked why OSWALD was employed in Minsk. Her reply was that he had been sent from Moscow to work in Minsk.

With regard to her earlier comment that ALIK had called her aunt to say he could not keep the Friday appointment, she was asked if it was the usual thing to have a telephone in Minsk. She said that only high officials had telephones, as they were rather hard to get. She said that having an important position certainly helped. She said that bribery was also used to obtain telephones.

During the questioning concerning her first visit with OSWALD in the hospital, MARINA made the remark that OSWALD in Russia did not smoke or drink or discuss politics with her, or, to her knowledge, with other persons with whom he associated.

Date December 3, 19631

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA stated that when OSWALD visited the PAINE house on Thursday evening, November 21, 1963, he did not bring anything with him when he arrived at the house. She said he had departed from his work at the Texas School Book Depository and had been driven to the PAINE house by the young neighbor of the PAINE's who also worked at the Texas School Book Depository.

She advised further that she does not know of anything that OSWALD took with him from the PAINE house to work the next morning, November 22, 1963.

SA McNEELY exhibited to MARINA the replica of the sack found at the window from which the assassination shots were fired. She examined this sack and said she had never seen anything like it and that she had not seen such a sack or such paper in the possession of OSWALD on November 21, 1963, or at any time prior thereto. She was asked if such wrapping paper or paper tape which had been used to seal sections of the sack were used around the PAINE house. She said that she had not seen any paper like this around the PAINE house. She advised she had seen paper tape like this around the house. She said that about the time of New Year's last year, OSWALD had purchased some wrapping tape at some store in Irving or Dallas. She said they had used torn-up grocery sacks for wrapping paper for any packages they mailed at that time.

MARINA reiterated that she had not seen OSWALD again after he left her bedroom on the morning of November 22, 1963, to enter the kitchen at the PAINE home.

MARINA was also shown the original paper sack found near the window from which the assassination shots were fired and she stated she had, to her knowledge, never seen this sack or one like it.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 49-43
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN, ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV, and GIBSON E. McNEELY Date dictated 12/3/63

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Date December 3, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She said she knew OSWALD owned a rifle. She was not aware of where he had bought it or obtained it. She said she recalled that he had it when they lived on Neeley Street in Dallas in the spring of 1963. She said that following his return from New Orleans, OSWALD kept this rifle in the PAINE garage, along with other OSWALD belongings and that the rifle was wrapped in a blanket. She described the blanket as brown with green squares. The blanket was made in Germany and purchased in Russia. She knew that the blanket with the rifle was in the garage as late as about three weeks following OSWALD's return from New Orleans in early October. This would be about October 25, 1963.

She advised she had snapped the photograph of OSWALD, showing him in a pose with a rifle in his hands and holding a paper on which the word "militant" appears and with a pistol at his waist. She said OSWALD had struck his pose and asked her to take his picture with the camera. She was hanging up diapers at the time and recalled she was real busy. She took the picture. Later, she saw it developed and saw that OSWALD had a pistol at his belt. She did not observe that when she took the picture. She recalled she asked him why he struck such a silly pose and he said he just wanted the photograph for remembrance sake. She said that they had two cameras, one Russian and one American, but she does not recall with which camera she took the photograph. The photograph was taken in the yard at their Neeley Street address toward the end of February or in early March, 1963.

MARINA said she did not recall any male individuals visiting them with any degree of regularity when they lived on Neeley Street. She said any visitors they may have had would have used the front door and not the back steps.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN, ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV, and GIBSON E. McNEELY Date dictated 12/2/63

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1

Date December 3, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

Prior to her marriage, MARINA did not discuss possible domicile with OSWALD, assuming they would move into his apartment. Following marriage, they did this.

Prior to marriage, OSWALD told her he would like her to know he would not be able to provide for her as well as he would like to provide and that he would never be a rich man. He wanted her to know this and know that she was marrying him on this basis. She said that inasmuch as OSWALD did not make much money, she continued working, although OSWALD did not approve of wives working if they did heavy work. MARINA described her work as being painstaking as she had to fill each prescription accurately but it was not heavy work.

They did not take a honeymoon after their marriage and spent the three days each of them had been given as vacation in Minsk. The weather was nice. They ate in cafes and generally enjoyed themselves.

She said she had not, in fact, ever cooked meals in Russia after their marriage, as both she and OSWALD ate out nearly every meal in nearby cafes or at work.

After her marriage, she moved into OSWALD's apartment which was located at Communist Street #4, Apartment 24, in Minsk. It was in the center of the town. The apartment house was occupied by workers of the plant where OSWALD was employed. OSWALD had obtained the apartment sometime prior to their marriage. He lived there at the time they met.

In this connection, she related a coincidence, the first part which had occurred two years prior to their marriage when she had visited Minsk on a vacation. She said she was walking along the river and noticed an attractive apartment house with little balconies overlooking the river. It was discovered that this same apartment house was the one in which she lived after their marriage and she had one of the little balconies which she had admired at that time.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV
 by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN Date dictated 12/2/63

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2

DL 89-43
 DL 100-10461

The apartment was on the fourth floor of the five story building. There was no elevator. The rent was 7.50 rubles per month, which included electricity, gas and water. There was no telephone. By way of comparison, she said her uncle's apartment, which was much more spacious, had rented for 30 rubles per month, which was a considerable amount to pay. The OSWALD apartment consisted of (1) a combination living, dining and bedroom, (2) a kitchen, (3) a bath and (4) a foyer. The kitchen contained a table with a space for utensils underneath, a gas stove, a sink and two chairs. They usually ate in the kitchen if they ate at home. The bathroom had a sink, a toilet and a bath tub. The big room had a sofa which opened to make a bed, a cocktail table on which they kept the record player, a combination book shelf - closet, which they used to store linens and a table and chair. The apartment was very suitable for one person, perhaps a little crowded for two, and was unsuitable when the baby came. They had a balcony which was partitioned from other apartments, entered from the living room, and was of ample size and overlooked the river. When they entertained, they did so on the balcony when possible.

The apartment house was occupied mostly by younger people up to the age of about 40. It was five stories high and was about $\frac{1}{2}$ block by $\frac{1}{2}$ block in size.

MARINA advised OSWALD's salary was adequate in comparison with people his age and in his line of work. She said that as an unskilled laborer working in the radio factory, he was paid by piecework and as a consequence, made more than persons paid by salary or certain professional people. She said the government had promised that such inequities were being studied and would be corrected. MARINA said OSWALD was a little bit lazy and did not have his heart in his work. She said he had been offered a transfer to another department in the factory where he could make more money but by the time he received this offer, he was thinking of returning to the United States, and there was no stimulus to him to make the change.

MARINA said that in contrast to this, OSWALD had been anxious for work in the United States and anxious for overtime.

She advised OSWALD had not been paid more because he was an American. She stated that the fact he was an American played no part in the amount of compensation he received. He was paid by what he produced.

She said OSWALD was the only American she knew to reside in

275

Minsk. She understood another American had resided in Leningrad. She recalled that while she was in the American Embassy in Moscow, she was told that this American had been repatriated. She said she had not heard of OSWALD before she had met him and had not heard that an American was living in Minsk.

Concerning their social friends, MARINA stated that she had girl friends visit them in their apartment and OSWALD objected to her male friends visiting there. She said there was one couple who visited on occasion, a girl friend of hers and her husband. Their guests came generally after working hours or on Saturday or Sunday. Many times on Saturday or Sunday, they would gather at their apartment or one of their friend's apartment and prepare a co-operative meal. They had no friends in their apartment house. OSWALD had two friends who, on occasion, visited at the apartment. One was a medical student who was interested in learning the English language and found their association to be beneficial. A second worked in the same plant as OSWALD and attended a technical school. She declined to give the names of these two friends of OSWALD's. She said OSWALD was hospitable but was not a good conversationalist.

For entertainment, there was the opera, concerts, the circus and the films. They had no automobile and were transported by bus or taxi or walked to their destination.

MARINA stated that she was a member of the Medical Workers Union (MWU). She was considered a member of the KOMSOMOL for one year when she worked in the Drug Section of the Third Clinical Hospital but was thrown out when she failed to pick up her membership card. She attended no meetings of the KOMSOMOL and had no interest in it. She belonged to no other organization.

OSWALD may have been a member of the union at his plant. She is not sure. He belonged to no other organizations. Her uncle is a member of the Communist Party. His wife is not. Neither her stepfather nor her mother were members of the Communist Party.

OSWALD did not go out of the apartment by himself. Occasionally, a friend would visit him and MARINA would urge that they go to a concert or a film without her. This was while she was pregnant.

OSWALD's health, while not robust, was not bad. He frequently had the sniffles. She said that on one occasion, he had a heavy cold with temperature and she was afraid it might develop

into pneumonia. It did not.

She said OSWALD did not have a particularly lively personality and was on the pessimistic side rather than the optimistic. She said he was short tempered and difficult to get along with. He knew that he had a difficulty in getting along with people and he did not care. He preferred to be by himself or with MARINA. He did not care for his mother and had no son-like feelings for her. This surprised MARINA. She told him he should respect her as a mother.

She advised she loved OSWALD as a husband but did not share his political views or even understand them. Digressing, she said she recalled that OSWALD had brought home with him in New Orleans some throw-aways about Cuba. He told MARINA he wanted to help Cuba. MARINA said Cuba did not need his help. A copy of the pamphlet labeled "Hands Off Cuba" bearing the rubber stamped name and address, "HIDELL, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La.", was exhibited to her. She said this was one of the throw-aways he had brought home to New Orleans. She said she did not know anybody by the name, HIDELL. She advised she thought this was a fictitious name made up by OSWALD. She ventured the thought that the name, HIDELL, was phonetic with FIDEL (meaning FIDEL CASTRO). She said OSWALD was a great admirer of FIDEL CASTRO.

After their marriage, OSWALD's proficiency in the Russian language improved. He, however, never lost his accent, nor did he always speak grammatically; she classed his Russian as good. She added he knew how to curse in Russian. His written Russian was poor.

MARINA said she never knew OSWALD to speak of or attempt suicide. She does not think that he was capable of suicide and she did not believe he had ever attempted suicide.

MARINA said she recalls seeing a scar on the inner left wrist of OSWALD after they were married. This scar was completely healed. She asked him about this and he evaded answering her.

About three months after their marriage, he spoke of his desire to return to the United States. MARINA agreed to this; thereupon, he advised the American Embassy at Moscow of his marriage and expressed his desire to return to the United States and requested permission for approval for MARINA to accompany him. She, meanwhile, wrote a government department in Minsk, requesting Russian documentation to depart for the United States. Her request was forwarded to

276

277

DL 89-43
DL 100-10461

the Foreign Office in Moscow. She received papers from Minsk and also from Moscow to complete. She completed the papers and forwarded them as directed. She then wrote to the American Embassy, requesting permission to depart for the United States with her husband. She believed that they had written the U. S. Embassy in July, 1961, but she is not sure of the date.

" Sometime after writing the American Embassy in Moscow, she and OSWALD were requested to appear for interview in Moscow. She believes it was in late summer, 1961, she and OSWALD flew to Moscow. OSWALD was interviewed by an American official at the Embassy while she waited outside. Later, she was interviewed by an American official. She advised the American official that she desired to depart for the United States with her husband.

MARINA advised she had never been contacted by any Russian Intelligence employee in Russia prior to or subsequent to her marriage in Russia, nor has she been so contacted in the United States. She advised that she has not been contacted by any other Russian officials in Russia or the United States. She said she made application with the appropriate Russian officials to obtain documentation to leave the country. She advised that she has nothing against Russia or against the United States. She said she would not carry out an espionage or intelligence assignment for either country if she were asked because she wants to lead a simple, plain life. She said she had seen a Russian official at the time of her departure from Russia and he had given her her passport. She had signed it and a Russian official wished her a pleasant trip and that was all.

She advised that she had not discussed with anyone the possible presence of an American in Minsk prior to the time she met OSWALD. She advised that after meeting OSWALD and discovering that he was an American, she was surprised. She asked him which of his parents was Russian. She did not believe he would be allowed to enter Russia otherwise. She said that she knew of no contacts of OSWALD by Russian Intelligence agencies or other Russian governmental officials and that his contacts had been known to her. She said none of OSWALD's activities in Russia or the United States would indicate that he was in contact with Russian officials, particularly, those of intelligence agencies, and she did not believe he had been given any assignments to perform, either in Russia or the United States.

6
DL 89-43
DL 100-10461

She said she had not known OSWALD was an American until so informed by a friend in Minsk.

She said that following their return from Moscow where they had been interviewed by officials of the American Embassy, they had waited for their permission to depart from both governments and in due course, they received such permission. They received Russian documentation to depart sometime shortly after the birth of their first child. She said they had saved a little bit of money. The money saved was enough to purchase train tickets and visas. The American Embassy in Russia loaned OSWALD money for the boat trip to New York.

Date December 4, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA advised she and OSWALD had left Minsk in July of 1961 and gone to Moscow and visited the American Embassy where OSWALD spoke to officials at the American Embassy concerning his desire to return to the U. S. She advised that she also had been interviewed by some American official at the American Embassy concerning her application for visa to go to the U. S. with her husband.

She advised she had applied in May of 1961 to the Russian officials at Minsk and Moscow for official papers which would allow her to leave Russia and depart for the U. S. They received permission from the U. S. officials first, and then they waited in Minsk for the Russian papers to arrive. The Russian permit for MARINA to depart for the U. S. arrived about New Year's of 1962. OSWALD had been granted permission by the Russian officials earlier and had been advised by the American Embassy that he could depart for the U. S. She said the American authorities had suggested to OSWALD he could depart without MARINA, but he had refused to do so as he desired to take his wife with him when he departed. MARINA received her exit permit from the Russian government about the middle of May. They shortly thereafter left Minsk with the baby and arrived in Moscow about May 20, 1962. They spent about ten days in Moscow. While there, she stayed in the hotel and tended to the baby while OSWALD tended to the formalities which were necessary to facilitate their departure to the U. S. While in Moscow, they stayed first at the Hotel Ostaninko which was quite removed from the center of Moscow. They later stayed at the Hotel Berlin which was closer to the center of town. While in Moscow, they exchanged sufficient rubles to obtain one hundred and eighty U. S. dollars. OSWALD used this money to buy rail tickets from Moscow to Amsterdam. They departed from Moscow by train about May 30, 1962 and traveled through Poland, Germany and Holland. In Holland, they boarded the ship for the U. S. They arrived in New York on June 13, 1962.

2

DL 89-43

In speaking of her trip to the U. S., MARINA said she was impressed in her journey through Holland by the cleanliness of the people and of the land in general. She also furnished information that the American women appeared to be women who, if they did not have a button to push, appeared to be lost. She said that many times it was easier to do work with the hands than it was to have a machine to do it with.

She stated that both Russia and the U. S. had advantages. She said a good thing about Russia was that a man who needed a job could always have a job, but that in the U. S. it had been her experience that a man who needed a job could not always have a job. She said that her husband had been out of a job for a good part of the time that they had been in the U. S. MARINA advised that there were health benefits also in Russia, such as hospitalization and dental and medical care. She stated higher education was free in the Soviet Union.

MARINA had previously noted that she had made requests to the Soviet Embassy in February and March of 1963 for permission to return to the Soviet Union. She said that since November 22, 1963 she has not given much thought to the future. She said she may stay in the U. S. because OSWALD is buried here and because the children are here.

Concerning the address of herself and OSWALD in Minsk, MARINA stated that they had lived at No. 4 Communist Street, Apartment 24. She said the name of this street had been changed from Kalinin. She said that the present name of the street written in Russian would be this -- *Communisticheskaya*.

on 12-3-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent s ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAVSKY Date dictated 12-3-63
WALLACE R. HEITMAN

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280

281

Date December 5, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

The English translation of a letter originally written in Russian was read to her. The letter was re-translated into the Russian language as it was read by SA BOGUSLAV. This English translation had been furnished to the FBI Office at Dallas by the U. S. Secret Service. Upon the reading of the letter, MARINA stated immediately it was a letter written in the original by LEE OSWALD in the Russian language. She stated she had found the original letter in a room at the former OSWALD address on Neeley Street in Dallas. She related the incident concerning this letter as follows:

One night during the spring while she and OSWALD were in residence at the Neeley Street address, she became worried about OSWALD because he had not returned to their home very late in the evening. She said OSWALD had informed her that he was going to a typewriting class at the Dallas Evening School that evening. When he had not returned by 10:00 o'clock, she went into a room in which he kept his personal things and in this room she noticed a letter handwritten in the Russian language. This is the letter which is referred to above. She stated the letter gave her certain instructions concerning a Post Office box and other family matters and appeared to be a farewell letter.

She advised that about midnight that night, OSWALD came rushing into the house in a very agitated and excited state and his face was very pale. As soon as he entered the house, he turned on the radio. Later, he laid down on the bed and MARINA again noticed how very pale he was. She asked him what was wrong and he confessed to her that he had tried to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle but didn't know whether he had hit him or not. He said he wanted to find out on the radio whether or not he had hit him. MARINA said she became angry with OSWALD for shooting at General WALKER and he replied to her that General WALKER was the leader of the fascist organization here and it was

2

DL 89-43

best to remove him. MARINA said she was quite relieved when she found out that OSWALD had missed General WALKER with the rifle bullet. She said she and OSWALD were listening to the radio reports about the rifle shot at General WALKER and OSWALD was translating the reports for her.

She stated OSWALD did not have the rifle with him when he returned to the house. She also advised that OSWALD to her knowledge did not take the rifle with him when he left the house that evening. She stated she thought OSWALD had used the same rifle he had at the house on Neeley Street and at the PAINE house.

She said that the following evening she talked to OSWALD about the attempted assassination of General WALKER again. OSWALD told her that he had hidden the rifle which he used to shoot at General WALKER in some bushes or in the ground, she did not remember which.

MARINA advised that she told OSWALD she was going to keep the letter written in Russian by OSWALD, which was evidently a farewell letter, in order that she could use it against him if he ever had another "crazy" scheme. She said that if OSWALD started to do anything like this, that she would go to the police with the letter. She also made OSWALD promise that he would never do anything like this again.

She advised that for a period of about a month before this attempt on WALKER's life, OSWALD had been very agitated and had closed himself in his room for long periods of time while he wrote and read. She said that it was evident that he had been thinking about the assassination attempt for some period of time. She said OSWALD did not mention General WALKER in her presence before the night of the attempted assassination. She said they did not speak of the incident again after the second night following the assassination attempt.

She said that she had insisted that they move from Dallas to another city because she felt that if they moved OSWALD would be less likely to repeat such a deed.

MARINA asked OSWALD how he had arrived at the WALKER house on the night of the attempted assassination.

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by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV Date dictated 12-3-63
WALLACE R. HEITMAN

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282

283

Date 12/5/63³
DL 89-43

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

He said he had gone there on foot. He said that after he fired the rifle, he ran away and that he could run very fast. He said the police thought the would-be assassin had an automobile. He came home on the bus.

She stated OSWALD at the time he confessed to the attempted assassination of General WALKER was employed at a printing type company in Dallas. She does not remember the name of the company. OSWALD was also attending a typewriting class at the Dallas evening school for either two or three nights a week. On the nights that he went to typewriting class, MARINA recalls she had supper about 6:00 following which OSWALD would leave the house about 7:00 in the evening and go to class. He would generally return to the house about 9:00. During this period they were living at the Neeley Street address.

On the evening that OSWALD attempted to assassinate General WALKER, OSWALD came home at the usual time as best as she can remember, and on that evening he said that he was going to his typewriting class. OSWALD left at the usual time as best as she can remember. OSWALD when he came home from work that evening did not bring anything home with him. When he left supposedly for his typewriting class, he did not have a rifle or anything else with him.

She recalls he was wearing when he left the house that evening a white shirt and black or gray business type suit. She is not sure whether or not he wore a tie.

She stated OSWALD had not mentioned anything to her about General WALKER before his confession that he had tried to kill General WALKER. She said that she did not even know of General WALKER's existence before this confession.

MARINA was asked if she could now state when the photograph she had taken of OSWALD showing him in a pose with a rifle in his hand, a newspaper in his hand and a pistol at his

DL 89-43
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ANATOLE A. ROGUSIAV Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/5/63

2
DL 100-10461
DL 89-43

1

belt was taken in relation to the time of the attempt on General WALKER's life. She said that she can recall that she took the picture about the same general time as the attempt on General WALKER's life, that is within a few weeks. She cannot recall whether or not the photograph was taken before the attempt on General WALKER's life or after.

She recalled that she asked OSWALD the evening following the attempt on General WALKER's life if General WALKER had a family. She was very pleased to find out that he had neither a wife nor children.

MARINA said she believes the rifle used by OSWALD in his attempt to kill General WALKER is the same rifle she had seen at the Neeley house and the rifle he had wrapped in the blanket at the garage at the Paine house. She cannot recall ever hearing OSWALD state that he was going to fire the rifle in practice or that he had fired it in practice. She said that the only time she knows that he fired the rifle was the time he confessed that he had tried to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle. She said the only time that she believes he could have practiced firing the rifle would have been when he was supposed to have been attending evening typewriting class.

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA said she can recall only one occasion when she and OSWALD spent the night away from their residence in New Orleans. This was an occasion when Mr. CHARLES MURRET, the uncle of OSWALD, came to their house on Magazine Street one Saturday and took them to Mobile, Alabama. They stayed at a motel in Mobile on Saturday night and returned to New Orleans with Mr. MURRET in his car on the next day, Sunday. The reason they went to Mobile was in order that OSWALD could speak before the students of the seminary in Mobile which "GENE" (believed to be the cousin of OSWALD) attended. She cannot recall that they spent any other nights away from their residence while they lived in New Orleans.

She said the MURRETS took them out on several occasions. She can recall going crabbing with the MURRETS. She said that on one crabbing trip particularly there were a lot of mosquitoes and had bothered them while they were crabbing.

Concerning long distance telephone calls, MARINA advised she can recall only one that she received while she lived at the PAINE residence. This call was from a man in Ft. Worth. This man called MARINA at the PAINE residence and said he had been told by a friend of Mr. PAINE's, named FRANK, that a real Russian lived with Mrs. PAINE. This man said he had spent about 20 months in Russia during the war and had learned to speak some Russian and would like to become acquainted with MARINA. He asked if he could come over to see her. This man identified himself as some kind of a colonel. MARINA agreed for him to come and a date was set for a week later. MARINA is able to fix the date of this call because she recalls that the date the man was supposed to come to the PAINE house was on the Tuesday before

DL 100-10461
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Date 12/5/63

2
DL 89-43
DL 100-10461

the President's assassination. The man had called the previous Tuesday to make the appointment.

She does not recall any other long distance calls received by her at the PAINE house.

1

Mr. JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, who resides at 11611 Farrar Street, and in whose house MARINA OSWALD is residing, advised MARINA OSWALD had retained the services of an attorney on his recommendation. This attorney is JOHN M. THORNE of the firm of Thorne & Leech, Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law, 302 W. College Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone numbers AN 2-2608 - office, and AN 4-1896 - Residence.

Mr. MARTIN advised that MARINA OSWALD continued to receive a number of letters containing checks and money orders for cash and that he had been handling this money for MARINA. He said that to date \$5,928.15 has been received and these amounts have been deposited in a savings and a checking account in the First National Bank of Dallas. In addition, \$1,000 has been collected by a Rev. Allen of the First Methodist Church in Houston for MARINA and \$600 has been collected for MARINA by a group in Ft. Worth.

He stated he has a tentative appointment with a reporter representing the Huntley-Brinkley Report for December 5, 1963, concerning the appearance of MARINA in an interview on this program. He said that if arrangements can be worked out an interview with MARINA will probably be filmed at the Inn of the Six Flags, Ft. Worth-Dallas, where Mr. MARTIN is Resident Manager, sometime around December 6 or 7, 1963.

Mr. MARTIN made the statement that he had heard that Mrs. PAINE had received \$5,000 for giving an article to Look magazine and that he felt MARINA should also get whatever money she could on behalf of her children. He said that he believes that MARINA should give only a copyrighted interview and for that reason he felt the services of an attorney were needed.

MARTIN said that he considers himself as the agent of MARINA.

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
DL 89-43
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ANATOLE L. BOGUSLAV:jj

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255

289

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/5/63

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA stated OSWALD had never spoken much of his trip to Moscow when he first arrived in Russia. She said she recalls that when she and OSWALD and JUNE went to Moscow before departing for the United States they stayed at the Hotel Berlin. OSWALD remarked that he had stayed in the same hotel when he first came to Moscow. MARINA believes the Hotel Berlin is now called by another name.

She does not know how long OSWALD stayed in Moscow when he first arrived in Russia. She said she, of course, cannot say ~~why~~ he was sent to Minsk to work. She pointed out that Minsk had the television-radio factory where OSWALD was assigned to work. She also said that Minsk has a considerable foreign population, particularly immigrants from Argentina.

MARINA furnished further information concerning the hospital stay of OSWALD in Minsk, details of which she has previously given. She recalled that OSWALD stayed in a room with two other persons. He was receiving specialized attention from an ear, eye and nose specialist, but to her knowledge received no preferred attention because he was an American.

MARINA said she and OSWALD had discussed the Cuban situation while in Russia and both had agreed that FIDEL CASTRO was a good man because he was trying to do something for the common people. She said OSWALD and she had no argument about Cuba because they were both in favor of the Cuban Government under CASTRO. MARINA pointed out that she is not interested in politics. She said she likes CASTRO and KHRUSHCHEV and that she liked KENNEDY. She likes any kind of a government as long as the common people are benefited.

2

DL 100-10461
DL 89-43

MARINA advised she had told OSWALD once she would like to go to Cuba. OSWALD told her this was impossible as travel to Cuba was forbidden. Later when they were living in the United States she recalls OSWALD stating that he would like to go to live in Cuba. MARINA at this point made the parenthetical remark that she knew that OSWALD would not like Cuba and in fact the only place he would like would be the moon where there are no people.

OSWALD never stated that he was making plans to go to Cuba. He did not mention that he had made application for a visa to go to Cuba. He did not state in September when MARINA left New Orleans that he intended to go to Mexico or to go to Cuba.

She recalls that shortly after OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans for passing out throwaways dealing with the Cuban situation, that a man came to their house and asked for OSWALD. OSWALD spoke to him but she does not know what they talked about. MARINA asked OSWALD who this man was. OSWALD said the man had identified himself as a sympathizer of the Cuban Government and wanted to know about the organization that OSWALD was trying to form in New Orleans. He wanted to know how to join this organization. OSWALD told MARINA he did not believe that this man had a sincere interest in his organization. He thought the man was an FBI Agent or a man from some anti-CASTRO organization.

MARINA said this person looked like an American and not like a Cuban.

MARINA said she does not know of any Cuban friends or other connections with Cuban organizations that OSWALD had either in New Orleans, Dallas, or Ft. Worth. She said she really doesn't know anything about the organization that OSWALD was trying to form in New Orleans. She said that she knew that it was a pro-FIDEL CASTRO organization but believed that he was the only one in the organization.

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by Special Agent ANTHONY A. DOUGLASS Date dictated 12/5/63

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3
DL 100-10461
DL 89-43

1Date 12/6/63

She said that the "Hands Off Cuba" throwaways had been sent to OSWALD through the mail and he had received them at the mail box in New Orleans. She believes they came from New York.

She was asked if she had any suspicion whatsoever whether OSWALD was in contact with any person from Cuba or was acting on the behalf of the Cuban Government. She said she did not think so. She said his only contact with affairs of this sort was his attempt to form the pro-CASTRO organization in New Orleans.

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her place of residence, 11611 Farrer.

She was questioned in an effort to obtain a more accurate date for her previous statements concerning the weekend on which OSWALD did not visit her at the PAINE house until a Saturday instead of his usual Friday. She advised that she believes that this Friday on which OSWALD did not appear at the PAINE house was on November 8, 1963. She places the date of this Friday as a week before the weekend on which OSWALD was asked not to come to the PAINE house, as the PAINE children were having a birthday party, which was the weekend of November 15-17, 1963. She said that she could not recall any specific detail that would place the above-mentioned Friday on November 8, 1963, but seems to remember that it occurred the weekend before the PAINE children's birthday party.

MARINA was asked if she or OSWALD knew JACK LEON RUBY, and she said that neither she nor OSWALD knew RUBY or had ever seen him to her knowledge. She was exhibited a photograph of RUBY which was taken by the Dallas Police Department on December 5, 1954, Number 36398. She said she could not identify this person as anyone that she or OSWALD knew.

MARINA stated OSWALD did not believe in God, and as a matter of fact spoke in a very sarcastic vein of his cousin, EUGENE MURRET, from New Orleans, Louisiana, who is attending a seminary at Mobile, Alabama.

MARINA was exhibited a photograph of JOE R. FRANKLIN, photograph being taken September 26, 1960, by the Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, Number 106892. She said this photograph is not of any person known to her or of any person who was known to her former husband. She did not recall this name. She specifically stated that she does not recall FRANKLIN accompanying her husband to visit her on October 19, 1962.

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292

293

Date December 4, 1963Date December 4, 19631

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, 11611 Farrar Street.

She was exhibited the handwritten letter, written in the Russian language, which was furnished to the FBI Office at Dallas by the United States Secret Service at Dallas on December 3, 1963. This letter has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Upon viewing the letter, MARINA stated that the letter was in the handwriting of OSWALD and she knew that it had been written by him. She stated that she had found this letter in the room in which OSWALD kept his belongings in the house on Neeley Street in Dallas. She said she found the letter in this room on the night that OSWALD confessed to her that he had tried to assassinate General WALKER by firing a shot at him with a rifle.

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA advised that on the evening of November 21, 1963 which was the evening that OSWALD had spent at the Faine house with her, he did not seem to be particularly excited or agitated like he was for the long period of time before he had attempted to assassinate General WALKER.

She said OSWALD had calmed down considerably after the attempt at WALKER's life and she thought that he would not be involved in any political activity again until he became involved in passing out throw-aways in New Orleans on the Cuban situation. She said, however, that she was glad that he was merely passing out pamphlets because this was like play compared to trying to assassinate General WALKER.

She stated that on November 22, 1963, which was the day of the President KENNEDY motorcade in Dallas, she and Mrs. PAINE were looking at the motorcade on television at the PAINE residence. She said while they were looking at the motorcade, it was announced on television that the President had been shot. She said that Mrs. PAINE was translating the announcements for her. She asked Mrs. PAINE who had shot the President. Mrs. PAINE said that she did not know, that it had not been announced. When Mrs. PAINE said that an announcement had been made on television that the shots at the President had supposedly come from the Texas School Book Depository building, the thought immediately entered her mind: "Did my crazy one do it?", referring to OSWALD. When this thought entered her mind she immediately went into the garage at the PAINE house, as she remembered that that was where OSWALD kept his rifle wrapped up in the blanket. She went to where the rifle was kept and saw that the blanket was in its usual place and it appeared that the rifle was in it as the blanket had the same shape as before. Then she thought to herself that maybe there was another "crazy one" in Dallas. She said that when the police came to the PAINE house to take her, MARINA, to the police station, she was

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almost in a state of collapse and hoped that OSWALD was merely a suspect in the matter.

She said it was amazing how one man could leave so many unhappy people and that it had all been caused through foolishness. MARINA mentioned the President's widow and the Dallas policeman's widow.

She said that there had been many quarrels and scenes between her and OSWALD which developed because she would scream at him to try to convince him to try to amount to something. She said that she had tried for a long time to convince OSWALD that he was not a stupid man and that if he turned his attention to other things, he could amount to something.

She admitted that OSWALD had on several occasions struck her during these arguments.

She said that she had thought of going back to Russia but was afraid that if she went back to Russia, that somehow OSWALD would get her child. She said OSWALD loved the child. MARINA told OSWALD that if there was to be a divorce, that she would take the child. OSWALD told her that he would not let her take the child. MARINA said it was amazing the contrast shown here between his love for his child and his foolishness in other ways. She said that he had the potential to be a good man, but probably because of poor environment and inattention on the part of his mother, he had turned out bad.

Concerning the rifle, MARINA said that she thought that the rifle used by OSWALD in the attempt to assassinate General WALKER was the same that he had on Neeley Street and in the garage at the PAINE residence, where it was wrapped up in the blanket which she has previously described.

MARINA was asked if she could recall quarreling with OSWALD on occasion at the Neeley Street residence in the presence of another male individual. She said she could recall no such incident. She said, in fact, she could not recall any male visitors that they had when they lived on Neeley Street. She said the only man who came to see them when they lived on Neeley Street was GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHIEDT who came with his wife on JUNE's birthday and brought her a big toy. She said also that the owner of the house on Neeley Street and the owner's wife visited them once to see how they were getting along.

296

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401-Continued

MARINA advised she recalls OSWALD had a street map on which he marked previous places of residence, where certain acquaintances resided, and their present residence. She stated he had this map when they lived on Neeley Street and also when they lived on Elsbeth Street. She said the map had been torn by JUNE when she played with it. She stated the map had subsequently been pasted together. MARINA advised that she could not recall whether OSWALD had taken this map with him to New Orleans and had brought it back to Dallas. She said she could not recall seeing it when she lived with Mrs. PAINE.

MARINA advised that she could not recall OSWALD making application for employment at the Trans-Texas Company.

MARINA stated OSWALD did not talk much about his past military service. She said that on occasion he would talk about his service in Japan and would mention the Japanese girls. He never told her that he was a good shot with a rifle. She said that when they came to the U. S. from Russia, OSWALD's mother showed her OSWALD's medals which he had earned as a Marine and there was one for good marksmanship.

MARINA said OSWALD was right-handed and his brother, ROBERT, was left-handed. MARINA said she had never seen OSWALD practice with his rifle or any other firearm and he had never told her that he was going to practice with his rifle or any other firearm. She said that she had never seen any ammunition around the houses in which they had lived.

She said OSWALD had attended the Dallas Evening School in the spring of 1963. He had taken typewriting classes at the school. She said he did not complete his course.

297

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1401-Continued

Date _____

Found among the effects of Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas, Texas, was a Russian hunting identification booklet. The data found in this booklet reflected OSWALD was a member of the Byclorussian Society of Hunters and Fishermen, Collective No. 3, and had registered a weapon, caliber 16 N 64621, manufactured by IZHKS9. The data indicated the weapon had a single barrel.

[illegible]

the first time he had been
in the city since his

Commission Exhibit 1401

on _____ at _____ File # _____
by Special Agent _____ Date dictated _____

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1402

1Date December 3, 1963DL 100-10461
RPG:mvs

H. MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOVA,
aka Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD - Interviews
with and data concerning

On December 3, 1963, Inspector TOM KELLEY of the United States Secret Service turned over a letter written in the Russian language together with two Russian books.

Inspector KELLEY advised that the two Russian language books and the letter in the Russian language were turned over to Captain PAUL BARGER of the Irving, Texas, Police Department by Mrs. EUTH PAINE on November 23, 1963, as part of the personal effects of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. These two books in the Russian language and letter were turned over to the United States Secret Service for delivery to MARINA OSWALD on December 2, 1963.

100
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403

100
DL 100-10461
on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File #
by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and
o JAMES J. WARD / gmf Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

-of 12/6/63

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, furnished the following information:

On November 30, 1963, at about 4:30 PM, she went to the Irving, Texas, Police Department with two books and left them with an officer she believes is a Captain for delivery to MARINA OSWALD. She stated that one of these was a white cover book and is a book in the Russian language giving advice concerning the raising of children. The other is a larger blue-bound book which contains in the Russian language advice on several matters, including cooking and sewing.

She stated that she recalled that MARINA OSWALD often referred to these books and therefore thought that she might want them, and this motivated her taking these books to the station. The books were not in the same place in her home, and she believes that the white book was on top of the secretary in the southwest corner of the kitchen. She believes that the blue book was on the top of the chest of drawers in the southeast bedroom, which previously was occupied by MARINA OSWALD.

She thought that MARINA might have use for these books since MARINA does not read English.

On December 2, 1963, at about 7:30 PM, two Secret Service Agents came to see Mrs. PAINE and asked her about a message written in Russian that she allegedly had sent to MARINA OSWALD. She told them that she did not send any message, and they then showed her a piece of paper on which Russian words were written. She stated to them that she had never seen the paper before and knew nothing about it. The Agents then mentioned that it was found in a book, and Mrs. PAINE then stated that she had sent MARINA OSWALD two books, but she did not know that there was any paper such as the one exhibited to her in either of the books.

Mrs. PAINE advised that she is sure she had never seen this piece of paper before, and that while the Secret Service Agent held it up she read the first line or two but

DL 100-10461

EDO:mam

2

did not get to complete it. She recalls reading something to the effect that "here is the key to the post office". She was not able to read any further since the Secret Service Agent took the paper down from where he was holding it in her line of vision.

Mrs. PAINE made available the following items which were still in her home that belonged to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) A cook book in Russian located inside the secretary in the southwest corner of the kitchen.

Found in this book between pages 138 and 139 was a slip of paper which has two numbers, W.A. 6-3741 and F.E. 7-5402.

A prescription on a form of Baylor University, College of Dentistry, Dallas, Texas, dated October 10, 1962, signed A. F. Staples, DDS, was found between pages 190 and 191. This prescription reflects the patient as MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Druckner, Chart No. 3148, narcotic registration number 6047, and reads: "Empirin compound number 3, Disp. tabs No. VI label: take tablet ---- 3-4 hours p.r.n. for pain.

(2) An envelope addressed to New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, Louisiana, inside of which was a printed card reading:

"New Orleans Public Library

"The Directors wish to acknowledge with appreciation your gift to the New Orleans Public Library.

on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent BARDWELL, D. ODUM, mam Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403-Continued

DL 100-10461
BDO:mam
3

"All gifts are accepted with the understanding that they will be utilized to the best interest of the Library in the judgment of the staff.

"We hope you will remind others that we are always interested in acquiring materials which will be of value in extending the Library's program."

Also inside this envelope was a letter reading as follows:

"New Orleans
Public Library

"Dear Sirs:

"Through a clerical error of yours, you claim some books which I borrowed and returned several weeks ago are still out.

"The books may have been returned without a card, since my young daughter sometimes got a hold of the books and played with them, but the point is the books have been positively and absolutely returned! I repeat returned!

"I'm sure you shall resolve this question by uncovering your mistake in handling the returned books.

Yours Truly"

The above letter was not signed, and the envelope had no stamp on it. Apparently it was never mailed. It was found by RUTH FAINE in the second drawer of a chest of drawers which sits on the west wall of the southeast bedroom.

DL 100-10461
BDO:mam
4

(3) A folded card entitled "Rules for Betting" published by Hipodromo De Las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F. This was found in the same drawer by RUTH FAINE as above.

(4) A paper edition of the University of Chicago Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, Book No. 6188, Pocket Books Inc. An examination of this book shows the following:

- a. On the fly leaf appear the figures 5.80, apparently reflecting the price in Mexican pesos.
- b. At the top of page 5 appear jottings in pencil showing addition of 450 and 440, the total of 10. Also close to this is a penciled notation, which is what appears to be an arrow or triangle followed by two zeros.
- c. At the top of page 9 is penciled writing of the number 3, followed by what appears to be 5 8/40.
- d. On page 91, a small triangle appears opposite the word "estadio" (stadium).
- e. On page 174, a small triangle appears just above the word "pupila" (pupil, of the eye).
- f. On page 175, at the top of the page appears "Que", which has been scratched through.

119

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

DL 100-10461
 EDO:mam
 5

- g. On page 210 appears to be a mark similar to a star by the word "topar" (one meaning is to gamble).

On the same page appears a small mark following "tontera" (foolishness, stupidity).

- h. In the back of the book on a blank sheet is written what appears to be a list reading as follows:

"phone embassy
 "get bus tickets
 "eat

{ "watch Jai-lai game
 "buy silver bracelet
 { " " record"

Below this appears an illegible notation, one word of which appears to be "sopa" (soup).

Also found in this book were six picture post cards, on which nothing had been written and on which no stamps had been placed. These are as follows:

Latin Tower, Mexico, D. F.
 Bull Fight in Mexico (four scenes)
 Revolution Monument, Mexico, D. F.
 Panoramic view of Mexico, D. F.
 Bull Fight in Mexico (one scene)
 Monument of the Revolution (aerial view)

115

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

DL 100-10461
 EDO:mam
 6

The above cards are produced by Editorial Mexico, S. A. and are styled greeting cards created by Fischgrund.

(5) Paper back copy of The Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (English). An examination of this book shows the following notations:

- a. On page 21 appears a bracket around the word "ashamed".
- b. On page 65 appears an arrow at the top of the page in green ink.
 On the same page appears a large arrow drawn in blue ink opposite the word "clearance".
- c. On page 66 appears an arrow by the word "clog".
- d. On page 68 appears a dagger drawn at the bottom of the page.
- e. On page 169 appears a line drawn beside the word "imaginable".
- f. On page 195 appears the writing in the top margin "lature".
- g. On page 283 appears writing at the top of the page "oneconce".
- h. On page 341 appears writing in green ink at the top of the page "stoliz".

Also on this page appears writing in green ink across the definition for "straightforward", and this word appears to read "seild".

116

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

1Date 12/4/63

DL 100-10461

BDO:mam

7

(6) Also found was a small silver bracelet with an expandable band and the name MARINA written in a crude fashion on the top name plate part of the bracelet.

(7) Also found were two envelopes, one plain and the other being an air mail envelope, which possibly have indented writing on them.

All of the above items were found in the second drawer from the top of the chest of drawers in the bedroom in the southeast corner of Mrs. RUTH PAINE's house, and she stated that all of these items belonged to Mr. and Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Assistant Chief of Police LEON POWER, Irving Police Department, advised that he had in his possession two Russian language books, two bags of toys and two letters for MARINA OSWALD, which were turned over to him by Captain PAUL BARGER of the Irving Police Department, he believes, on November 30, 1963. On December 2, 1963, he turned these items over to Irving Police Detective JOHN LOOPER for delivery to the U. S. Secret Service.

1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
 by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and
JAMES J. WARD /rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

1Date 12/4/63

Detective JOHN LOOPER, Irving Police Department, advised that on December 2, 1963, Assistant Chief of Police LEON POWER, Irving Police Department, turned over to him two Russian language books, two letters addressed to MARINA OSWALD, and two bags of toys. On December 2, 1963, at approximately 2:00 PM, he turned these items over to a Special Agent of the U. S. Secret Service at their office in Dallas, Texas.

1
DL 100-10,461
AEC/gm

On December 9, 1963, SA ARTHUR E. CARTER examined the patient records of the Baylor University College of Dentistry and determined that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, address 6628 Dickens and 6628 Dickens, telephone EM 3-1365, was treated at the hospital on three dates, October 8, 10, and 15, 1962.

A search of the telephone directories and Criss-Cross Directories of the Dallas Division by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER determined that 6628 Dickens and telephone number EM 3-1365 are listed to "G. DE MOHRENSCHILDT."

on 12/4/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agents JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. and
JAMES J. WARD /rmb Date dictated 12/4/63

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Date December 10, 19631

Dr. HARVEY WALDO ALLEN, DDS, graduate student of oral surgery, Baylor University College of Dentistry, 800 Hall Street, advised he recalled treating MARINA OSWALD, who first came to his attention on October 8, 1962, when she appeared with a lady whom he could not identify except that she acted as an interpreter for Mrs. OSWALD. Examination disclosed that Mrs. OSWALD's teeth were in very poor condition. He recalled he examined her together with Dr. A. F. STAPLES, Head of the Department of Oral Surgery, and they recommended on the first visit that she have her teeth cleaned and a full mouth x-ray survey.

He said she re-appeared on October 10, 1962, and three extractions were performed. He said he believed Dr. STAPLES gave her a prescription for a mild sedative to prevent her from having any pain after the extraction. He said the patient returned on October 15, 1962, and two more extractions were performed. He said he seemed to recall that the lady who accompanied her acted as an interpreter because Mrs. OSWALD did not speak English. He said there was no significant personal history in her historical background statement which was taken at the time of her first admission for treatment and observation. He said he seemed to recall that the lady, or man and lady, who accompanied the patient paid the bills, but a search of the hospital records could not determine whether they were paid by cash or check.

The hospital records failed to reflect any information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He said he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not know JACK RUBY.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 10, 19631

MARY E. GRAVES, Assistant Cashier, Baylor University College of Dentistry, advised her register of patients reflected a record dated October 8, 1962, which indicated Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Dickens (also spelled Dickens), telephone EM 3-1365, reported as a patient to Student HARVEY ALLEN on October 8, 1962. She had her teeth cleaned and a full mouth x-ray. She paid \$11.00 for these services.

On October 10, 1962, this patient returned and had three extractions for which she paid a fee of \$6.00. On October 15, 1962, she had two extractions and paid a fee of \$4.00.

Mrs. GRAVES stated that Dr. STAPLES, an instructor, and HARVEY ALLEN, a student dentist, are still available and might be interviewed at the school.

She said there was no record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she noted that MARINA OSWALD's past record indicated she spoke very little English. She said she seemed to recall Mrs. OSWALD was accompanied by a lady who acted as an interpreter for her, and on one occasion may have been accompanied by a man and a lady.

She said she had no knowledge of OSWALD, his wife, or JACK RUBY and was not acquainted with anyone who knew them personally.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 10, 19631

Dr. ALBERT FRANKLIN STAPLES, DDS and DMD, Associate Professor of Oral Surgery, Baylor University College of Dentistry, 800 Hall Street, Dallas, advised he had reviewed the medical history and patient record of MARINA OSWALD, 6628 Dickins, telephone EM 3-1365, and there was little personal background concerning this patient in her medical history statement. He said he recalled her teeth were in very poor condition. She had many cavities and needed much dental attention. He said that he had no personal recollection of giving her a prescription, but he felt sure that he would have given her a prescription on October 10, 1962, when she had three extractions. He said in such cases it is the usual practice for him to give a prescription for codeine or combination of codeine and aspirin to keep the patient comfortable after such work.

Dr. STAPLES said he had no personal knowledge of JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he did not have any friends or acquaintances to his knowledge who had ever associated with them.

He said he seemed to recall that MARINA was accompanied by a lady on two occasions and possibly a man and a lady on one occasion during the three trips she made to the College of Dentistry for dental attention.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 10, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street. She was questioned as to why the Soviets had permitted her to leave Russia. She said that when she first applied for permission from the Russian Government to leave Russia, that she did not have high hopes of being able to depart. She said that she had not heard of any specific difficulties that had to be overcome by a Russian citizen requesting permission to go abroad to live, but that she thought generally she would have a hard time obtaining the permission.

She said she knows that the ZIEGER family which had originally emigrated from Argentina and had lived in the Soviet Union for 20-25 years had decided to go back to Argentina. Mr. ZIEGER, who was an engineer, was advised that he had to fulfill the terms of his contract of three years with the firm with which he was employed at Minsk. The ZIEGERs had taken out Soviet citizenship.

She said she had received a standard letter from Russian authorities in answer to her initial request for an exit permit from Russia. She said after she received her exit permit that her friends would not believe she had actually received it. She recalled an occasion when just prior to her departure when she was being examined by a medical doctor, that the doctor asked her why she was taking the physical examination. The doctor asked her if she were going to Germany. When MARINA replied she was going to America, the woman doctor said, "Stop joking. I'm too old for this kind of joke," implying that she too did not believe that MARINA had been granted permission to go to the United States.

MARINA said again that she had met OSWALD in March and they had been married on April 30, 1961. At the time she met him and at the time she married him, she was of the impression that OSWALD did not want to return to the United

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

States. She said OSWALD had prior to their marriage told her that he thought he could not return to the United States. He had told her he had written the American Embassy letters about returning to the United States, and they had not answered the letters. She said OSWALD was therefore of the impression that he could not return. MARINA said that if she had known of any desire on the part of OSWALD to return to the United States at the time of their marriage, she probably would not have married him.

With regard to the date that she had first applied for exit documentation from Russia, MARINA said she knows her application was made not before May, 1961, and probably later than that. She reiterated she did not know of OSWALD's desire to return to the United States until about three months after their marriage. Following her application for exit permit, she received about New Year's, 1962, a communication from the Russian Government that permission would be granted to her to depart for the United States. In this communication, she was requested to submit photographs and other necessary documents on which to base her exit permit. She said in May, 1962, she received the actual exit document.

MARINA was asked if she knew what the normal procedure was concerning the handling of foreign persons who had come to Russia to live. She advised she did not know what procedure was followed. She said that tourists and foreigners were generally treated in a very nice way in Russia and, in fact, many times were treated better than the citizens. She said the best hotels were reserved for foreigners and foreigners did not have to stand in line for many things as did citizens. She said the Russians have always been known for their hospitality. She said OSWALD had arrived in Russia on a tourist's visa, and she believes that while he was in Moscow at the beginning of his Russian visit, he informed Russian authorities of his desire to stay in Russia. She said she does not know how long OSWALD was in Moscow but presumes that he stayed there until shortly before the time he began employment at the Belorussian Radio and Television Factory in Minsk, which was about mid-January, 1960, she believes.

125

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403--Continued

She said OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Metropole and later the Hotel Berlin in Moscow. He spent eight hours a day studying Russian and also walked around quite a bit visiting museums and other places of interest. She said he did not have much money upon his arrival in Moscow, and after a few weeks ran out of money. After he ran out of money, he charged his room and meals at the Hotel Berlin and ran up quite a sizable bill. She said later the Russian Government paid off this bill and then sent him to Minsk to work. She also advised that various Russian people in Moscow had helped him out financially, but she does not know to what extent.

In connection with his residence at the Hotel Berlin, MARINA told of an occasion when she and OSWALD were in Moscow prior to their departure for the United States. The occasion of their visit was at the same time of the film festival and rooms were at a premium in Moscow. OSWALD, who was well known at the Hotel Berlin, immediately got them a room without trouble.

She said OSWALD had no choice as to where he would be sent. She advised he probably was sent to Minsk because workers were needed there, particularly in the factory he was assigned to work in. She said that Moscow and Leningrad were over-populated, whereas Minsk, which had been almost destroyed during the war, was in a period of rebuilding and needed people and workers.

MARINA does not believe OSWALD had any trouble obtaining official Russian documentation to leave Russia. She said generally speaking, foreigners who reside in Russia do not have such difficulty. She feels sure there was no deal between OSWALD and the Russians for OSWALD to furnish information to them in return for being permitted to leave Russia. She said OSWALD had been given certain preferential treatment while in Russia which most foreigners are allowed. For example, he was permitted to live in an apartment rather than a dormitory in Minsk, when probably it would have been

126

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403--Continued

4
DL 100-10,461

better that he be required to live in a dormitory so he would actually know what Russian life was like.

He never mentioned to her that he was questioned by Russian authorities in Moscow. She does not believe there was any such questioning of OSWALD by Russian authorities. She believes he was observed and perhaps his neighbors and associates were questioned concerning his beliefs and his activities. She said there is a possibility that there will be speculators and espionage agents among tourists and immigrants in Russia. She said for this reason that tourists and immigrants are investigated to a degree in Russia. She advised the Russian authorities were undoubtedly upset because of OSWALD's decision to return to the United States. She said OSWALD had been received hospitably, given certain preferential treatment, had been furnished work, and yet had made a decision to return to the United States. This indicated that he was dissatisfied with the Russian way of life. She said, however, she did not believe the Russian authorities had made any attempt to dissuade OSWALD from his decision to return to the United States.

MARINA was questioned concerning post office procedures in Russia. She said normally mail is delivered very promptly. She stated that inasmuch as OSWALD was a foreigner that his mail would undoubtedly have been checked. She said undoubtedly letters mailed by OSWALD to the American Embassy were checked and that probably these letters took a lengthy time to arrive at their destination.

After OSWALD and MARINA made the decision to apply for permission to go to the United States, OSWALD decided to go to Moscow to see the American authorities as his letters had not been answered. He went to Moscow alone in July, 1961. He telephoned her in Minsk later the same day he arrived in Moscow and told her to take the next day's plane to Moscow. She did and arrived in Moscow the next day. It was then that she was interviewed by the American official at the American Embassy concerning her request for American visa.

12.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403--Continued

5
DL 100-10,461

She said none of their friends or even her relatives had been told of their desire to go to America. She said she had not even told her aunt. When they returned from Moscow in July, 1961, OSWALD told no one of his efforts to return to the United States. MARINA, who had taken three days off from work, told her aunt and certain of her friends that she had made application of American authorities to go to the United States. She said she had been criticized in pharmaceutical union meetings for her action. *She said certain strong Communist friends had tried to convince her to remain in Russia. She said some of these people threatened to expose her to the newspaper. She said she wanted to experience life in another country and was adamant in her decision to go to America. She told the people who threatened her that she did not care. She said jokingly that when asked who her husband was, she would reply that he was an espionage agent. She said certain adult acquaintances of hers were actually afraid they would be officially criticized by the government for MARINA's action in attempting to leave Russia. She stated there were some of her girl friends who were jealous of her because they would like to travel too and they were particularly fond of the American clothes.

After they had obtained permission to leave Russia and were in Moscow making the final preparations, she had changed what rubles they had saved into U. S. dollars. She said this was necessary because dollars being international currency could be used on their trip from Russia through Poland and Europe to Amsterdam. She said they could not have used rubles on this trip.

MARINA advised of an occasion on their trip when they were in Poland and gave a Pole a U. S. dollar, and he in turn gave them enough Polish money to purchase food for a long while. She said the American dollar was much valued in eastern Europe.

She said OSWALD had told her on one occasion after their marriage that he had been offered Russian citizenship, but he had refused it. She said OSWALD did not tell her

120

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403--Continued

why he had refused it, but she believes he had refused because everything in Russia had not turned out as he had expected it. OSWALD never told her who had made this offer of citizenship to him or when or where it had been offered him.

She said OSWALD had received an official permit to purchase a rifle in Russia, and he had done so. She recalls only one occasion when he went hunting. On this occasion several people at the plant where he worked took a bus to a forest nearby for a hunting trip. He went on this trip but was unsuccessful in bagging any game.

OSWALD did not to her knowledge attend any specialized school for training in radio or photography. She said he was very inept in basic electronics and could not even fix a broken iron. He did not have any secret writing equipment nor microscopes.

MARINA said she had made no deals with Russian authorities to perform assignments in the United States, and she said OSWALD had made no deals with Russian authorities to her knowledge to perform such assignments in the United States.

MARINA said PAVEL GOLOVACHOV had been a fellow worker of OSWALD's at the television and radio factory. She did not like him at first but later he became quite a friend of the family. GOLOVACHOV at the present time is attending the Technical Institute in Minsk, where he is studying electronics. He is a very able student. GOLOVACHOV's father is a Russian Air Force General and has been twice decorated for bravery.

MARINA stated she had taken a vacation with an aunt who lived in Kharkov, Russia, after she was married. This aunt, who lives in Kharkov, is named POLINA VASILIEVNA MIKHAILOVA. She said this aunt's son (her cousin) might have been in love with her.

In view of the apparent farewell note OSWALD left

123

for MARINA on the occasion of his confessed attempt to assassinate General WALKER, MARINA was asked if she knew whether OSWALD had left any such note for her on November 21 or 22, 1963. She said that if any such note had been left by OSWALD that she did not know about it. She said she had been shocked when she discovered the police had found her husband's wedding ring when they searched the PAINE residence on November 22, 1963.

130

Date December 12, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised she recalls an occasion during that period of time when the OSWALDS were living at 424 Neeley Street in Dallas that Mrs. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT visited her. She recalls that on this particular visit she showed Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT a rifle which OSWALD had bought. This rifle was standing in a corner or on a shelf in the house on Neeley. She said she had mentioned casually to Mrs. DE MOHRENSCHILDT that OSWALD had purchased this rifle, and she cannot recall any further conversation they had about the rifle at this time. MARINA stated this is the same rifle OSWALD later kept in the garage at the PAINE residence in Dallas.

MARINA said OSWALD had belonged to a hunting club composed of workers at the Belorussian radio and television factory in Minsk, Russia. There were many members of this hunting club. By virtue of his membership in this club, he had received a permit to own a weapon. OSWALD had purchased a weapon by use of this permit and kept the weapon at their apartment in Minsk.

MARINA said she did not know much about firearms. She said she could not explain the difference between a shotgun and a rifle. She said she could not tell the difference between a shotgun and a rifle by merely looking at it. She said she had always referred to the weapon which OSWALD had in Russia as a rifle. MARINA was questioned as to what Russian word OSWALD had used in referring to the weapon he had in Russia. She said she could not recall he used any particular word and probably used some word which would be a general term meaning a firearm. She said this because OSWALD's Russian was not adequate enough to classify a weapon in an accurate manner in referring to it in conversation.

2
DL 100-10,461

The hunting club to which OSWALD belonged engaged in the hunting of rabbits, squirrels, and birds as there is no large game such as deer and bear around Minsk. MARINA stated the hunting trip on which OSWALD had gone with his hunting club and to which she has previously referred was a hunting trip near Minsk and was for the purpose of hunting squirrels.

MARINA was shown a Remington 12 gauge, short barreled pump shotgun and a small caliber bolt action rifle with scope. She said the rifle with scope was of the type and, in fact, looked very much like the rifle OSWALD had at the house on Neeley Street and the PAINE house. She could not definitely state either the shotgun or the rifle shown her closely resembled the weapon OSWALD had owned in Russia. She was shown the difference in the bore of the weapons and in the mechanism generally, but she could still not say whether the weapon OSWALD owned in Russia was a rifle or a shotgun. She said she thought the weapon OSWALD had in Russia looked more like the rifle shown her if the rifle had no scope attached to it. MARINA was very indefinite in her statements concerning the weapon OSWALD had in Russia, and it is apparent that she cannot recall accurately the weapon OSWALD had in Russia.

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by Special Agent Sgt. ANATOLE A. ROCHSLAV and S. J. DALLACE R. HEITMAN/gm Date dictated 12/12/63

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Date December 13, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA was again questioned concerning the events surrounding the attempted assassination of General WALKER by OSWALD. She said OSWALD had confessed to her on the night of the attempted assassination that he had attempted to kill General WALKER by shooting at him with a rifle. On the following evening after the attempted assassination, they again discussed that event. OSWALD told her he had originally gone to the WALKER house three days or more prior to the night of the assassination attempt. He had gone on that prior evening to the WALKER house to shoot General WALKER but had changed his mind. While he was in the vicinity of the WALKER home or while on a bus en route there, or in some manner, OSWALD had heard there was to be a gathering at a nearby church to the WALKER house and he had postponed his assassination attempt until this evening of the gathering at the church because he wanted more people around when he attempted the assassination. It was for this reason he chose the night that he did.

OSWALD did not say what he had done with the rifle on his first trip to the WALKER home to commit the assassination. She said that she did not see OSWALD with his rifle or any other weapon either before or after that first trip. She repeated OSWALD had not had a rifle or any other weapon with him when he left the house on the night that he fired the shot at General WALKER.

MARINA said she had asked OSWALD when he returned home on the night of the attempted assassination what he had done with the rifle because she was worried lest he had left it somewhere where it would be found. OSWALD said he had buried the rifle in the ground far from the actual spot of the shooting. He then mentioned a field and the fact that the field was near a railroad track. She said

2
DL 100-10,461

OSWALD had remarked there had been a number of people around on the evening of the shooting. OSWALD did not say and she did not ask him what he had done with the rifle after the first evening when he went to shoot at WALKER but had changed his mind.

She recalls OSWALD returned to the NEELEY Street home with the rifle wrapped in a raincoat on the Sunday following the night of the assassination attempt.

MARINA said that a few days after the assassination attempt, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was in their home at Neeley Street and made a joking remark to OSWALD to the effect, "How is it that you missed General WALKER?" (He referred to the rifle shot which had been fired at General WALKER but had missed him.) When GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT asked OSWALD this, the latter visibly paled and looked at MARINA as if she might have told DE MOHRENSCHILDT about his confession that he had tried to kill WALKER. The OSWALDs changed the subject of conversation immediately, and nothing more was said about the WALKER incident to her recollection. MARINA said she did not know if OSWALD had spoken to GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT of his dislike for General WALKER. She does not know why DE MOHRENSCHILDT made this remark other than that he had said it for a joke.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 17, 19632
DL 100-10,461

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

A photograph of the sling which was attached to the rifle found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, was exhibited to MARINA, and she advised she did not recognize this sling.

With regard to the rifle which OSWALD had at the NEELEY address and at the PAINE garage, MARINA advised she did not recall when OSWALD had purchased the rifle, nor did she know where he purchased it until she found this out from the publicity resulting from the assassination of the President.

She recalls OSWALD's rifle was kept at the NEELEY house in the room where OSWALD had some personal effects. She does not recall how it was transported from Dallas to New Orleans when the OSWALDs moved to the latter city. She said OSWALD had left Dallas for New Orleans about two weeks before she had. Before he left for New Orleans, OSWALD packed some of the effects of the OSWALDs. On the day before he left by bus for New Orleans, several boxes of these effects were taken to the bus station by OSWALD and shipped by bus on his ticket. The rest of the effects consisting of mostly MARINA's personal things and the baby clothes and equipment were left with MARINA. MARINA stayed at the PAINE residence until she was taken by Mrs. PAINE to New Orleans to join OSWALD. She does not recall whether the rifle was taken by OSWALD by bus to New Orleans or if it remained in a box already packed at the PAINE house and was subsequently transported in the PAINE station wagon to New Orleans.

She recalls seeing the rifle again after they were settled in New Orleans. OSWALD had a small room in the house on Magazine Street in New Orleans where he kept his correspondence, papers, and other effects. In this room he also kept

the rifle. This was the same room in which he kept the "Hands Off Cuba" throw-aways when they arrived by mail.

MARINA did not see OSWALD either take the rifle with him from the house in New Orleans or bring it back with him to the house on any occasion. She never saw him clean it, nor did he ever hold it in her presence as best she can recall.

She cannot recall that he ever practiced firing the rifle either in New Orleans or in Dallas. She does not think he did practice in New Orleans because as a rule he stayed home when he was not working. When he did go out, she did not see him take the rifle.

OSWALD did not have any ammunition for the rifle to her knowledge in either Dallas or New Orleans, and he did not speak of buying ammunition.

MARINA also advised she does not know how the rifle was transported back to Dallas from New Orleans. She opines that the rifle was probably wrapped up in a blanket and was packed by OSWALD when he was packing other effects in New Orleans. She stated that it could have been packed and transported in the PAINE station wagon from New Orleans to Dallas and placed with the other effects in the PAINE garage, but she does not recall that to be the case. She said on the other hand OSWALD may have brought it back. She does not recall that he brought the rifle with him when he returned to Dallas from New Orleans.

After leaving New Orleans, she recalls the next time she saw the rifle was on one occasion when she was in the PAINE garage looking for some steel legs which fitted on her baby JUNE's bed. She noticed the blanket with something wrapped up in it, and she opened one corner to see what it was. She then noticed the stock of the rifle.

She said, as she has related before, on the day of the assassination of the President after Mrs. PAINE told

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3
DL 100-10,461

her that the President had been shot and the shots had supposedly come from a window of the Texas School Book Depository, she immediately thought of her husband's rifle and went to the garage to see if the rifle was still wrapped up in the blanket. It appeared to her that the blanket had its usual shape and that the rifle would therefore still be in it. She was much surprised when the police later on that day searched the garage and failed to find the rifle in the blanket.

Date December 17, 1963

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA recalled other particulars relating to the evening during which she found what she considered to be a farewell note from OSWALD, following which OSWALD had entered the house and made a confession that he had tried to assassinate General WALKER. She said that on the evening in question, OSWALD had departed from the house on Neeley Street ostensibly to attend his typewriting class. He usually returned about nine o'clock from these classes. On this evening when he had not returned by ten o'clock, she became worried. She said intuition led her to the room where OSWALD kept certain personal effects and in this room on a small end table she found the farewell note and on the same table was a key to the mailbox. She stated when she read this note, "her hair stood on end." She could not understand what OSWALD meant by his reference to being taken prisoner. In her mind there was a definite connection between the note and OSWALD's tardiness in returning home. She did not know what to do or to whom to go as she did not speak English. She walked around the apartment, bathed her daughter JUNE, and waited. She does not now recall exactly what she did with the note on the evening of the attempted WALKER assassination but recalls that sometime later she put the note in her cook book, and it stayed there until later found by investigators. There is no doubt in her mind that the author of the note is OSWALD.

13.

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 17, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA said she had insisted on several occasions that OSWALD purchase an automobile, but OSWALD had said they did not have enough money to buy an automobile and furthermore the automobiles would require repairs. MARINA does not recall any occasion when OSWALD talked to anyone about buying a car. He never mentioned to her that he had seen anyone about the purchase of a car. He did not mention to her that he intended seeing any person about the purchase of an automobile. She does not recall that he talked to anyone about the purchase of liability insurance on an automobile.

MARINA stated OSWALD spoke Russian well and read it well, but his writing of the Russian language was very poor. She said OSWALD could not speak or understand any other language except English. He could not speak nor understand Spanish. She recalls she had purchased a self-study book on the Spanish language while in Russia, and on occasion OSWALD would try to pronounce Spanish words, but his pronunciation was very bad, and she laughed at his attempts to speak the language. In this connection she said OSWALD had difficulty pronouncing the Spanish "R." She said OSWALD did not speak French nor German, nor did he understand either of these languages by ear or by sight.

MARINA stated that her knowledge of the Russian language is excellent, but she neither understands nor speaks any other language.

MARINA recalled OSWALD rarely spoke about his military service. In his brief recollections to her of his military service, he left the impression with her that he had enjoyed that service. She recalls he mentioned on several

2.
DL 100-10,461

occasions the pretty Japanese girls he had met while serving in Japan with the Marine Corps.

MARINA furnished other particulars concerning her vacation trip to Kharkov, Russia, in 1961. This was a trip allowed her by the government as an annual vacation. The trip was of three weeks duration and was during the period including October 18, 1961. She recalls this date because it was OSWALD's birthday. She returned to Minsk from the trip about five days after October 18, which would be October 23, 1961. Her transportation from Minsk to Kharkov and return was paid by her aunt with whom she visited in Kharkov. This aunt's name is POLINA VASILIEVANA MIKHAILOVA, and her husband's name is YURI MIKHAILOV. (She does not recall her uncle's middle name.) During this vacation trip, she was pregnant and as a result engaged in very little activity. She recalls that she ate and slept and generally rested. During the first week of her trip, her aunt and uncle were visiting in the Caucasus, and some distant relatives hired by her aunt and uncle had done the cooking and cleaning in the uncle's apartment.

Her uncle, YURI MIKHAILOV, holds a very responsible position as an engineer in the building trades program in Kharkov. She believes he is a member of the Communist Party. The aunt and uncle have a large three room apartment. The aunt and uncle's son, to whom she has previously referred as having an amorous interest in her, is named VALENTINE YURIEVICH MIKHAILOV.

MARINA advised OSWALD had never consulted her concerning the material he was writing. He kept his writing a secret and frequently would close himself in a room while he wrote. She said she thought OSWALD was writing a book or was compiling notes on which to base a book. She did not consider OSWALD's writings a diary because she did not gain the impression that he wrote daily or by date. She said OSWALD's writings were in English, and she could therefore not read them. She said OSWALD was the type person who allowed

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

his imagination to run riot. She said that although she could not read OSWALD's writings, she would imagine that certain of his descriptions concerning his life in Russia and in the United States would not be completely true because he very rarely missed an opportunity to glorify himself. She said OSWALD had an obsession to get his name in history and that everything he did was toward that end. She said that as an example of this, OSWALD had stated he was a Marxist. She believed he was not a Marxist, but he made this statement only to draw attention to himself.

MARINA denied that she had ever been talked to by Soviet Intelligence. She said that if OSWALD in his writings claimed that she was talked to by Soviet Intelligence, that he was either mistaken or was intentionally telling an untruth because she had not been interviewed by Soviet Intelligence.

MARINA stated that the sexual relationship between herself and OSWALD had been completely normal. She said there had been a published report that OSWALD was a homosexual but that was completely false.

She laughed at many of OSWALD's ideas and expressions of political philosophy and often made him mad when she taunted him. As a result, they had frequent quarrels, and on occasion OSWALD would physically mistreat her. She said that she would laugh at his political ideas in front of other people, and this, of course, made OSWALD very mad. She said she had wanted a divorce from OSWALD, and the principal reason for wanting this divorce was because of the crazy ideas and political opinions that OSWALD held. She said she never quarreled with OSWALD about his failure to provide an adequate living for the family. She said that although the average American man was making much more than OSWALD was, she would have been perfectly willing to live on the approximately \$200.00 a month that OSWALD made when he worked.

MARINA was questioned as to whether OSWALD had had any association with a young teen-age boy. She said OSWALD to her knowledge had not associated at all with any teen-age boy in Dallas and, in fact, did not seem to care for children other than his own. She did not even know of any teen-age boy whom OSWALD knew.

Date December 18, 19631

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised that in the late fall of 1962 when she and OSWALD were living at the Elsiebeth Street address in Dallas, they had a quarrel. MARINA decided to move away from OSWALD. She contacted GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who came out to the Elsiebeth Street address in his convertible and took MARINA, her daughter JUNE, and a few baby things to the ANNE MELLER house at 5930½ La Vista. OSWALD was supposed to come to the MELLER house where they could talk over their domestic problems, but he did not. Later the same day, GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT took MARINA back to the Elsiebeth Street address, where she packed up some belongings. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT then took her back to the MELLER house. She stayed there about six days with ANNE MELLER, and then stayed for a while with KATHY FORD, the wife of DECLAN FORD, who lives at 14057 Brookcrest. *ANNA*

MARINA was questioned concerning information which had been received indicating she had visited with OSWALD and her two children a furniture store in Irving, Texas, in early November, 1963. MARINA said she had never visited a furniture store with OSWALD at Irving. She said the only time she can remember that she and OSWALD and her two babies had visited a store together was once in Irving, Mrs. PAINE had taken them all to a general store. There MARINA bought a pacifier for the baby. While they were in the store, they lost OSWALD. Later they found OSWALD and her daughter JUNE at the cafeteria counter eating.

MARINA stated she could not recall any occasion when OSWALD told a sales lady the date of her daughter, RACHEL's, birth.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

Date December 18, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

She advised that she and her husband had been fairly good friends of GEORGE and JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She said she also considered GEORGE ROUHE as a friend because he had befriended her. LEE HARVEY OSWALD liked GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT because he would discuss political affairs with OSWALD and would listen to what OSWALD had to say. Also, OSWALD would listen to DE MOHRENSCHILDT's ideas. MARINA pointed out that OSWALD would not generally listen particularly to what others had to say about political things if the others did not agree with him. She said OSWALD was somewhat afraid of DE MOHRENSCHILDT, who was big in stature and talked loudly.

MARINA described GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT as a good humanitarian who was interested in other people. She said he was very fond of women and was also very fond of dogs. She said GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT said he was often accused of being a Communist because he viewed things objectively. MARINA said DE MOHRENSCHILDT was not a Communist and would laugh at people who called him such. She said he was the type of man who if he did not like someone would immediately cut off association with that person.

MARINA said she did not believe DE MOHRENSCHILDT would ever influence LEE OSWALD to do anything bad. She said she did not know how much influence DE MOHRENSCHILDT had over OSWALD but did know that OSWALD listened to him and was a little afraid of him.

MARINA stated OSWALD had appeared on a radio program in Moscow shortly after his arrival in Russia. She said OSWALD had told her of his appearance on the program but did not tell her of what he spoke. MARINA said she presumed OSWALD had denounced the United States and praised Russia else he would

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403—Continued

not have been permitted to speak. She recalled that OSWALD had compared the two governments of the United States and Russia with a somewhat objective view. He would point out that each government had bad things about it and each government would have good things about it. She said she does not remember that OSWALD was particularly critical of the United States Government or the United States people.

MARINA advised OSWALD had told her after their arrival in the United States from Russia that he had received a monthly stipend from the Russian government while he had been in Russia. He did not say the money came from the Red Cross. He said the money came from the Russian government. MARINA did not think this unusual inasmuch as all foreign students in Russia receive government aid and in many cases those persons of foreign nationality who have come to reside in Russia have also received aid from the government until they can get their feet on the ground.

MARINA recalls the name Col. NICOLAI AKSIONOV, who she believes was a high official in the Ministry of Interior at Minsk. She is not sure but believes AKSIONOV is the person with whom she was granted an interview. MARINA had requested this interview in an effort to expedite the granting of an exit permit for her to leave Russia. She said OSWALD had also made an attempt to see Col. AKSIONOV but had been unsuccessful. He was not granted an interview.

When questioned as to whether her relationship with her uncle, who was also an official in the Ministry of Interior, may have aided her in seeing the official of the Department of Interior, she agreed that this family relationship may have aided her. She said, however, her uncle was not the type to presume on his official position for personal favors. MARINA said she could recall that her uncle would not even get extra firewood, which he could do by presuming on his position. MARINA's aunt often tried to get special favors because of her husband's position, but her actions were not condoned by the uncle.

145

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403-Continued

MARINA stated the friend of OSWALD's who had introduced her to OSWALD at the dance at the Palace of Culture was YURI MERZHEVSKY. It was the mother of YURI MERZHEVSKY who had traveled to the United States and who on the evening she met OSWALD had given a speech at the Palace of Culture on her impressions of the United States. MARINA said she does not know the name of YURI MERZHEVSKY's mother and said the mother may have used her maiden name in her traveling and speech-making activities. MARINA believes this woman might have been a medical professor in the University at Minsk.

MARINA stated one of her best girl friends in Russia had been one GALINA KHONTULEVA, who had been a fellow student at the pharmaceutical school. She believes KHONTULEVA is now practicing her profession as a pharmacist somewhere in Leningrad.

MARINA advised a friend of OSWALD's in Russia and later a friend of hers had been ERIC TITOVETS. This person had worked in the same factory with OSWALD.

Certain names and addressees appearing in MARINA's address book which was turned over the Dallas FBI Office by the Dallas Police Department were discussed with her. She advised concerning certain of these names as follows:

1. NONNA RACHITSKAYA, Moika #10, Apt. 39, Leningrad. NONNA is former school mate of MARINA's when they were in Middle School together. After their attendance at Middle School, NONNA lived in the Caucasus Mountain area. At a later date, MARINA met NONNA at a drug store in Leningrad.

2. ROBERT ROBERTOVICH GRIGORIEV-NAIMAN, Moika #25, Apt. 3, School 215, Leningrad. This person was the principal in a Middle School in which MARINA had worked in the cafeteria to make money while she was attending pharmacy school.

146

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1403-Continued

4

DL 100-10,461

3. VANDA KUZNETSOVA, M 159, Kurskaya Street #5, Apt. 38, Leningrad. Telephone G2-0481, Extension 359. VANDA is a nurse in Leningrad. MARINA met her when she visited the rest home near Leningrad.

4. VLADIMIR (nickname VOLODIA) MAKAROV, A-00036, Tversky Street #20, Apt. 26, Leningrad. MARINA met MAKAROV at a social function in Leningrad.

5. GALINA (GALLA) PRINTSEVA, D-2-09-10, Grazhdansky Street #7, Apt. 49, Leningrad. MARINA shared a room with PRINTSEVA at the rest home near Leningrad.

6. LEV PRIZENTSEV, Kondratievsky #7, Apt. 63 or #63, Apt. 7, Prospect, Leningrad. MARINA met PRIZENTSEV at the rest home near Leningrad. This person had an amorous interest in IRINA VOLKOVA, below listed, who was also at the rest home near Leningrad. Unfortunately VOLKOVA was already married.

7. ROBERT ALEXANDROVICH IVANOV, Podbelsky Street #7, Apt. 2, Leningrad. MARINA believed she met this person also at the rest home at Leningrad. IVANOV was a chauffeur although a graduate of law school.

8. IRINA VOLKOVA, Ligovsky Lane #131, Apt. 9, Leningrad. VOLKOVA was also at the rest home. (See No. 6 above.)

9. ANTONINA VLADIMIROVNA KOBELNITSKAYA, aka ANTONINA VLADIMIROVNA GOLIBINA, Prospect #10, Apt. 7. Stalin Lane #122 - office (bookkeeping), telephone KB-0915. (Or Chernishevsky Sq. #12, Apt. 3.) All addresses in Leningrad. MARINA met ANTONINA at the rest home near Leningrad.

10. SERGEI (LNU), a pianist. Was one of MARINA's friends.

11. OLEG PAVLOVICH TARUSIN, Kirovsky Oblast; Shabolinsky Section; Ukazinsky SSR.

5

DL 100-10,461

12. TAMARA NIKOLAEVNA TADRUSH, Belomorskaya # 174 "A", Apt. 2, Leningrad. MARINA described TAMARA as a friend who worked with her in the same hospital. TAMARA worked as a gynecologist.

13. Mrs. ANNE MELLER, 5930½ La Vista Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone TA 3-2219. MELLER is a Russian woman married to an American, and the OSWALDs became acquainted with them through their other Russian acquaintances in Dallas.

1

Date February 22, 1964

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the office of her attorney, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, Fidelity Union Life Building. MR. MC KENZIE was not present during the interview.

MARINA was questioned further concerning alleged target practice of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She advised she had been mistaken on February 17, 1964, when she said she recalled OSWALD cleaning his rifle at Neely Street, at which time he made the statement he had been practicing. She said she is now able to place the date that she saw OSWALD cleaning his rifle as being shortly before the WALKER incident, and at the time they resided on Neely Street.

MARINA retraced at this time every incident she can recall concerning OSWALD's cleaning or practicing with his rifle. She said she can now recall that OSWALD cleaned his rifle on about four or five occasions during the short period of time which elapsed from the time he acquired the rifle in March, 1963, until his attempted assassination of General WALKER. She can recall that he cleaned the rifle at least one time after the General WALKER incident and before their trip to New Orleans.

At one of the four or five times that she observed OSWALD cleaning his rifle at their home on Neely Street, before the WALKER incident, he told her he had been practicing with the rifle but he did not say when he had practiced. On the other occasions of his cleaning the rifle before the WALKER incident he did not say he had been practicing. MARINA deduced that he might have been practicing with the rifle. She cannot recall now any incidents connected with the rifle cleaning which would indicate to her now that he might have practiced. She can recall nothing unusual in his routine at the time. She said this period between his purchase of the rifle and the WALKER incident was the period of time he was attending night school. She said it would have been entirely possible for him to have practiced on any of the times that he was away from the house ostensibly attending school and if he had practiced on such occasions, it would have been without her knowledge.

2

DL 100-10461

MARINA said to her knowledge OSWALD had only one rifle and that rifle is the one he maintained in the PAINE garage during her residence with MRS. PAINE and the same rifle she identified in her testimony before the Commission investigating the assassination. She said he had received this rifle by mail at the time he received the rifle they were residing on Neely Street. She said she now can remember this definitely. She is sure in her own mind that she did not see OSWALD with a rifle in January, 1963.

She recalls she first saw the rifle on a shelf in OSWALD's room on Neely Street. She estimates the first time she saw the rifle to be near the end of March, 1963. It was about seven to ten days after first seeing the rifle that she took the picture of OSWALD with the rifle and the pistol and the newspaper. She recalls she took this picture on a Sunday. It was following this, that she recalls seeing OSWALD cleaning the rifle as related above.

MARINA gave further information concerning the incident of OSWALD taking the rifle from the house in a raincoat for the purpose of practicing with it. She believes this incident occurred shortly before the attempt on WALKER's life, probably in March, 1963. She related she needed to go to the store and told OSWALD that she wanted to go to the store and take a walk. OSWALD told her to take JUNE in the carriage and begin walking toward the store and he would catch up with them. MARINA left the house with JUNE and began walking toward the store and shortly OSWALD caught up with them. He had his rifle wrapped up in a raincoat and told MARINA he was going to practice firing with the rifle. She remonstrated with him. She said the police would get him. He replied he was going anyway and it was none of her business. He did not say where he was going to practice firing the rifle, other than he was going to a vacant spot. She did not see any rifle shells in his possession.

They walked from their house on Neely Street to Elsbeth Street where they walked two blocks left and then a block or two to the right, arriving at a large artery, where buses travel, which she believes was Beckley Street. They crossed the street and waited for the bus to arrive. She and JUNE, her daughter, waited with OSWALD until the bus arrived. They saw him board the bus. She does not recall exactly what bus he boarded. She said during the interview of February 17, 1964, she said he boarded the "Love Field" bus. She explained why she had said that. MARINA advised that the "Love Field" bus stopped at this particular bus stop. She can read the words "Love Field". OSWALD had, at one time, translated the words for her and she knew them to mean literally "field of love". He had also told her that he

on 2/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent S ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV and
WALLACE R. HEITMAN/nc Date dictated 2/22/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1404

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1404-Continued

785

3

DL 100-10461

had practiced in a "field". Through the association of these ideas she had concluded that it was the "Love Field" bus he boarded.

MARINA furnished further information concerning the photograph of OSWALD which she took and the camera with which she took it. She advised that she believed she took the photograph with the American camera which OSWALD owned. She repeated OSWALD owned two cameras- one an American camera and the other a Russian-made camera, which she has identified as the Smena 2. She said the American camera had a grayish color, somewhat like aluminum. It was a box-type camera. She is not completely sure however, as to whether the camera had an extending bellows. She can recall that she sighted the camera by looking down into a viewer at the top of the camera. She said she did not know where this camera is now. MARINA advised she could identify this camera.

MARINA advised she had jotted down the license number of the automobile used by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. on an occasion when he had called at the PAINE residence. She said she had jotted the number down on a piece of paper and given it to OSWALD. She had written the number because OSWALD had told her to jot down the license number of any FBI Agent who came to the house in order that he would know that it was a FBI car.

MARINA advised she had not informed MR. or MRS. PAINE that OSWALD owned a rifle nor had she informed either of the PAINEs of OSWALD's attempt on the life of General WALKER. She felt sure that OSWALD had not informed either of the PAINEs of these matters.

MARINA said she had not informed SAs BOGUSLAV and HEITMAN previous to December 3, 1963, of the WALKER note or the attempt on WALKER's life by OSWALD because in the first place she was OSWALD's wife, and in the second place, because OSWALD had not killed WALKER in the attempt, for which she was very happy.

Date 2/25/64

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas. During this interview, Mr. WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE, Attorney for MARINA, was present for a short time. His law partner, Mr. HENRY BAER, was present for the entire interview.

MARINA OSWALD was asked if she had repeated information to her brother-in-law, ROBERT OSWALD, and to JAMES HERBERT MARTIN, her former manager, concerning an incident in which she had supposedly locked her husband in the bathroom in order to keep him from seeing RICHARD NIXON. MARINA advised that while residing at the MARTIN residence she had told MARTIN and his wife about this incident and had subsequently told ROBERT OSWALD. She cannot recall now if she told ROBERT in the presence of the MARTINS or to him alone.

She advised the facts of this incident are as follows:

About two weeks after the WALKER incident and while the OSWALDs were residing at the Neely Street address, LEE and MARINA OSWALD arose late one morning - about 10:00 a.m. OSWALD put on the coffee and then dressed in the clothes that he normally wore about the house. He went downstairs to get a newspaper and buy some doughnuts. He came back to the apartment and together they drank coffee and ate doughnuts while OSWALD read his newspaper. After they had finished this breakfast, MARINA began cleaning up and dusting the apartment. She noticed later that OSWALD had dressed himself in a suit and tie which was most unusual as he very seldom wore a tie and as at this time he was unemployed and she did not know where he was going. She also noticed that he placed a pistol underneath his jacket in his belt or in a scabbard, she cannot recall which. She asked OSWALD where he was going and he replied as best as she can remember, "NIXON is coming and I'm going to take a look." MARINA replied to OSWALD words to this effect: "After the WALKER thing, I know how you look." She was alarmed because she thought OSWALD was going to shoot NIXON.

MARINA did not know who NIXON was and does not recall OSWALD ever mentioning his name. She did not care who he was but knew she had to act fast. She went to the bathroom and called OSWALD. He came to the bathroom and as he entered she quickly jumped outside the door closing it as she left the bathroom. She forcibly held the door shut by holding on to the knob and bracing her feet against the wall. OSWALD attempted to pull the door open

on 2/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and
ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV:vm Date dictated 2/25/64

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448

but because of her strength she was able to keep him from leaving the bathroom for a period of about three minutes she believes. She said OSWALD was yelling "open the door, open the door." She was talking to OSWALD meanwhile. She told him it was difficult for her to hold the door and said that something might happen to the baby (she was pregnant). She told OSWALD he was not going to shoot at anyone else. She said if he wanted to come out of the bathroom he would have to walk across her body. She reminded him of his promise to her made after the WALKER incident that he would not try to do anything else like that. She said something like "How can you deceive after you gave me your word?" She explained she meant OSWALD had promised her not to repeat anything like the WALKER incident - to not shoot at people.

MARINA said she does not recall that OSWALD ever said the word "shoot" but she presumed that that is what he intended to do when he put the pistol in his belt.

After they had struggled with the door for about three minutes at the most MARINA said she would open the door if OSWALD would give him word to remain in the bathroom and not go anywhere and if he would undress and give her his clothing and pistol. OSWALD agreed to do this and thereupon took off his outer garments including shoes and gave these garments and his pistol to MARINA. She then went to the apartment door which led to the hallway and locked it.

While he was undressing, OSWALD had asked that she give him a book to read. She got him a book and handed it to him in the bathroom. It was a book he had been reading. He thereupon sat in the bathroom on the stool top reading for approximately the next three hours. She presumes he was reading as the door was shut.

MARINA advised the door of the bathroom opened to the inside of the bathroom. It did not lock from the outside. She believes it had some sort of lock on the inside. She stated she is strong but feels that perhaps OSWALD could have forcibly opened the door if he had applied his full strength against hers. She said she believes she kept OSWALD in the house on that day by persuasion. She said this is one of the times OSWALD did something that she wanted him to do.

MARINA recalls after OSWALD handed the pistol to her she put the pistol underneath the mattress. She does not know whether the pistol was loaded or not. Later that day after OSWALD had

left the bathroom he retrieved the pistol from underneath the mattress and placed it back on the shelf where he normally kept it.

MARINA advised she did not recall OSWALD ever talking about NIXON prior to the time of this incident. She did not know who NIXON was. He did not give any reason why he wanted to go see NIXON. He did not say why he was taking a pistol. During the time OSWALD was sitting in the bathroom and subsequently on that day which OSWALD spent at home, they did not speak further of the incident or of NIXON. She said she could not recall that they ever again mentioned this incident or talked about NIXON. MARINA said she now knows that NIXON once ran for the presidency but still knows very little about him.

After OSWALD had remained in the bathroom for about three hours she told him he could come out of the bathroom if he desired. This was about 4:00 p.m. OSWALD left the bathroom and went to the living room where he continued to read in his shorts. He did not leave the house that day.

MARINA was asked if she could now recall anything which might have indicated to her that OSWALD was to do anything unusual on November 22, 1963. She was reminded OSWALD had confessed to her his attempt on WALKER's life and had left a note for her on the occasion that he made this attempt. She was reminded that she had seen OSWALD put a pistol in his belt and say that he was going to take a look at NIXON. She advised she could not remember anything that would indicate to her that OSWALD was about to do anything unusual on November 22, 1963. She repeated that the news of OSWALD's arrest on November 22, 1963, came as a "thunder-clap" to her.

MARINA was requested to advise concerning any other incidents or escapades in which OSWALD participated during the time they were married. She said she could now recall an incident that she has not previously told about. She said while they resided in New Orleans on Magazine Street toward the end of August or early in September, 1963, and lasting for a period of about two weeks, OSWALD was making plans to hijack an airplane and force the pilot to take him to Cuba. MARINA stated OSWALD wanted to go to Cuba because it was a socialist country and because CUBA and Russia had diplomatic relations. His plans at first were for him to hijack the plane by himself. He spent a

250.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1404-Continued

451

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1404-Continued

⁴
DL 100-10461

great deal of time studying a large world map which hung in a converted porch in the Magazine Street house. She recalls he had a ruler and would speak about distances between places. She recalls that he mentioned the name "Key West." He said he would have to hijack a plane with enough gas to get them to Cuba. He said it would be better to hijack a plane that was going inward from the coastal region of the United States because it would be less suspicious than boarding a plane on an international flight. OSWALD's plans were to take a plane leaving New Orleans for another point in the United States and thereafter transfer to another plane which would be the one that he would hijack.

OSWALD also wrote out the tables of airlines, supposedly, on a piece of paper. MARINA does not know where this map or this piece of paper are. She cannot recall seeing them since she left New Orleans.

OSWALD subsequently revised his plans to the extent that he included MARINA as part of the plan. He told MARINA that he, OSWALD, would sit at the front of the airplane with the pistol which he owned and MARINA would sit at the back of the plane with a pistol which he would buy for her. They would have their daughter, JUNE, with them. They would then force the crew to fly the plane to Cuba. OSWALD told MARINA that she was to stand up at the back of the airplane at the appointed time and yell out "hands up" in English. She told OSWALD she could not say that in English. He replied for her to say it in Russian and to stick the gun out and everybody would know what she meant.

MARINA said she told OSWALD that "only a crazy man would think this up." She refused from the inception of the plan to have anything whatsoever to do with it. OSWALD had said he would buy MARINA a light-weight pistol for her to use in the hijack scheme. She recalls on one occasion OSWALD told her he had seen some light-weight pistols but she told him not to buy one because she would not participate in the scheme. OSWALD had said he wanted her to at least learn how to hold a pistol but she refused.

MARINA urged OSWALD to give up his scheme of hijacking an airplane and suggested he try to get to Cuba in a legal way. OSWALD gave up his scheme to hijack an airplane. For about a week prior to the time she left New Orleans for Dallas with Mrs. PAINE, OSWALD made plans to go to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining permission to enter Cuba legally. She said it was not in his planning for her to accompany him either to Mexico or to Cuba.

⁵
DL 100-10461

She said if OSWALD had been accepted in Cuba and had sent for her later she would have gone to Cuba with JUNE to join OSWALD.

MARINA said OSWALD had mentioned he had heard over the radio stories about airplane piracy. She advised OSWALD, to her knowledge, did not buy another revolver. He did mention to her as above related that he had seen some light-weight pistols. She said OSWALD tried to talk her into participating in the hijack scheme on at least four occasions. She cannot recall that OSWALD ever went to the airport at New Orleans while he was making these plans. She does not think he ever boarded an airplane during this time. She believes he called some airline about schedules. She cannot recall which airline this was. She cannot recall that OSWALD had written plans for this scheme such as he had in the WALKER incident. She stated the passengers on the plane were to be held until they arrived in Cuba. She cannot recall that OSWALD had further plans for the passengers.

During the time he was planning to hijack this plane OSWALD began taking physical exercises at home for the purpose of increasing his physical strength.

Leele Wedding Co.
210 N. E. 5th Ave. E.
Great North, Texas
To Tom Yates-Torres



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

June 29, 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 June 17, 1964, requesting an examination to determine the specific issues of the newspapers Lee Harvey Oswald is holding in his hand in the photograph, Commission Exhibit 134. This is the photograph of Oswald holding a rifle and two newspapers.

It has been determined that the papers being held by Oswald are as follows:

March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Vol. XXVIII - No. 124

March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant"
Vol. 27 - No. 10

It has been determined that the March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker" was mailed on March 21, 1963, by second class mail. It was also determined that the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant" was mailed on March 7, 1963, by second class mail. Representatives of the U. S. Post Office in New York City have advised that the above newspapers transmitted by second class mail would take from six to seven days to arrive in Dallas, Texas, under ordinary delivery conditions.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1406

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

One copy each of the above newspapers is attached. This completes your requests made by letter dated June 17, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

J. Edgar Hoover

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1405

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 check 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

LEE H. OSWALD
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1406—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
June 5, 1964

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

In the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", Magazine Section, there appeared an article by DOM BONAFEDE captioned "The Picture With a Life Of Its Own." This article refers to the controversial Associated Press photograph of the Presidential motorcade wherein an individual resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD appears in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. Previous investigation has identified this individual as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY. This article reflects that J. W. ALTGENS, a veteran Associated Press photographer in Dallas, Texas, recalled shooting the picture. The article further commented that ALTGENS had never been questioned by the FBI.

On May 25, 1964, the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that there appeared in the "Chicago American", page 7 of the Monday, May 25, 1964, issue, in the column entitled "Daly Diary", the following:

"Isn't it odd that J. W. ALTGENS, a veteran Associated Press photographer in Dallas, who took a picture of the KENNEDY assassination -- one of the witnesses close enough to see the President shot and able to describe second-by-second what happened -- has been questioned neither by the FBI nor the Warren Commission?"

The Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that the author of the "Daly Diary" column is MAGGIE DALY.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1407

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

On June 2, 1964, JAMES W. ALTGENS, 6441 Pemberton Drive, telephone number EMerson 8-7766, Dallas, Texas, advised he is employed as a wirephoto operator - photographer by Associated Press, Room 353, Dallas News Building, Dallas, Texas. ALTGENS said he sometimes acts in the capacity of the News Photo Editor. He said he has been employed by the Associated Press for 26 years. ALTGENS advised he was born April 28, 1919, at Dallas, Texas.

ALTGENS advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned by Associated Press to take up a position along the motorcade route for the purpose of obtaining pictures of the President and the Presidential motorcade. ALTGENS related he left his office at 11:15 A.M. and proceeded to the triple overpass above Elm and Main Streets where he intended to take his pictures. He said he arrived there about 11:25 A.M. and was advised by uniformed police officers that, even though he had his press credentials, he would not be permitted to take photographs from the triple overpass. ALTGENS stated he then went to the intersection of Main and Houston Streets, arriving there at approximately 11:40 A.M. He said he remained at this location until the motorcade arrived.

Just before the Presidential limousine passed, ALTGENS stated he stationed himself in the intersection on the southwest side and took a picture of President and Mrs. KENNEDY as their limousine turned onto Houston Street. ALTGENS advised he then ran diagonally (northwest) downhill over the grassy area that separates Main and Elm Streets, stopping on the south side of Elm Street, across the street from the stairs leading down from the colonnade located on the north side of Elm Street, to get in front of the motorcade again. ALTGENS stated it was from this position that he took the photograph of the Presidential car and motorcade scene. He said this picture also depicts an individual standing in the doorway of the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository building who resembles LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ALTGENS related he was standing about thirty

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

feet from the President when he took this photograph. He recalled that at about the instant he snapped the picture, he heard a burst of noise which he thought was firecrackers. He advised he does not know how many of these reports he heard since they had no significance to him at the time, and he was unaware of what was happening.

After taking the above photograph, ALTGENS stated he then turned the film in his camera, adjusted the focus to 15 feet and was raising his camera to eye level when he heard another report which he recognized as a gunshot. He said the bullet struck President KENNEDY on the right side of his head and the impact knocked the President forward. ALTGENS stated pieces of flesh, blood and bones appeared to fly from the right side of the President's head and pass in front of Mrs. KENNEDY to the left of the Presidential limousine. ALTGENS stated Mrs. KENNEDY grabbed the President and ALTGENS heard her exclaim, "Oh, no!" as the President slumped over into her lap. ALTGENS said he also observed blood on the left side of the President's head and face. ALTGENS stated he was staring in utter disbelief at what he had just witnessed and was so aghast that he froze and did not snap the picture. ALTGENS advised he was about fifteen feet from the President at this time, was sure the shot came from somewhere behind the President, and is positive this was the last shot fired. He said the President's car was proceeding at about ten miles per hour at the time.

ALTGENS advised he did not know Governor CONNALLY had also been shot since his attention was focused on the President. He said he learned from the wire services that Governor CONNALLY had been shot.

ALTGENS stated the driver of the Presidential limousine apparently realized what had happened and speeded up toward the Stemmons Expressway. At this point, ALTGENS advised he took a photograph which depicted a Secret Service man standing on the back of the Presidential limousine, left side, assisting Mrs.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1407—Continued

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

KENNEDY back to her seat. ALTGENS stated the whole area seemed to be utter confusion. Police came from everywhere as the President's car disappeared from sight.

ALTGENS advised that as the President's car disappeared he observed some Secret Service Agents and police officers with drawn guns on the north side of Elm Street running in the direction of the top of the triple overpass. He said he thought they were chasing someone who had fled from somewhere behind the President. ALTGENS related he also ran in this direction. After proceeding across Elm Street and up toward the triple overpass, ALTGENS stated he met the police officers returning. At this juncture, ALTGENS advised he then ran to a nearby telephone and informed his office that the President had been shot and that he had witnessed it. He then sprinted to his office in the Dallas News Building with the pictures he had taken. ALTGENS stated the pictures showing the President slumping in his seat with Mrs. KENNEDY bending over him "moved" on the Associated Press Wirephoto Network at 12:57 P.M., which was seventeen minutes after the first news bulletin was sent out by Associated Press.

ALTGENS advised the above three pictures he took were all turned in to Associated Press, and received wide publication and circulation, both in the United States and abroad. ALTGENS said he used a 35 mm Nikkorex camera with a 105 mm lens (telephoto lens). He said the camera was loaded with Eastman Kodak Tri-X film.

Regarding the article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" by DOM BONAFEDE captioned "The Picture With a Life Of Its Own", ALTGENS related the following:

On May 11, 1964, while he was at his residence, he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as DOM BONAFEDE. He said he was staying at the Adolphus Hotel in Room 1210 and was in Dallas doing a story on the Associated Press photograph taken by ALTGENS, wherein it appeared that an individual in the doorway of the Texas School

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1407—Continued

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

Book Depository building resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ALTGENS said BONAFEDE informed him that he had been to Washington and to the President's Commission and had seen a "blown up" shot of this picture. ALTGENS stated BONAFEDE asked him a number of questions about the picture, about his position at the time he took this photograph, and what he had witnessed of the assassination of President KENNEDY. ALTGENS said he answered these questions for BONAFEDE. He said BONAFEDE also asked him a number of questions about how the people of Dallas felt about the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, and what effect the assassination would have on the City of Dallas.

ALTGENS stated that on May 14, 1964, BONAFEDE again telephoned him at his residence and went over some of the questions he had previously asked in addition to asking him other questions.

ALTGENS stated he did not know and he did not have any contact with BONAFEDE prior to May 11, 1964, and none subsequent to May 14, 1964. He stated that BONAFEDE had told him that if he were going to quote him, ALTGENS, directly, he would call and clear any quotations with ALTGENS. ALTGENS said he never received any call from BONAFEDE in which he cleared any quotation.

ALTGENS advised that on May 21, 1964, at about 11:30 P.M., he received a telephone call at his residence from an individual who identified himself as JOHN GOLD of the "London Evening News." He said he presumes GOLD was telephoning from New York City. He said GOLD informed him that BONAFEDE had written an article and that it was going to appear in the Magazine Section of the "New York Herald Tribune" on May 24, 1964. ALTGENS stated he knew the article written by BONAFEDE would be published, but said this was the first information he had received as to when the article was to be published.

ALTGENS stated he is not acquainted with and, to his knowledge, has never had any contact with JONES HARRIS, ARNOLD

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1407—Continued

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

KRAKOWER, or BILL BECKMAN, all mentioned in the above article written by BONAFEDE.

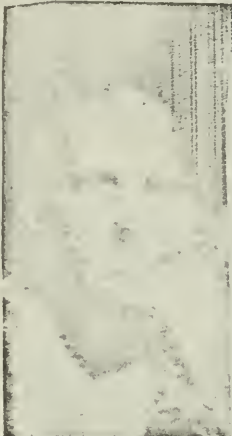
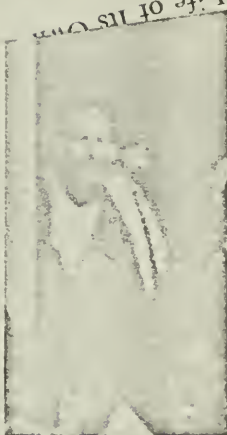
Concerning the article which appeared in the "Chicago American," page 7, Monday, May 25, 1964, in the column entitled "Daly Diary," authored by MAGGIE DALY, ALTGENS stated he is not acquainted with MAGGIE DALY. He further stated that she has never contacted him and he has never furnished her any information. He said he assumes she obtained the information for her column from the article which appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" on May 24, 1964, written by DOM BONAFEDE.

ALTGENS stated he does not know and, to his knowledge, has never had any contact with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1407—Continued

The Picture With a Life of Its Own



There are limits to even the most sophisticated photo-enlarging techniques. Above left, an unretouched photograph of Lee Oswald the afternoon of his capture. Center, the "man in the doorway" enlarged to about twice the size of the print on page 8. Right, the same print enlarged about eight times its original size.

He took the picture to a detective friend who dabbled in photography to see if it could be enlarged. The detective suggested that he obtain a positive copy of the photo. "Four or five days later I went back to Wide World and told them I had a wirephoto picture and wanted a positive print made from the original negative," Harris said. "Everything was fine except when I showed them the wirephoto, a white-haired, elderly woman told me, 'Oh, my, I believe that picture is in Washington for a photographers' contest.'"

"I then went to a short, balding man who seemed to be in charge of the office. He was curt and abrupt and said he didn't know when the picture would be returned. He pointed to several stacks of pictures and said what I wanted could be in there but he doubted it. For two and a half hours I went through those files of pictures before I found a clear, positive copy."

Through a newspaper friend Harris learned of Bernard Hoffman, a free-lance photographer with the reputation of being a fine craftsman. Hoffman looked at the positive print, remarked it was fair and offered to see what he could do with it. Shooting through an intricate system of microscopes he produced a blow-up, bringing into sharp focus the Presidential limousine and the crowd behind. Harris became more convinced than ever that the question of the man in the doorway deserved to be asked, and answered.

Harris next sought to solicit official action. He thought about Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, whom he had met socially. Senator Cooper would be an ideal contact as he was a member of the Warren Commission, appointed by President Johnson to conduct a definitive inquiry into the assassination. "I called Senator Cooper," Harris said. "He was busy but suggested that I come to Washington and call his office and he would come off the Senate floor to see me if he could. I didn't want to do that."

"I had known [former Supreme Court Justice] Felix Frankfurter, so I called his secretary. I knew he was sick. She said to put my information in a letter. I didn't think I should do that."

Early in February, Harris told his story to his attorney, Arnold Krakower, a New York lawyer with offices on East 53d Street. Krakower, a 48-year-old Harvard Law School graduate with rugged features, vividly remembers the day Harris called on him. "The moment I saw the enlargement I became interested. It was obvious the public had to be told whether it is or is not Oswald. If it is Oswald, how can he be upstairs firing bullets? I'm not interested in whether Oswald was a Communist, a Fascist, or whatever. I'm only in-

terested in who did it. This country is mature enough to be told the whole truth."

The attorney said he had previously been puzzled by conflicting reports concerning the case. "We seem to have been fed a lot of pap about sound police techniques," Krakower said. "First you read that the gun aimed by Oswald when he was captured in the movie theater had misfired, that you could see the imprint of the hammer on the cartridge case. Almost at the same time they tell you another officer had put his finger between the hammer and the cartridge, preventing the bullet from being fired. One of these stories can't possibly be true. And there is no explanation why Tippit, the officer they say Oswald killed, was one and a half miles off his beat, or why Tippit suspected Oswald in the first place. There are too many blanks in the case. I thought about the picture I don't know how long. I decided if Harris had this thing, others did too."

Krakower was dead right about others having the picture, and wondering about it. Weeks before Harris came across the picture browsing in Doubleday's, well-informed conversations in New York, Dallas and Washington turned on the identity of "the man in the doorway" of the Depository. On December 2, in fact, only ten days after the assassination, the Associated Press had circulated to member newspapers and magazines an enlargement of the picture with a circle drawn around the face in the doorway. "Photo arouses new interest," the caption read. "The photo seems to show the accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald standing at ground level behind the motorcade at the entrance to the Texas School Book Depository. . . ." The caption went on to say, "Authorities said the man in the picture is not Oswald but another employee of the Depository."

Despite his avid researches in the AP files, Harris had not known of the AP's caption. And even if he did, subsequent events suggest, it would not have discouraged Harris from pursuing the matter. He was looking for positive proof, not undetailed assertions.

Krakower wrote to the Warren Commission and told them he wanted an appointment with J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel—"and not the FBI or anybody else." The commission replied and agreed to see Krakower and Harris. Expenses were offered but declined. On February 24 the two men kept an 11 a. m. appointment at the commission's headquarters in the Veterans of Foreign Wars building in Washington.

They met first with Charles Shaffer, a commission staff member on loan from the Justice Department. Harris recalls that (Continued on next page)

The Picture With a Life of Its Own

(Continued from page 9) Shaffer was extremely cordial and that he and Krakower discussed legal matters. "Then he turned to me," Harris said, "and asked if I knew Miles Hirson. I said no, but that I had known his brother Roger when we both attended Friends Seminary in New York City." Harris is still baffled as to how Shaffer knew of his long-ago acquaintanceship with a schoolmate.

The two showed Shaffer the blown-up assassination picture with the mystery figure in the background. Shaffer simply asked how Harris had gotten the picture and the process used in its enlargement. Afterwards, the three men were called into J. Lee Rankin's office. Perfunctory greetings followed and Rankin inspected the picture. "He did not say one word while we were in there," Krakower said later. "He didn't register a thing."

The three men returned to the other office and Shaffer brought out a huge photograph of the same scene. "They obviously had been studying this from every angle," remarked Krakower. "Shaffer said he did not know if it was Oswald, but that the commission was fascinated by it. I told him my client was thinking of writing an article for publication on the subject. He asked if we would please not write anything or release any publicity about it and to cooperate with the commission. I agreed."

The three next had lunch together. Shaffer gave Krakower telephone numbers where he could be reached at his home and at his Justice Department and Warren Commission offices. Shaffer reportedly told them to call or write to him at any time and assured them that he would keep in touch with them. Harris and Krakower then returned to New York.

A few weeks later Harris finally learned that the man shown in the doorway had been reliably identified as one Billy Lovelady, a warehouseman at the Book Depository who had worked with Oswald. Unknown to Harris and Krakower, Lovelady had been identified as the figure in the picture by the FBI the day after the assassination. (This was, apparently, the source for the AP caption put out on December 2.)

This development did not deter Harris and Krakower. "What we want is conclusive proof that the man is not Oswald, not just the bland assurance it is Lovelady," Krakower says. "There should be a total investigation of this facet of the case. The president of the American Bar Association was appointed 'defense counsel' to Lee Harvey Oswald by the Warren Commission. He should be allowed to cross-examine Lovelady as if Oswald were alive and on trial and had introduced this picture as evidence in his defense. God, I hope it isn't Oswald in the picture. But I want it established beyond any doubt at all."

For some two weeks after their Washington meeting, Shaffer and Krakower continued to communicate by mail and telephone. In a letter written early in March, Krakower pointedly referred to an article published in *Commentary*, which raised several provocative questions relative to the assassination and the investigation. He has not since heard from Shaffer or any other staff member of the commission.

Because he believes the commission did not act in good faith with him, Krakower no longer feels bound to keep his pledge of silence. "In this case, involving the assassination of the President of the United States, if there was any kind of conspiracy and the fact was concealed and I was in a position to contribute one scintilla of evidence and didn't do it, I wouldn't be able to live with myself," he commented. "Where do I get off lucking the commission? Maybe better minds are right. But you always end up saying the truth is the truth and no S.O.B. has a right to say it is not Oswald unless he supplies proof. That's all we are asking. I pray it is Lovelady."

Both Harris and Krakower have taken precau-

tions against someone trying to halt their private crusade. Krakower has written letters detailing his involvement in the case, to be held in escrow against the chance that something happens to him. Harris has placed a positive print of the assassination scene in a Manhattan bank vault. He keeps all his photos, correspondence dealing with the case, magazine articles and other paraphernalia in a sea-lion skin traveling bag.

Last month Harris hired a young man named Bill Beckman, of Fort Worth, to go to Dallas and attempt to get a picture of Lovelady. It wasn't long before Lovelady realized he was being shadowed. He would spot Beckman sitting in a pickup truck near the loading platform of the Book Depository or trailing him on foot. He always managed to elude Beckman or duck just as his picture was about to be snapped. This play went on for almost three weeks. Beckman, however, was determined to succeed. One Friday as Lovelady was about to quit work, Beckman stationed himself outside on the sidewalk. He later described the episode in a report: "At 4:40 I saw L. and a blonde (20 years) girl, I edged back and waited, camera poised. The girl, from around the corner, stomped up in a rage and slapped my right forearm and began an abusive tirade." The "blonde girl," as Beckman later learned to his surprise, was Lovelady's wife. Lovelady, meanwhile, had called a patrolman who was directing traffic and the three were taken to police headquarters. They were then transferred to the police surveillance office and after some questioning were released. Beckman was advised to leave Dallas.

Lovelady is flatly unwilling, understandably so, to have his picture published. As he put it, in a Texas drawl heavy enough to chew on, "Some crazy S.O.B. might take a shot at me because I look like Oswald." He does, in fact, bear a similarity to Oswald. He is about an inch shorter, stockier and his hair, sparse like Oswald's, is a bit darker. But an impressionistic camera image could minimize these differences. "Hell, I'm better lookin' than he was," Lovelady enjoys saying.

Lovelady maintains it is he standing in the doorway at the moment of the assassination. "I was standing on the first step," he told me when I interviewed him two weeks ago in Dallas. "Several people in the picture saw me. That lady shading her eyes works here on the second floor."

Lovelady said that the night following the assassination two FBI agents visited his home. "They said they had a blown-up picture they wanted me to see. Right away I pointed to me and they seemed relieved. One had a big smile on his face because it wasn't Oswald. They said they had a big discussion down at the FBI and one guy said it just had to be Oswald."

Lovelady recalled that shortly after the assassination when Oswald's image appeared and reappeared on television programs, his two stepchildren, a boy six and a girl four, would point to the screen and say, "There's daddy." He said that while watching the motorcade from the doorway of the Book Depository he distinctly heard three shots—"there was one, then a pause and two fast ones." In the confusion that followed he said he ran 75 to 100 yards to where the Presidential limousine had been, "but, man, they were going by that time." He returned to the warehouse and a roll call was taken of the dozen or so men in his work gang. Only Oswald was missing.

Lovelady remembers that on the morning of November 22, the day of the assassination, he had seen Oswald on the sixth floor of the warehouse. "I was putting in some flooring and he came over and asked about some book orders. We had a 10 o'clock break, then went back to work until noon, when we knocked off for lunch and to see the President." He said he could not recall whether Oswald went downstairs with the rest of the men because both were working on different jobs. And besides, Oswald didn't mingle much.

"... Lovelady maintains it is he standing in the doorway at the moment of the assassination. 'Hell, I'm better lookin' than he was,' he says ..."

Lovelady does not attempt to disguise his dislike of Oswald. "He was quiet, carried on no conversation. He'd keep to himself mostly. He might read a book or a magazine or something but he'd have nothing to do with nobody. He'd ask a question about the orders, maybe, but that's about all. I can talk to a guy a couple of minutes and tell whether I like him. I didn't like Oswald."

Lovelady is more than a little irked by the attention he has received over the picture that still haunts Jones Harris. "The FBI, Secret Service, and the Warren Commission have all questioned me. I don't know how many times," he remarked. He remains dead set against having his picture taken. "I got a wife and three kids to take care of and don't want trouble by having my mug in a newspaper," he explains.

J. W. Altgens, veteran AP photographer in Dallas, recalls shooting the classic assassination picture in great detail. "I was about 30 feet in front of the President's limousine on Mrs. Kennedy's side. I remember hearing what I thought was a firecracker at the instant I snapped the picture. I was going to make another picture, the one I was really set up for, when I realized what had happened and I froze, aghast."

Ten days ago, still brooding over the picture, Jones Harris flew to Dallas, met with Lovelady and talked with him for about a quarter of an hour. Lovelady told him, yes, it was he standing in the doorway. Lovelady also told him that the FBI had taken several pictures of him, presumably to compare with the AP picture of the assassination scene. Lovelady also said that on November 22 he was wearing a red-and-white striped sport shirt buttoned near the neck.

Harris left Dallas still unconvinced. "I admit there is a strong resemblance between Lovelady and the blow-up of the figure standing in the doorway," he said. "But the figure in the picture does not appear to be wearing a striped shirt and it is buttoned very low, showing much of his white T-shirt. Why doesn't the FBI or the Warren Commission have Lovelady pose in the doorway and have Altgens take a picture from the same distance and with the same camera as on November 22?"

Altgens, one of the very few witnesses who was close enough actually to see the President shot, is able to describe in minute detail what happened at that terrible moment. Yet, he has never been questioned by the FBI or the Warren Commission.

The Warren Commission is expected to release its full report on the assassination of President Kennedy in a matter of weeks, perhaps before June is out. Jones Harris hopes the report will resolve all his doubts about the identity of the man in the doorway. Until then, Harris insists on doubting. "It's all very strange," he says.

"The FBI told the Herald Tribune that it had turned over to the Warren Commission everything it had on the assassination and that it could not furnish a picture of Billy Lovelady at this time."

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

May 19, 1964

May 15, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: An Unidentified White Male Passing
Out Pro-Castro Literature at Main
and Ervay Streets

Sir:

On some day in late spring or early summer of 1963, which was about a year ago, I received a call to meet Officer W.R. Finigan at Main and Ervay Streets regarding an unidentified white male passing out Pro-Castro literature.

I went to the Special Service Bureau and informed Lt. Jack Revill of the situation. I told him that I was going to Main and Ervay and that I was going to try to find out the name of the person.

I went West on Main Street. As I approached Ervay Street, I pulled to the curb and got off of my three-wheel motorcycle. The white male ran into H. L. Green Department Store and fled. I could not get a good description of the man because he ducked behind a post in the entrance to the store, which was across the street on the northwest corner of the intersection. He was also going away from me and I observed him very briefly. He appeared to be medium build and he had on a white shirt. I could not identify this man.

Officer Finigan was going to give pursuit, but I told him "let him go."

Respectfully,

D. V. Harkness
D. V. Harkness
Sergeant of Police
Traffic Division

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
on the Assassination
of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached are reports of Sergeant D. V. Harkness and Patrolmen W. R. Finnigen regarding unknown white men passing out pro-Castro literature on the streets of this city in early part of 1963.

These reports requested through Lieutenant Jack Revill of this department. Also the complete file on Lee Harvey Oswald compiled by the Intelligence Unit of this department.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Curry
J. E. CURRY
CHIEF OF POLICE

JEC/es
Encs.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1409

DVH/kc

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1409—Continued

AK
mmS.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 4, 1963

May 15, 1964

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: An Unidentified White Male Passing
Out Pro-Castro literature at
Main and Ervay Streets

Sir:

On a day in late spring or early summer of 1963, which was approximately one year ago, I was on the northeast corner of Main and Ervay Streets and observed an unidentified white male on the northwest corner of Main and Ervay Streets. This white male was passing out some sort of literature, and had a sign on his back which read "Viva Castro".

I went to the phone in Dreyfuss & Son and called for Sgt. D.V. Harkness to meet me on the corner. While I was waiting for Sgt. Harkness, U.S. Commissioner W. Madden Hill came across the street and said "Something should be done about that guy passing out literature". Mr. Hill seemed to be very angry.

About this time, Sgt. Harkness drove up on his three-wheel motorcycle and stopped on the northeast corner where I was standing. As we started to discuss the situation, the white male removed the "Viva Castro" sign and ran into H. L. Green Company. I started after him but was told by Sgt. Harkness to let him go. Another unknown white male told us that when Sgt. Harkness came up, this unidentified white male said "Oh, hell, here come the cops."

This unidentified white male was of medium weight and height and had on a white shirt and was bare headed. I can not identify this white male because he was across the street and I was waiting for Sgt. Harkness to make the initial contact with him.

Respectfully,

W. R. Finigan
W. R. Finigan
Patrolman #606
Traffic Division

WRF/kc

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1409—Continued

MYRA SILVER, Secretary, Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at her place of employment and advised that her records reflect the following information:

She stated that on May 29, 1963, a person who she understood gave his name as OSBORNE appeared at the Jones Printing Company and placed an order for 1,000 copies of a handbill, a rough draft of which he submitted on a 8 x 10 looseleaf paper. She stated that the handbill read as follows:

"HANDS
OFF
CUBA"

"Join the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee

"NEW ORLEANS CHARTER
MEMBER BRANCH

"Free Literature, Lectures

"LOCATION:

"EVERYONE WELCOME!"

She advised that the order was placed on job ticket # D-7548 and promised the completed product on June 4, 1963. She advised that the business relationship was strictly cash, due to the fact that her company had never done business with OSBORNE before.

She advised that her records show that OSBORNE appeared on May 31, 1963, and placed a \$4.00 down payment on his order. She stated that the handbills were made up on June 1, and locked up on June 3, 1963. She advised that

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JOHN M. MCCARTHY /dmm Date dictated 12/4/63

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Commission Exhibit 1410

* FBI and is loaned to

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1410

OSBORNE probably appeared on June 4, 1963, picked up his handbills and paid the balance of \$5.89 in cash. The total cost for the handbills was \$9.89.

Mrs. SILVER was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at which time she stated she could not recognize the person represented in the picture as the person who placed the order for the handbills.

MYRA SILVER furnished the following items to SA McCARTHY:

1) Original rough draft layout for the above mentioned handbills.

2) Jones Printing Company job ticket # D-7548.

3) Three copies of finished handbill beginning, "Hands Off Cuba," which handbills were being retained as file copies by the Jones Printing Company. .

The above mentioned original rough draft layout, job ticket # D-7548 and three copies of the finished handbill have been furnished to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for appropriate examination.

It is noted that the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, is opposite the side entrance of the William B. Reilly Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Reproductions of the documents supplied by Mrs. SILVER are set out on the following pages:

394

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1410—Continued

394A

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1410—Continued

HANDS
OFF
CUBA

JOIN THE FAIR PLAY
FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
NEW CUBAN LAMINATE
NUMBER 1000
THE LIFE WITH FEATURES.

LOCATING

EVERYONE WELCOME

6

1000

394B

Date <u>10-10-44</u>		Job <u>PRINT</u>		D <u>7548</u>	
For <u>0-0-0</u>					
Description	1 H Cuba Fair Play Clipping				
JOB PROMISED <u>10-10-44</u>		PROOF			
Composition	Size <u>6</u> inches wide x <u>8</u> inches high				
	Size <u> </u> inches wide x <u> </u> inches high				
	Hand Comp. <u> </u> Meh. Comp. <u> </u>				
Press	INK: Black <u>✓</u> Blue <u> </u> Red <u> </u> Purple <u> </u> Green <u> </u> Orange <u> </u>				
	Pressman <u> </u>				
Bindery	Rule <u> </u> Fold <u> </u>				
	Pad <u> </u> Pads <u> </u> in Pad <u> </u>				
	Bind <u> </u> Books <u> </u> Sheets <u> </u> to Book <u> </u>				
	Number from <u> </u> to <u> </u> inclusive				
STOCK	Perforate <u> </u> Punch 1-2-3-4 <u> </u> in. <u> </u> holes <u> </u> in. centers <u> </u>				
	135 <u> </u> 10 <u> </u>				
JONES PRINTING COMPANY					

394C

HANDS OFF CUBA

Join the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER
MEMBER BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

EVERYONE WELCOME

394D

1

Date December 3, 1963

JOHN I. ANDERSON, son of the owner, Mailers Service Company, 225 Magazine Street, was shown a photograph of LEE H. OSWALD taken by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, and identified OSWALD as the individual who came to ANDERSON's company on June 3, 1963, and ordered 500 offset printed copies of an application form.

ANDERSON does not remember whether the original layout was printed, typed or handwritten. ANDERSON said he has not retained the original layout which OSWALD brought in and does not know what happened to it.

ANDERSON said the name he wrote on the bill for OSWALD was LEE OSBORNE. He said he could not remember whether this was the name given to him by OSWALD or whether when given the name he misunderstood and wrote OSBORNE instead of OSWALD.

ANDERSON said OSWALD had been sent to him by Mr. GLYNN A. YOUNG of Direct Mail Enterprises, Inc., 424 Gravier Street. He said that apparently YOUNG sent OSWALD to him as his company was too busy at the time to handle the order.

ANDERSON said that at the time OSWALD came into his shop, ANDERSON's mother and father were on vacation in Miami, Florida, and he had no one to type up the paper master copy for this printing job so he took it to Mr. GLYNN A. YOUNG of Direct Mail Enterprises, Inc., who had one of his girls type it up and then the printing job was done at Mailers Service Company.

ANDERSON said the job order for the above order showed that OSWALD received the printed matter on June 5, 1963. He said he recalled OSWALD returned and picked up the package which he gave to OSWALD and OSWALD paid \$9.34 cash for the order.

ANDERSON said sometime later, date unknown, OSWALD again came to his company and ordered 300 copies of a 2½" x 3½" card which appeared to be some type of membership card.

ANDERSON had retained the original printed layout for this card given to him by OSWALD. ANDERSON said that this order was typed and run off in his shop and OSWALD returned a couple of days later to pick this order up. At the time he picked the order

2

NO 89-69/dmm

up, he remembers OSWALD was not satisfied with the job as he had wanted it on card type paper rather than the thick paper used. ANDERSON said, however, that OSWALD accepted the 300 copies and paid \$3.50 cash at this time. He said OSWALD had not returned to his shop since that time.

ANDERSON said a complete search of the records of the business turned up no record for this sale and because of this he could not determine the date OSWALD brought in the original printed layout for this "membership card," nor could he determine the date OSWALD picked up the completed order. ANDERSON said he is fairly certain OSWALD must have come in either the latter part of June or during July or early August.

ANDERSON said OSWALD did not reorder any more copies of the application form or the membership card, nor did OSWALD place any other job orders at his shop.

ANDERSON furnished a printed copy of the application form entitled, "The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, La." ANDERSON also furnished the original layout of the "membership card" and also furnished a printed copy of this card.

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA W. J. DANIELSON, JR. and
SA DONALD J. STEINMEYER /dmm Date dictated 12/3/63

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recommendations nor conclusions
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your agency.

Commission Exhibit 1411

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4/1-0

NO 89-69

A printed copy of the application for membership form for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The original handprinted layout of the membership card in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, and one printed copy of this card has been sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

The following pages contain exact reproductions of the application for membership form, the handwritten layout of the membership card and the printed copy of the membership card.

(400-a)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1411-Continued

To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
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 _____

400-b

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1411-Continued

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

NAME

SIGNATURE

ISSUED CHAPTER PRESIDENT

← 3 1/2 →

1/2
BETWEEN
LINES

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE
NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER

Name

Signature

Issued

Chapter President

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1411—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 4, 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 of July 9, 1964, requesting that this Bureau investigate the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in the vicinity of a United States aircraft carrier which was docked in New Orleans, Louisiana, approximately June, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and two copies of a memorandum dated July 22, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which set forth results of our inquiries in this matter. You will note in the enclosed memorandum of July 22, 1964, it is reported that Patrolman Girod Ray, Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, stated he believes Lee Harvey Oswald distributed literature in the vicinity of the Dumaine Street Wharf in New Orleans. You will also note that copies of the literature obtained by Patrolman Ray from the individual he believes to be Oswald are included in our memorandum of July 22, 1964.

In connection with the handbill made available by Patrolman Ray, entitled "HANDS OFF CUBA!" which he obtained from the individual he believes to be Lee Harvey Oswald, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Warren C. deBrueys dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Oswald case which sets out data on pages 393 through 401

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

regarding the handbill containing the same caption "HANDS OFF CUBA!" which was ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald from the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. A copy of this handbill entitled "HANDS OFF CUBA!" and copies of other literature ordered by Oswald in connection with his Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities in New Orleans, have been furnished to the Commission in our Evidence Exhibit Number D-31.

This concludes our investigation in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25 D.C. 20535

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

July 16, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

It will be recalled that a Mr. Martin Samuel Abelow advised that in or about June of 1963, while on a vacation trip in New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed a young man distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets to a crowd waiting to board a United States aircraft carrier, which was docked in New Orleans at that time. It will also be recalled that in a letter to Mr. V. T. Lee, then National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Oswald said that "we also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers which were interested in our leaflets."

Pursuing the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature under the circumstances indicated above, inquiry was made at the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI).

*On July 14, 1964, Wilbur Sartwell, ONI, Potomac River Naval Command, telephonically advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that the files of his office contain no information that would relate to the subject and the incident described above. He indicated any such record would be at Headquarters, ONI.

On July 15, 1964, Mr. Don Gorham, Acting Chief, NCISC-3, United States Naval Counter Intelligence Support Center, ONI, made available to a representative of the FBI, the Headquarters, ONI files pertaining to the subject.

A review of these files, on July 15, 1964, failed to disclose any record of, or reference to, the circumstances described previously in this communication. This also includes a summary of information available in the file relating to the subject up to the period of the assassination.

Mr. Gorham pointed out that the actual file of ONI is with the President's Commission, that the files reviewed represent about ninety-eight per cent of available ONI information pertaining to the subject. He said he did not recall any reference to such an incident possibly involving the subject, and felt if there had been such an incident reported it would have been contained in the previously mentioned summary.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412—Continued

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

July 22, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 21, 1964, Mr. Lloyd Beck, Office of Naval Intelligence, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that according to the records of his agency, the aircraft carrier "USS Wasp" (CVS - 18) visited the Port of New Orleans from June 13, 1963 to June 20, 1963 and during this period of time, was berthed at the Dumaine Street Wharf. Mr. Beck informed that the "USS Wasp" was one of six U.S. Naval Vessels visiting the Port of New Orleans during this period and that the "USS Wasp" is currently at its home port of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Beck informed that no information had been received by his agency that during the period that the "USS Wasp" visited the Port of New Orleans, any individual was engaged in distributing leaflets in the vicinity of the "USS Wasp" or any other Naval Vessel.

On July 21, 1964, Raymond Martinas, Harbor Master, Port of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he recalled the visit of the aircraft carrier, the "USS Wasp" to the Port of New Orleans during June, 1963. Mr. Martinas informed that no information had come to his attention that any individual had been distributing leaflets near the "USS Wasp" during the period of time this ship was visiting the Port of New Orleans.

On July 21, 1964, Lieutenant Roy Allemen, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that his agency is in no way connected with the New Orleans Police Department, but is a separate and distinct law enforcement agency. He informed that his agency is under the control of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, an agency of the State of Louisiana.

Lieutenant Allemen advised he recalled an incident wherein an individual was distributing leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf at the time the "USS Wasp" was berthed during June, 1963. Lieutenant Allemen stated that he recalled

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

that Harbor Patrolman Girod Ray had been contacted by a member of the United States Navy and requested to locate an individual who was passing out leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf near where the "USS Wasp" was berthed. As a result, Patrolman Ray located this individual, name unknown, and asked this individual to leave the premises. Lieutenant Allemen stated that no arrest was made and that this person, upon request, did leave the Dumaine Street Wharf. Lieutenant Allemen informed that Patrolman Ray obtained two leaflets that this unknown individual had been passing out and recalled that one of these leaflets had "something to do with Cuba" but could not recall any additional information.

Lieutenant Allemen stated that he did not personally observe the individual passing out the leaflets and that he could furnish no additional information regarding this incident. He stated that the records of his agency do contain a brief, type-written report made by Patrolman Ray, and also one copy each of the pamphlets that this unknown individual was distributing. Lieutenant Allemen furnished copies of these pamphlets, together with a copy of Patrolman Ray's report, which are set forth in the attached pages.

On July 21, 1964, Patrolman Girod Ray, Harbor Police, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he recalled the incident in June of 1963 wherein he requested an individual to leave the Dumaine Street Wharf, after this individual was observed passing out leaflets in the vicinity of the "USS Wasp."

Patrolman Ray stated that he could not recall the day of the week, but believed it was either on a Saturday or a Sunday and that he had been assigned to a roving patrol in the area of the Toulouse and the Dumaine Street Wharves. He said this was a special assignment, inasmuch as the "USS Wasp" was berthed and that there were visiting hours for civilians who desired to go aboard this ship. Patrolman Ray stated that late in the afternoon, possibly between 3:00 pm and 5:00 pm he was approached by an unknown enlisted man from the "USS Wasp" who told him that the Officer of the Deck of the "USS Wasp" desired Patrolman Ray to seek out an individual who was passing

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412--Continued

806

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

out leaflets regarding Cuba and to request this individual to stop passing out these leaflets. Patrolman Ray stated that he was between the Toulouse and Dumaine Street Wharves when he received this information and thereafter, immediately went to the Dumaine Street Wharf where he saw an unknown white male passing out leaflets which were white and yellow in color. He described this unknown individual as a white male, age late 20's, 5'9" tall, 150 pounds, and slender build. He said this individual was distributing these leaflets to U.S. Naval personnel in the area and also to civilians who were leaving the "USS Wasp." Patrolman Ray stated that he approached this person and asked him if he had permission to distribute the leaflets. This person replied that he did not have permission to do this and felt that he did not need anyone's permission since he was within his rights to distribute leaflets in any area he desired to do so. Patrolman Ray stated that he told this individual that the wharves and buildings along the Mississippi River, encompassing the Port of New Orleans, are operated by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, and that if this individual received permission from the Board of Commissioners, he could distribute these leaflets. Patrolman Ray stated that after informing this individual of this information, this person kept insisting that he did not see why he would need anyone's permission and thereafter, Patrolman Ray informed this individual that if he did not leave the Dumaine Street Wharf, Patrolman Ray would arrest him. Upon hearing this, this person then left the Dumaine Street Wharf.

Patrolman Ray stated he could not recall how this person was dressed, other than that he was well groomed and that this unknown individual was alone and was not assisted in the distribution of these leaflets by any other person.

Patrolman Ray stated that he could not now recall whether he looked at some type of identification of this individual, but believes he may have done so. Patrolman Ray stated that he feels sure that he wrote this unknown person's name on a slip of paper, but that apparently he had lost this piece of paper,

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

as he did not include this individual's name in his typewritten report and that he could not recall the name.

Patrolman Ray stated that he feels that this unknown individual who was distributing the leaflets was Lee Harvey Oswald. He said he bases this on the fact that subsequent to the incident, he had observed photographs of Oswald on television and in the newspapers and that from these photographs he observed, he believes that the individual on the Dumaine Street Wharf was Lee Harvey Oswald.

4.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412--Continued

HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER
MEMBER BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

EVERYONE WELCOME!

5

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412—Continued

IS IN CUBA!

On January 16, 1961, the United States Government imposed a ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. Failure to abide by the ban is punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or 5 years in jail or both. (8 USC 1185, 22 USC 225.)

This is in clear contradiction to remarks made by President Kennedy before the United Nations on September 22, 1961, when he deplored action by any nation which "builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners". It seems also to violate the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 which states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and return to his country".

What mysterious features exist on this tiny island of 6½ million people to become so taboo for American eyes? Although the policy of the Castro government is to promote tourism everywhere in Cuba, our government innocently explains that the travel ban is to safeguard our welfare.

- Why then does it allow American citizens to travel in such trouble spots as Somoza's Nicaragua?
- Why then does it exempt Americans such as "certain" businessmen and "certain" reporters from the ban when they are the very ones most likely to become involved in international incidents?
- Why then do other Western countries such as Canada, Mexico, England, France, West Germany, etc., find that the safety of their nationals does not require restrictions on travel to Cuba?

Our government states that another reason for the ban on travel is that it is in the national interest to combat Communism by preventing travel to Cuba.

- Why then is travel allowed and even encouraged to *admittedly* Communist countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia and even the Soviet Union?

In short, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT HIDING?

As a result of the Cuban Revolution stopping the flow of Cuban wealth to the United States, Cuban soil, industry and manpower has been put at the disposal of the Cuban nation.

- Can it be that the new schools, homes and hospitals of revolutionary Cuba might contrast severely with the Cuba that served as a U.S. plantation and might weigh heavily on the American conscience?

- Can it be that we would also see the effects of the recent invasion which was supported by 43,000,000 dollars of our tax money?

WE MAINTAIN THAT THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA IS IN CUBA AND THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE AND JUDGE FOR OURSELVES WHAT IS HAPPENING THERE!

If you agree:

- Seek permission from the Passport Office to go there. When it is denied, ask why.
- Write to the U.S. State Department and President Kennedy asking that our government adhere to concepts of justice and international law and expressing your opinion on the travel ban.
- Read books which present the side of the story you haven't been told such as

90 MILES FROM HOME by Warren Miller and
LISTEN YANKEE by C. Wright Mills.

Both of these books are in pocketbook editions and can be purchased at the bookstands.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1412—Continued

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS
(AN AGENCY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA)
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: June 16, 1963

TO: Chief L. Deutschman

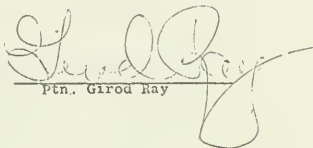
C.C.

FROM: Patrolman Giroa Ray

SUBJECT: Distribution of Propaganda Literature

While working a special assignment at Dumain St. Wharf I was approached by a U.S.S. Navy Officer from the U.S.S. Wasp, who stated that he saw a white male adult subject handing out the enclosed pamphlets to persons visiting the Wasp, berthed at Dumaine St. Wharf.

I immediately looked for this subject and found him distributing these pamphlets and asked him if he had received permission from the Dock Board to issue these papers. He stated that he thought as an American citizen he did not need anyone's permission. I ordered this man off of our property and told him he would have to refrain from issuing anything on Dock Board Property without their express consent.


Ptn. Giroa Ray



COL THOMAS D. BURBANK
DIRECTOR

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

BATON ROUGE

February 4, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
President's Commission On The Assassination
Of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, NE.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I am enclosing a report asked for in your letter of January 13, 1964, to Governor Jimmie H. Davis.

If there is any additional information that we can furnish you, please do not hesitate to call upon us.

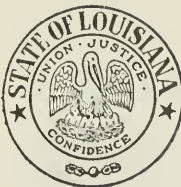
Yours very truly,


Thomas D. Burbank
Director

TDB:brd

Enclosure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413



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

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

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

JAN 13 1964

Honorable Jimmie H. Davis
Governor of Louisiana
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor Davis:

As you may know, President Johnson on November 29, 1963 established this Commission to study and report upon all the facts and circumstances relating to the assassination of the late President, John F. Kennedy, and the subsequent killing of the man charged with the assassination.

It would be helpful to the work of the Commission if you would obtain from the St. Tammany Parish School Board and the City of New Orleans for the Commission's review, copies of any documents they have in their files relating to Lee Harvey Oswald. We are particularly interested in obtaining Oswald's educational files. In this connection, we are informed that Oswald attended the following Louisiana schools: The Old Covington Grammar School, Covington, Louisiana from September 19, 1946 until January 20, 1947; Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1954; and Warren Eastern High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, from September 8, 1955 until October 5, 1955.

In addition, the Commission would like to review any related psychiatric reports, any records maintained by the New Orleans Police Department and any other information in any State or local agency's possession which would assist the Commission in learning as much as possible about the background of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Commission of course realizes the confidential character of much, if not all, of this information and hastens to assure you that it and the members of its staff will be accordingly governed in its use.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

COMPILED INFORMATION

of

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

by

MAJOR JOHN R THOMAS
SGT ROBERT W KNIGHT
LOUISIANA STATE POLICE
BATON ROUGE LOUISIANA

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

OFFICE RECORD NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SESSION 1893-1894
303 BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL FORM 261 REV.

Record of Lee Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
Subject Social Studies Course No. 4 C. Marcotte
INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	POINTS EARNED
1				
2				
3				
4	65	3-5	2	
5	70	5		
6	75	3-5	2	
7				
8	70	3-5	4	
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE				
SESSION AVERAGE				

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE Erlyn Marcotte

*SEE OTHER SIDE

OFFICE RECORD NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SESSION 1893-1894
303 BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL FORM 261 REV.

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
Subject Mathematics Course No. 8 M. Bellotti
INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	POINTS EARNED
1				
2				
3				
4	60	1-3-5	2	
5	70	1-3-5	1	
6	80	1-3-5	1	
7				
8	70	1-3-5	4	
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE				
SESSION AVERAGE				

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE M. Bellotti

*SEE OTHER SIDE

OFFICE RECORD NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SESSION 1893-1894
303 BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL FORM 261 REV.

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
Subject Ind Arts Course No. 8 Ind Arts
INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	POINTS EARNED
1				
2				
3				
4	70	5	2	
5	80	5	1	
6	85	5	2	
7				
8	78		5	
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE				
SESSION AVERAGE				

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE Ind Arts

*SEE OTHER SIDE

OFFICE RECORD NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SESSION 1893-1894
303 BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL FORM 261 REV.

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
Subject Phy. Ed. Course No. 8 Breeland
INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	POINTS EARNED
1				
2				
3	70		2	
4	70			
5	75		3	
6	75		0	
7				
8	73		5	
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE				
SESSION AVERAGE				

INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE Breeland

*SEE OTHER SIDE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Oswald Harvey
 FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
 Subject English Course No. 8 O. Martiney
 INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	
1				
2				
3				
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE				
4	78	5	2	
5	60	5	2	
6	82	5	1	
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE	73	5	5	
SESSION AVERAGE				

POINTS EARNED ten
O. Martiney
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE

* SEE OTHER SIDE

BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Oswald
 FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
 Subject Science Course No. 8 R. B. Beaver
 INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	
1				
2				
3	70	-	1	
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE				
4	70	2-c	2	
5	81	b-c-d	1	
6	72	b-c	1	
EXAM GRADE				
TERM GRADE				
SESSION AVERAGE	74		5	

POINTS EARNED
R. B. Beaver
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE

* SEE OTHER SIDE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413-Continued

BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
 FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
 Subject English Course No. 2 Dr. J. J. ...
 INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	
1	62		0	
2	55		0	
3	62		1	
EXAM GRADE	62		2	
TERM GRADE				
4	72		3	
5	82		0	
6	78			
EXAM GRADE	77.5			
TERM GRADE				
SESSION AVERAGE	70		5	

POINTS EARNED eight
Dr. J. J. ...
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE

* SEE OTHER SIDE

BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
 FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME
 Subject General math Course No. 9 M. J. ...
 INSTRUCTOR

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	
1	70		2	
2	65		2	
3	65		3	
EXAM GRADE	67		5	
TERM GRADE				
4	70		2	
5	75		1	
6	70		1	
EXAM GRADE	72		4	
TERM GRADE				
SESSION AVERAGE	70		9	

POINTS EARNED One hundred
M. J. ...
 INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE

* SEE OTHER SIDE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413-Continued

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SECTION 1884-1885
BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

OFFICE RECORD

Record of Loo Harvey Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME

Subject Art COURSE No. 9-2 INSTRUCTOR Adel Clark

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE
1	85	25	2	
2	76	5		
3	80	5	2	
TERM AVERAGE	80			
4	92	25	2	
5	75	5	1	
6	80	5		
TERM AVERAGE	81.6			
7	80.8			
8				
9				
TERM AVERAGE				

POINTS EARNED 1
INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE Adel Clark

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SECTION 1884-1885
BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

OFFICE RECORD

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME

Subject Science COURSE No. 9 INSTRUCTOR Adel Clark

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE
1	85		0	
2	70		0	
3	70		1	
TERM AVERAGE	82			
4	90		2	
5	91		0	
6	70		2	
TERM AVERAGE	84			
7				
8				
9				
TERM AVERAGE	83		5	

POINTS EARNED ten
INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE Adel Clark

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SECTION 1884-1885
BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

OFFICE RECORD

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME

Subject Physical Education COURSE No. 12 INSTRUCTOR Fred W. Walker

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE
1	75		2	
2	75		1	
3	75		2	
TERM AVERAGE	75			
4	81		5	
5	86		1	
6	80			
7				
8				
9				
TERM AVERAGE	80			
10	79		6	

POINTS EARNED 2 1/2
INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE Fred W. Walker

NEW ORLEANS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SECTION 1884-1885
BEAUREGARD JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

OFFICE RECORD

Record of Lee Harvey Oswald
FIRST NAME MIDDLE NAME LAST NAME

Subject Science COURSE No. 9 INSTRUCTOR R. Bush

REPORTS	SCHOLARSHIP	CITIZENSHIP	TIMES ABSENT	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE
1	73		2	
2	72		0	
3	82		3	
TERM AVERAGE	75.6			
4	85			
5	75			
6	70			
7	77			
8				
9				
TERM AVERAGE	76		5	

POINTS EARNED one unit
INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE R. Bush

Lee Oswald

New Orleans Public High Schools
PERSONAL HISTORY

School Beauregard J.H.S.
Name Lee Oswald Place of birth New Orleans Date of birth Oct 15, 1939

Address 126 Exchange Telephone none Height 5'5" Weight 135

What elementary schools did you attend? Baglin elementary (East World 3rd)

What was the last school you attended? P.S. 44 (New York)

Name of father Robert Eric Sudduth Home address _____ Living or Deceased ✓

Occupation _____ Name of firm _____

Maiden name of mother Mary Louise Home address 126 Exchange Living or Deceased ✓

Occupation stenographer Name of firm _____
If mother is not employed, state "housewife".

Name of guardian Mary Louise Home address 126 Exchange

Occupation stenographer Name of firm _____

How many sisters do you have? none How many brothers? two

What religion are you? Lutheran What church do you attend? _____

State below the jobs you have had, including any present work:

Type of work	Employer	Duration of job
<u>Retail shoe business</u>	<u>Mr. Bolan</u>	<u>Ten weeks</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

What subject or subjects do you like best? Circle, Science, Math

What subject or subjects do you like least? English, Art

What is your present vocational choice? 1) Biology 2) Business Drawing

What do you plan to do after completing high school?

College () Name _____ Course _____
Commercial School () _____
Work () _____
Military Service (✓) Branch of Military Service _____
Undecided (✓) _____
Other Plans _____

Is your general health good? yes If not, state why not _____

What poor health conditions have you that can be corrected, such as tooth decay, bad tonsils, etc.? none

What health conditions have you that will likely remain, such as hay fever, etc.? abnormal eardrum in left ear

Circle below any special skills you may have:

Typewriting	Blueprint Reading	Dancing
Bookkeeping	Mechanical Drawing	Music
Shorthand	Drawing	NAME INSTRUMENT
Business Machines	Photography	Other:
NAME MACHINE	Radio	

If you speak a foreign language fluently, state which one: _____

What are your recreational or pastime activities? Reading, outdoor sports

Are you interested in sports? yes Which ones? football

Do you have any close friends in this school? no If so, name two: 1) _____ 2) _____

Date filled in: June 2, 1955

Dates checked: _____

NAME _____ GRADE _____
 SCHOOL _____

	Very Superior	Good-Average-Poor	Remedial
Reading			
Mathematics			✓
English			✓

Special Interests and Aptitudes (if any): Vocal Music _____
 Instrumental Music _____ Art _____ Other _____

Special Problems (if any): Marked Truancy _____
 Extreme Withdrawal _____ Need of financial help _____
 Badly Maladjusted: Socially _____ Emotionally _____

Commission Exhibit 1413

1955
 I am at my home
 and am writing to you
 in the middle of the
 month. I am at school
 now. also, please send my
 love to my papers such as
 the North California Post
 and my home. Thank you.

Sincerely
 Mrs. M. Kreeger

att# Kreeger's

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413-Continued

[illegible]

I hereby certify that the above information was obtained from James Earl Ray and is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Enumerator K. C. [illegible]

GUIDANCE RECORD
New Orleans Public High Schools

Use Column C for course number; Column I for first trimester grade; Column E for examination grade. Encircle any Honor Roll Average.

Name of Student Missing Entries		<i>L. L. Lamyford</i>																							
		Session 1944-1945 Term				Session 1944-1945 Term				Session 1944-1945 Term				Session 1944-1945 Term				Session 1944-1945 Term							
		Av	Gr	C	I	E	Av	Gr	C	I	E	Av	Gr	C	I	E	Av	Gr	C	I	E				
English	English			1	68	62			72		74.5														
	Speech										70	1													
	Journalism																								
Social Studies	Civics			1	85	82			90		87.5	1													
	Geography																								
	Gen. History																								
	U. S. History																								
	Economics																								
Mathematics	Sociology																								
	Algebra, 1st Year			1	90	77			70		77.5	1													
	Gen. Mathematics																								
	Secondary Arithmetic																								
	Geometry																								
Science	Trigonometry																								
	Gen. Science			1	73	70.6			85		77.6	1													
	Biology																								
	Chemistry																								
	Physics																								
Foreign Language	Latin																								
	Spanish																								
	French																								
Commerce, Home-making, Ind. Arts	*Homemaking																								
	*Shop																								
	Mech. Drawing																								
	*Commerce																								
	Commercial Law																								
	Distributive Ed.																								
	Cooperative Office Trg																								
Other Subjects	Art			1	85	80			70		81.6	1													
	*Music										80.8														
	Phys. Education			1	75	75			80		80	4													
Total											54.4														
Cumulative and Average																									
Number days Tardy																									
Number days Absent								5			4	9													
List Extra-curricular Activities: Record as Member, President, Secretary or other Honors. List Athletics by Teams or Honors, as: Baseball Team, Football Captain																									

*Indicate specific course each session in proper column by abbreviations as C for Clothing; M for Metals; T for Typewriting.

Commission Exhibit 1413

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

Form 1-S-3

COOPERATIVE ACHIEVEMENT TEST SCORES

Individual Profile Chart

Print Name:

(First)

(Middle)

(Last)

Grade IX School

Date

Local Scaled Scores

Skills

National Scaled Scores

English	Reading	Mathematics	Vocabulary	English	Reading	Mathematics	Vocabulary
57	62	63	63	99	60	63	68
54	57	60	57	97	56	56	64
51	54	56	53	95	54	54	62
	52	55	52	93	52	52	54
47	50	54	51	90	50	50	50
	(49)	53	50	88		58	50
		52		85			
45	48		48	84	48	56	(48)
44	47		48	82			
43	46		46	80			
				78			
				76	46	46	46
41	45	48	45				
				74			44
40	44		44	72	44	52	
				70			
39	43	47	43	68			
				66			
	42	46	42	64			
38				62	42	50	42
37	41	45	41	60			
				58			
36	40	44	40	56			
				54			40
			39	52	40	48	
35	39	(43)	38	50			
				48			
34	38			46			38
	37	42	37	44	38	38	
				42			
33	36	41	36	40		46	
		40		38			
32	35			36	36		36
				34			
	39		35	32			
31	34	38	34	30			
				28	44		
				26	(43)	34	34
30	33			24			
	32			22		42	32
	31			20	32		
				18			
29	29	33	29	16		40	
	28	32	28	14	30		
	27		27	12			
28	26	31	26	10	30	38	28
	25		25	8	28		
				6			
27	30			4	26	36	26
26	29			2	24	34	24
25	23				22	30	22

Form 1-S-3

COOPERATIVE ACHIEVEMENT TEST SCORES

Individual Profile Chart

Print Name:

(First)

(Middle)

(Last)

Grade IX School

Date

Local Scaled Scores

Skills

National Scaled Scores

English	Reading	Mathematics	Vocabulary	English	Reading	Mathematics	Vocabulary
57	62	63	63	99	60	63	68
54	57	60	57	97	56	56	64
51	54	56	53	95	54	54	62
	52	55	52	93	52	52	54
47	50	54	51	90	50	50	50
	(49)	53	50	88		58	50
		52		86			
45	48		48	84	48	56	(48)
44	47		(48)	82			
43		51	47	80			
	46	49	46	78			
				76	46	46	46
41	45	48	45				
				74			44
40	44		44	72	44	52	
				70			
39	43	47	43	68			
				66			
	42	46	42	64			
38				62	42	50	42
37	41	45	41	60			
				58			
36	40	44	40	56			
				54			40
			39	52	40	48	
35	39	(43)	38	50			
				48			
34	38			46			38
	37	42	37	44	38	38	
				42			
33	36	41	36	40		46	
		40		38			
32	35			36		36	36
				34			
	39		35	32			
31	34	38	34	30			
				28	44		
				26	34	34	34
30	33			24			
	32			22		42	32
	31			20	32		
				18			
29	29	33	29	16		40	
	28	32	28	14	30		
	27		27	12			
28	26	31	26	10	30	38	28
	25		25	8	28		
				6			
27	30			4	26	36	26
26	29			2	24	34	24
25	23				22	30	22

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT				Arrest Number		District		Item No.		Show Arrest Credit	
ARREST REPORT				645		1		H-4843-63		1	
Last Name		First		Middle		Residence					
OSWALD,		LEE		Harvey		Street No. & Street City, Parish, County State					
						4907 Magazine St., LC, New Orleans, La.					
ALIAS:											
Complainant and Address				Place Arrested				Arrested			
				Location				Dist.		Zone	
				700 Blk. Canal St.				1		C	
								Date		Time	
								8/9/63		8:15 P.M.	
Charge				Arresting officers and where assigned							

Ord. 828 MCS 42-22, Dist. the
peace by creating a scene.

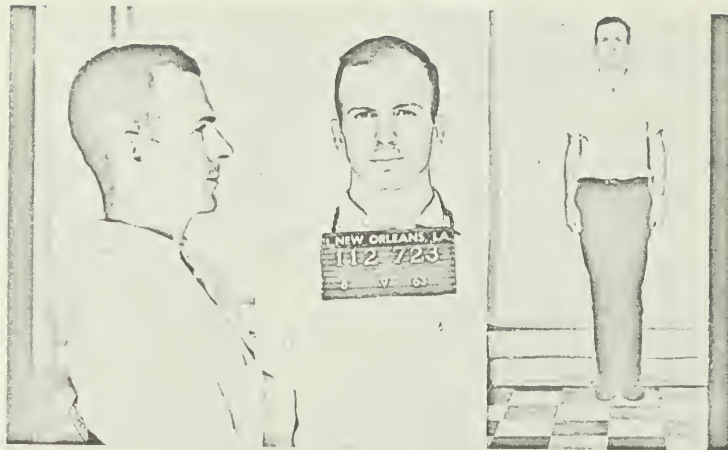
Lt. W. Gallot
Patn. F. Hayward
Patn. F. Wilson
1st "ist."

Birthplace (City and State)	Birth Date	Race	Sex	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Comp.
New Orleans, La.	10-18-39	W	M	23	5'9"	140	Bl	Brn	Med.
Occupation	Arrested with								
none	Carlos Bringuier & Celso M. Hernandez and Miguel M. Cruz.								

Remarks: This subject is a member of the Fair Play for Cuba, which upholds
Fidel Castro. This subject was passing circulars in the 700 blk. of canal
St. when he became involved in a disturbance with 3 Cuban immigrants.

Paul Dupre

Fingerprint Classification	Disposition	D/Sgt.
15 25 W I 00 -		u 10 R 10
21 i 000 15 (99)	N.O.P.D. Number	F.B.I. Number.
Left Hand	112-223	
	Right Hand	



LEE HARVEY OSWALD

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

8-14-63
(216 JDR)

112-723

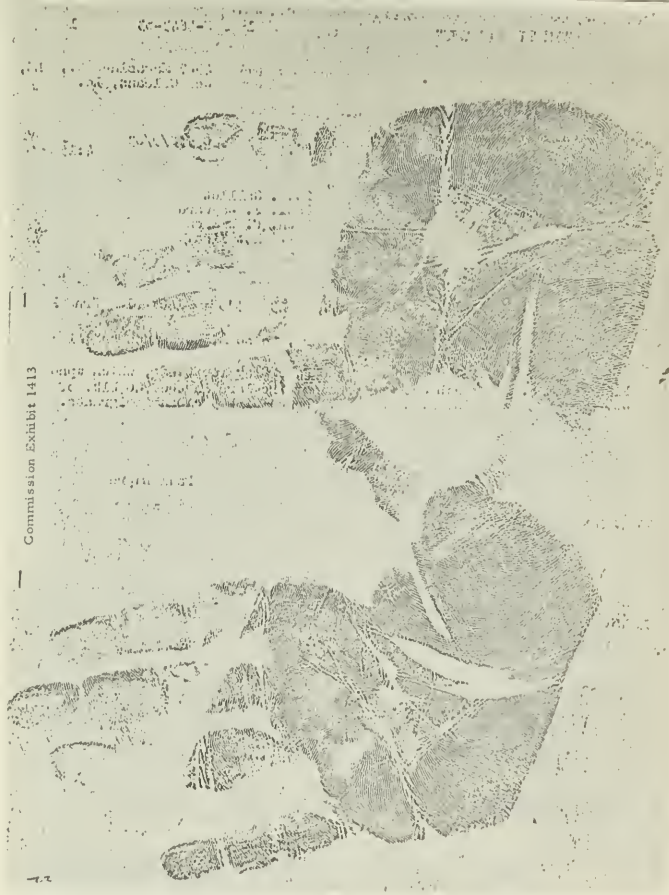
J. Edgar Hoover
Director

The following FBI record, NUMBER 327 925 D, is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Marine	Lee Harvey Oswald #1653230	10-24-56		
PD New Orleans La	Lee Harvey Oswald #112-723	8-9-63	C28 MCS 42-22 dist the peace by creatin a scene	

Notations indicated by * ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

16-70662-9 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



Commission Exhibit 1413

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

*Lee Harvey Oswald
John Lee
Oswald*

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO : Major Presly J. Trosclair Jr. DATE August 12, 1963
FROM : Sgt. Horace J. Austin & Patn. Warren Roberts
SUBJECT: Interview of four male subjects at the First District
Police Station, on Friday, August 9, 1963, after their
arrest from Canal Street.

Sir:

The following information is respectfully reported relative to the interview of four arrested subjects in the First District Police Station, beginning at about 4:45 P.M., Friday, August 9, 1963. One of the four subjects, identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, WM, age 23, residing 4907 Magazine Street, had allegedly been distributing communist literature on Canal Street, and three Cubans, the other three arrested subjects, had become involved in an altercation with Oswald, which resulted in the arrest of the four subjects.

Lee Harvey Oswald furnished the following information when interviewed.

He is a member of The Fair Play For Cuba Committee, whose address is 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y., telephone OR4-8295. Oswald had in his possession a National Membership card issued on 5/28/63, and the presidents name on this card was "V. T. Lee." Oswald had also a local membership card dated 6/6/63 (N.O. Chapter of the FFFCC), and the president of the local chapter, whose name was on the card was "A. Hidell." Oswald presented his Social Security Card, which did not bear his signature, and the number of this card was 433-54-3937. Oswald presented his U. S. Marine Corp. discharge card (Honorable) bearing service number 1653230, and date of active duty from 24 Oct 1956 to 11 Sept. 1959.

Oswald stated he was born in New Orleans on October 18, 1939, that he is about 5' 9" tall, about 140 lbs., and is a mechanic by trade. He stated he did mechanic work in the Marine Corps, and that he is presently unemployed and has been so about three weeks. Before he was laid-off, Oswald stated, he worked at the Louisiana Coffee Company for about three months, and before that he had worked at Fort Worth, Texas, at a sheetmetal place. Oswald stated he worked in Fort Worth at the sheetmetal place for several months, but was very evasive in answering any further questions of employment prior to that time.

Oswald stated that he lives with his wife, whose maiden name was Marina Pross, WF, age 21. They were married in Fort Worth, have one child seventeen months of age, and reside presently at 4907 Magazine Street, lower center, New Orleans.

- 2 -

Oswald stated that he has two brothers, who reside, like his mother, in Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that his father, John Lee Oswald, is deceased. Oswald's mother: Margarette Oswald, resides by herself in Fort Worth, Texas. Oswald's brothers: Robert Oswald, WM, age 27, John Oswald, WM, age 32,

Oswald stated he had talked to Major Trosclair about getting a permit for F.F.F.C.C. and the Major advised him to consult his attorney. Oswald said he never did go and see about a permit at city hall.

Oswald further stated the Cubans came up to him where he was giving out the leaflets and began to tear them up and throw them in the street. Oswald stated that they started to yell that he was a communist and about that time the officers from the First District came up and a crowd had gathered. Oswald stated he joined the Fair Play for Cuba Committee when he found a leaflet on the street one day and read what was on it, and sent \$5.00 to the address which was in New York city and after a brief period of time he was sent material through the mail and contacted locally, and he started to attend the meetings, which he stated were held in each others homes. Oswald stated they, the members, get together and talk about how it would be to visit Cuba, life in Cuba, etc..

Oswald denied the organization was communist, or a communist front, when asked by Captain James Arnold, Commanding Officer of the First Police District, who came in during the interview, but Oswald had in his possession and was carrying a piece of cardboard with "VIVA VIVA Fidel" painted on it and the paraphernalia he was handing out was pasted on this cardboard also. Oswald stated he has never been to Cuba, and it appeared as though he is being used by these people and is very uninformed and knows very little about this organization that he belongs to and its ultimate purpose or goal. Oswald stated that the people that attend these informal meetings are working class people, such as clerical, trades, etc..

The three Cubans were interviewed and furnished the following information:

#1. Celso Macario Hernandez, WM, age 47, D.O.B. 1/8/16, Social Security number 265-76-8756

Hernandez stated he came to the United States via Miami, Florida, on October 9, 1962, with his family and he was a traveling book salesman in Cuba. He came to New Orleans on January 8, 1963 and resides at 519 Adele Street, New Orleans with his family. He has not had any employment except for a few days of manual labor in Miami, Florida, and is presently on relief or welfare.

- 2 -

The names of the family of Celso M. Hernandez are as follows:

Wife: Maria De La Caridad Valero, WF, age 41 (Maiden name)
 Daughter: Maria De Los Angeles, WF, age 14
 Son: Nicholas Pablo, WM, 11
 Daughter: Teresita, WF, age 6

Hernandez stated he saw Oswald at approximately 1:30 P.M., August 9, 1963, passing out communist literature and he went and got his friends at 107 Decatur Street and at first they were unable to locate this subject Oswald when they got on the Canal Street streetcar, and they rode to Jefferson Davis Avenue and not being able to locate Oswald they returned to 107 Decatur Street, the Casa Roca retail clothing store. They remained there until someone came in and told them where Oswald was and they then proceeded to that location, where the three of them were carrying the sign described in formation relative to Carlos Bringuier in this memo. They then began to argue with Oswald and a crowd gathered and they were all (four) arrested by the police.

#2. Carlos Jose Bringuier, age 29, D.O.B. 6/22/34, 5'8", 150 lbs., residing 501 Adele Street, residing this address about three months, born in Havana, Cuba.

Bringuier stated he is manager of the Casa Roca retail clothing store, located 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans. He began his employment about October 1, 1962.

Bringuier previously residing at 2046 Pelopidas Street. He lives with his wife and four children.

Wife: Maria Del Carmen (Bearce), WF, age 25
 Born in Argentina, Buenos Aires
 Married in Buenos Aires, April 14, 1956
 Entered U. S. February 8, 1961, at Miami, Florida, by plane.
 Wife entered U. S. in Miami in May, 1961.
 Ages of children are 6, 5, 3 and 2.

Julio and Vicenta Bringuier, mother and father, reside at 1769 S. W. 17th. Street, Miami, Florida, Bringuier stated. Julio was born in 1895 in Remedios, Cuba, entered the U. S. after invasion, believed by Bringuier to be in May of 1961. Vicenta was born in 1894 in Moron, Cuba, and entered the U. S. with Julio.

Carlos Bringuier gave the following names of his brothers and sisters:

Julio Enrique Bringuier, (brother), age 41, born Moron, Cuba, now residing 1769 SW. 17th. Street, Miami, entered the U. S. at end of 1961.
 Maria Gertrudis (Felacz) age 42, (sister), resides 2224 Mendez Street, married to Rolando Pelaez, who also works at the Casa Roca clothing store, 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans.
 Juan Felipe Bringuier, age 35, (brother), born in Cuba, entered the U. S. December 24, 1962, resides in New York City, is unmarried.

Maria Del Carmen (Medina), age 39, (sister), married to Jorge Medina, age 41, who is in Cuba. Maria Del Carmen lives in Iberville project

in New Orleans, believed to be on Iberville Street. Jorge Medina was working in Criminal Court in Havana, went crazy.

Carlos Jose Bringuier also gave the following information relating to himself.

His social security number 435-64-3717.
 His selective service number 16 42 34 462, classified 5-A, local board #42, New Orleans, dated August 24, 1961
 Possesses Louisiana drivers license number 1585883, date of issue 2/26/62, address on license 4525 Duplessis Street.
 Possesses Immigrant Resident Card #A 12 546 223, dated 2/8/61

Bringuier further stated that he is a local delegate of the CUBAN STUDENT DIRECTORATE, in City of New Orleans, appointed by one Jose Antonio Lanuza, Secretary, American Affairs, Cuban Student Directorate, P.O. Box 805, Main Post Office, Miami, Florida, telephone Franklin 3-1476.

Bringuier stated that his first job in New Orleans was with the California Redwood Produce Co., on S. Peters Street, owned by Mr. L. C. Levy. Bringuier stated he worked here two days.

Bringuier then worked at Mac's Discount House, located at 714 Canal Street, for about one year, beginning April 1, 1961.

Bringuier then became a self employed pedler in April of 1962 with his brother-in-law, Rolando Pelaez. They bought clothing and radios wholesale and went aboard ships to sell same. Bringuier stated that he had a Fort Security Card.

Branguier then stated that on October 1, 1962, he opened the Casa Roca clothing store, 107 Decatur Street, and has been working here until this date.

Bringuier stated that he keeps the sign, in the Cuban's possession at the time of arrest this date, in his store. This sign measures about 3 feet by 4 feet, with a picture of the Statue of Liberty, hand with dagger on end of long chain, and Cuba ringed by two links of the chain. The sign reads "Danger! Only 90 miles from U.S.A., Cuba lies in chains!"

Bringuier stated that the sign was given to him by Ernesto Rodriguez, age in his 30's, who resided at 1208 St. Charles Street in New Orleans, at the time Arturo Frondizi came to New Orleans in January or February of 1962. Bringuier believes Frondizi is a communist, and he has two brothers in Argentina who are Communists.

Bringuier further stated that he came to New Orleans right from Miami, Florida, by Greyhound bus, arriving in New Orleans on February 18, 1961.

#3. Miguel Mariano Cruz, age 18, D.O.B. 9/27/44, residing 2526 Mazant Street, New Orleans, unmarried, lives with mother, father and three sisters.

Mother: Victoriana (Enriquez) Cruz, age 56
 Father: Claudio Cruz, age 64, unemployed, on Welfare.
 Sisters: Hordensia Maria Cruz, age 26, a student at Capelle
 Beauty School, 1509 St. Charles Avenue.
 Ina Josefa Cruz, age 25, stays at home.
 Maria Teresa Cruz, age 19, works at a petroleum company
 at night.

Miguel Mariano Cruz stated that he is unemployed and is a
 student Nichols High School, 11th. grade, in New Orleans.

Miguel Cruz presented his Selective Service Card, #16 145 44 483,
 classified 1-A, dated 5/27/61, Local Board #145, Orleans Parish.,
 also his Immigrant resident card #A 12 920 831, bearing name
"Miguel Mariano Cruz Enriquez".

Miguel Cruz stated that he entered the U. S. in San Juan,
 Puerto Rico, on December 5, 1962, went to Miami, Florida, right
 away, stayed for two days, in Plaza Hotel, and left Miami and
 came right to New Orleans, arriving December 12, 1962. He
 stated that his parents and three sisters entered the U. S. on
 the same date.

When asked about other relations, Miguel Cruz named the
 following brothers.

Paul Cruz, age 32, address unknown, in New Orleans, married,
 wife's name "Olga". Has two children, and is employed as a
 waiter at the Royal Orleans Hotel.

Claudio Cruz, age 33, residing 2569 Congress Street, wife's
 name "Angela", no children, employed as Bus Boy at the Royal
 Orleans Hotel.

Enrique Cruz, age 23, residing 2601 Bartholomew Street, wife's
 name "Olga", no children, is unemployed and on Welfare.

The interview of the above four arrested subjects by
 Sgt. Austin and Patn. Roberts was concluded at approximately
 6:00 P.M., same date, August 9, 1963.

Respectfully,

Horace J. Austin Jr.
 Sgt. Horace J. Austin Jr.

Patn. Warren Roberte Jr.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER
MEMBER BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

AJ HIDEELL
P.O. BOX 30016
NEW ORLEANS, L.

EVERYONE WELCOME!

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

The Truth about Cuba

IS IN CUBA!

On January 16, 1961, the United States Government imposed a ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. Failure to abide by the ban is punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or 5 years in jail or both. (8 USC 1185, 22 USC 225.)

This is in clear contradiction to remarks made by President Kennedy before the United Nations on September 22, 1961, when he deplored action by any nation which "builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners". It seems also to violate the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 which states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and return to his country".

What mysterious features exist on this tiny island of 6 1/2 million people to become so taboo for American eyes? Although the policy of the Castro government is to promote tourism everywhere in Cuba, our government innocently explains that the travel ban is to safeguard our welfare.

- Why then does it allow American citizens to travel in such trouble spots as Somoza's Nicaragua?
- Why then does it exempt Americans such as "certain" businessmen and "certain" reporters from the ban when they are the very ones most likely to become involved in international incidents?
- Why then do other Western countries such as Canada, Mexico, England, France, West Germany, etc., find that the safety of their nationals does not require restrictions on travel to Cuba?

Our government states that another reason for the ban on travel is that it is in the national interest to combat Communism by preventing travel to Cuba.

- Why then is travel allowed and even encouraged to *admittedly* Communist countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia and even the Soviet Union?

In short, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT HIDING?

As a result of the Cuban Revolution stopping the flow of Cuban wealth to the United States, Cuban soil, industry and manpower has been put at the disposal of the Cuban nation.

• Can it be that the new schools, homes and hospitals of revolutionary Cuba might contrast severely with the Cuba that served as a U.S. plantation and might weigh heavily on the American conscience?

• Can it be that we would also see the effects of the recent invasion which was supported by 43,000,000 dollars of our tax money?

WE MAINTAIN THAT THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA IS IN CUBA AND THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE AND JUDGE FOR OURSELVES WHAT IS HAPPENING THERE!

If you agree:

- Seek permission from the Passport Office to go there. When it is denied, ask why.
- Write to the U.S. State Department and President Kennedy asking that our government adhere to concepts of justice and international law and expressing your opinion on the travel ban.
- Read books which present the side of the story you haven't been told such as
90 MILES FROM HOME by Warren Miller and
LISTEN YANKEE by C. Wright Mills.

Both of these books are in pocketbook editions and can be purchased at the bookstands.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.



HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER
MEMBER BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

1518 OSWALD
4907 MAJANE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

EVERYONE WELCOME!



PO POP
I wish to participate as an active member of the Committee, but wish to become a subscriber to mailings. Enclosed find \$5.00 for one year. Enclosed is my contribution for...

To: The Fair Play for Cuba Committee
New Orleans, La.

A. J. HIDEELL
P.O. BOX 10010
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

- ☐ I wish to join the Committee. Enclosed is my initiation fee of \$2.00 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 FPC. Enclosed is my contribution for...

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

31

TO : Major P. J. Trosclair Jr. DATE November 27, 1963
FROM : Sgt. H. Austin & Det. R. Frey
SUBJECT: Relative to Oswald Case - Interview with one

Sam Newman, this date.

Commission Exhibit 1413

The undersigned officers respectfully report that at about 2:20 P.M., Wednesday, November 27, 1963, they arrived at 4114 St. Charles Avenue, an apartment house managed by Mr. Sam Newman, a WM, residing 1337 Mithra Street. Mr. Newman is also the owner of the offices at 544 Camp Street, and the purpose of this interview was to learn of the leasing of one of the offices at 544 Camp Street by the organization known as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Upon being questioned about the above, Mr. Newman stated that about fifteen months ago he leased an office at 544 Camp Street to an organization known to him as the Cuban Revolutionary Society. Mr. Newman stated that this group was run by young Monteleone of the Monteleone Hotel. Newman also stated that Guy Banister was well acquainted with this organization.

When asked if he knew either Lee Oswald or a man named Hidell, Mr. Newman stated that he did not know anyone by name associated with this group. Mr. Newman did state however that this organization was in this office for only about 4 or 5 months, and since they fell behind in their rent, he put them out. He also stated that after this, someone who had the key came into this office and when he, Mr. Newman, asked them what they were doing there, this man stated that he was taking over the office. Mr. Newman stated that he took the key from this man and put him out. Mr. Newman described this man as a white male, blond hair, and red complexion. When asked, Mr. Newman stated that he knew nothing of the organization, Fair Play for Cuba.

Mr. Newman showed the officers a page in a small notebook which he took from his pocket. On this page were the following two names: Louis Habel, who Mr. Newman stated headed the Cuban Revolutionally Society (a telephone number appeared by this time and was recored by the officers as WH7-5544). The other name on this page was: Mr. Grimmader, who Mr. Newman stated had an auditing firm in the Audubon Building (telephone number by this name was 524-2338). Mr. Newman received a check for the rent of office from Mr. Grimmader.

Mr. Newman stated that he had given all this information to the F.B.I and the Secret Service.

This interview was completed at about 2:30 P.M.

Horace J. Austin Jr. Respectfully,
Sgt. Horace J. Austin Jr. Det. Robert M. Frey

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413-Continued

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

32

TO : Major P. J. Trosclair Jr. DATE November 27, 1963
FROM : Sgt. H. Austin & Det. R. Frey
SUBJECT: Relative to Oswald Case - Interview with one

Sidney Edward Voebel, this date.

The undersigned officers respectfully report that at about 11:45 A.M., this date, Wednesday, November 27, 1963, they entered the Quality Florists, located 4916 Canal Street, for the purpose of meeting with and interviewing Sidney Edward Voebel relative to his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sidney Voebel identified himself to the officers and stated that he is 23 years of age, D.O.B. 4/24/40. He stated that he was born in New Orleans and has resided at 4916 Canal Street, the Quality Florists, owned by his parents, since that time.

Voebel stated that he attended Beauregard Junior High School until 1955, and that he met Oswald while at this school as Oswald attended school there also. Voebel stated that he joined the Civil Air Patrol Cadets at Moisant Airport in 1954 or 1955 (not sure). Voebel asked Oswald to join also and Oswald did join a short time after Voebel, but only stayed about one month. Voebel stated that Oswald bought his uniform and that he, Voebel, believes Oswald received his membership card.

Voebel further stated that he first met Oswald in 1954 or 1955 and knew him for about 1 1/2 years. Voebel stated that he took music lessons at Werleins on Canal Street and would go to Oswalds home at 126 Exchange Place to see Oswald on these dates. Voebel also stated that Oswald had mentioned distributing advertising circulars while in school. When asked if Oswald ever expressed political views to Voebel, Voebel stated that Oswald had not, and that he, Voebel, believed Oswald had no leftist political views until later in his life. Voebel stated that he believed Oswald attended a party (not sure) at the home of Dave Ferrie (Captain) right after the members of the C.A.P.C. received their stripes.

Voebel was questioned about his knowledge of David Ferrie and stated that he knew very little. Voebel stated that Ferrie took over the C.A.P.C. at Moisant Airport about 6 months after he, Voebel, had joined. Voebel stated that Ferrie seemed like a "character", that he rode a motorcycle, and Voebel stated that he had heard that Ferrie was a brilliant man with many degrees. When asked if Ferrie had organized any flying group other than

- 1 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1413-Continued

Commission Exhibit 1413



MASTER
LEE HARVEY OSWALD (NM) 112-723 591676 15 I 25 W 100 WHN
L 21 W 000 17

Residence: 207 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
 Occupation: N.O. La.
 Place of Birth: SLENDER
 Build: RUDDY
 Eyes: BROWN
 Complexion: BROWN
 Hair: 10-18-39
 Birth Date: 23
 Age: 136
 Weight: 5-9
 Height: 5-9

Arr: 1st Mt 8-9-63 by Lt. W. Gaillet etc
 Cng: 1st 828 MCJ 42-22 dis+ to peace by creating a scene.

RECEIVED
AUG 14 1963

Date Taken: Signature: Lee H. Oswald

d- AMJ
P-

Bureau of Identification, Police Department, New Orleans, La.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN: Field OFFICE: New Orleans, La. FILE NO.: CO-2-34,030

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Lee Harvey Oswald
INVESTIGATION MADE AT New Orleans, Louisiana	PERIOD COVERED December 1-5, 1963	Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Anthony E. Gerrets and SA Roger D. Counts		
DETAILS <u>SYNOPSIS</u> Extensive investigation conducted thus far has failed to establish that the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" had offices at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. It has likewise been impossible to find anyone who recalls ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at this address.		
<u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u> Reference is made to report dated 12-3-63, submitted by SA A. G. Vial and covering investigation conducted during the period November 22, 1963, through December 2, 1963, by SA's A. G. Vial, Anthony E. Gerrets, and Roger D. Counts, as well as SAIC John W. Rice. On Pages 14 and 15 of the above-mentioned report, comment was made on the address "544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.", which appeared on some of the literature in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald when he was arrested by members of the New Orleans Police Department on 8-9-63 for fighting with several Cubans. Mention of the address "544 Camp Street" is also made on Page 2 of my report of 12-4-63, covering investigation conducted by SAIC John W. Rice and myself during the period November 23-27, 1963. On 12-1-63, reporting agent interviewed Mr. Arnesto N. Rodriguez, Sr., 1205 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans - Telephone: 523-3720. Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. is 72 years of age, having been born in Havana, Cuba on 8-15-91. Mr. Rodriguez stated that he attended the Chenet Institute (no longer existent) at New Orleans, completing a high school course and specializing in English. This was about 1907. He said he subsequently attended the Soule Business College, New Orleans, graduating therefrom in September, 1909, having completed a 2-year commercial course. He said he returned to Cuba and subsequently established himself in the wholesale electrical business. He said he continued in the electrical business in Havana until		
DISTRIBUTION Lentier New Orleans Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 2 co's 2 co's 2 co's	REPORT MADE BY Anthony E. Gerrets SPECIAL AGENT APPROVED John W. Rice SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DATE 12-9-63 517 12-9-63

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November, 1960, when Castro confiscated all of his assets, including his home in Havana, his country estate outside of Havana, and all of his other properties, bank account, etc.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Sergio Araccha Smith, mentioned on Page 15 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63, was formerly the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, with offices at 544 Camp Street, Room #6, second floor, New Orleans, La. He said that Araccha was "fired" from his position as New Orleans delegate to the "C R C" by the organization's main office in Miami, because practically all Cubans in New Orleans were against Araccha and his activities - not because he was cooperating with Castro but because of his dishonesty. According to Mr. Rodriguez, Araccha was misappropriating the organization's funds. Mr. Rodriguez was of the opinion that Araccha may possibly be now in Miami but not at all certain as to this.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Carlos Quiroga, mentioned on Pages 14 and 20 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63 knew Araccha well and was with him frequently (very close connection) at 544 Camp Street. Mr. Rodriguez did not know what happened to Quiroga's connection with Araccha after the latter was fired.

Mr. Rodriguez stated that Araccha made frequent visits to the office of Ronny Cairé, then located at 705 Casali Bldg., New Orleans. He said Ronny Cairé was the principal organizer of the organization known as "CRUSALE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE", with headquarters at Ronny Cairé's office and not at 544 Camp Street. He said that Ronny Cairé had prevailed upon Araccha to join or become a part of the "CRUSALE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" and that Araccha was connected with the "CRUSALE" even after he was fired as New Orleans delegate to the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL", against the opinion of the Cubans.

According to Mr. Rodriguez, Sr., Carlos Quiroga was not an actual member of either the "CRUSALE TO FREE CUBA" or the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" but participated in meetings held for the purpose of promoting unity among or between the several local anti-Castro organizations such as the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and the "STUDENTS' REVOLUTIONARY DIRECTORATE."

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that the "CRUSALE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was founded primarily to raise funds with which to buy arms and supplies for use by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" and that the "CRUSALE" had no actual revolutionary activities of any kind against Castro. He added that the "CRUSALE" was, however, definitely opposed to Castro and would offer cooperation in the overthrow of Castro.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. stated that Ronny Cairé had a quantity of pamphlets or circulars printed, which he had distributed by hand, soliciting funds for the "CRUSALE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE." According to Mr. Rodriguez, Ronny Cairé showed that contributions were to be sent either to 544 Camp Street or to the Post Office box of Sergio Araccha.

Mr. Rodriguez, Sr. said that he had never seen Oswald in his life and only knew that Oswald had had a fight with Carlos Bringuier and two other Cubans on Canal Street, New Orleans, for which he had been arrested on 8-9-63. He said that he had no idea why

the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" was using the address of 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, former address of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," an anti-Castro organization, whereas the "F P C C" was pro-Castro. Mr. Rodriguez said he did not know of anyone who had belonged to the "F P C C."

Mr. Rodriguez stated that recent newspaper articles had indicated that Oswald's former landlady at New Orleans had stated that Oswald's wife often attended meetings at New Orleans, yet she could only speak Russian, giving rise to the suspicion, in Mr. Rodriguez's mind, that there must have been other Russian speaking persons attending such meetings. (Subsequent to this interview with Mr. Rodriguez, Sr., reporting agent contacted Mrs. Jesse J. Garner, 4911 Magazine St., New Orleans, Oswald's former landlady. She denied having made any statements to the effect that Oswald's wife had frequently attended meetings at New Orleans, explaining that, as far as she knew, Oswald's wife very seldom left their apartment and when she did leave the apartment it was mostly to go to a neighborhood grocery to buy bread, milk, and items of that nature. She said she did not know of anyone who would have looked after Mrs. Oswald's 1 1/2 year old child while she would have been attending such meetings. It was her definite belief that Mrs. Oswald did not attend any such meetings and certainly not on a frequent basis.)

On 12-1-63 interviewed Mr. Manuel Gil, 912 Uganía St., New Orleans - Telephone: 944-1171, mentioned on Page 15 of SA Vial's report of 12-3-63. Mr. Gil stated that he did not know Oswald personally and had never seen him. He said he had seen photos of Oswald on television and in newspapers since President Kennedy's assassination.

Mr. Gil stated that he has been a member of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" for about the past two years. He said that this organization formerly had offices at 544 Camp St., 2nd floor, for about six months during 1961-62; that Sergio Araccha Smith had been the New Orleans delegate to the "C R C." He said that Luis Ravel, Ernesto N. Rodriguez, Sr., Ernesto N. Rodriguez, Jr., Sergio Araccha Smith, and himself were authorized to sign checks in behalf of the "C R C", as was Carlos J. Grimsder, CPA.

Mr. Gil stated that Corliss Lamont, publisher of the booklet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" is a notorious Communist or so he has heard. He also stated that the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" is a well-known Communist front and is directed from Havana.

Manuel Gil stated that he is presently employed as Production Manager by "THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS", explaining that he makes tape recordings of information received from refugees from Communist countries, which recordings are broadcast in Latin American countries. He indicated that some of these recordings are also used in some Louisiana schools. "THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS, INC." has offices at 620 Gravier Street, New Orleans - Telephone: 523-3644.

On 12-2-63 interviewed Mr. Luis Ravel, 4651 Marigny St., New Orleans - Telephone: 282-7981 (next door). This is actually the telephone number of Charles I. Camp, Mr. Ravel's son-in-law.

Page 4
CG-2-34,030
December 9, 1963

Page 5
CG-2-34,030
December 9, 1963

Mr. Ravel stated that he was formerly connected with the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," 544 Camp St., New Orleans, and had become the New Orleans delegate to this organization when Sergio Araccha Smith was "fired" from that position. Mr. Ravel said he had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald personally and could furnish no information about him. Mr. Ravel was shown a copy of the booklet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" but could furnish no information as to why the rubber stamp impression "F P C C 544 Camp St., NEW ORLEANS, LA." appeared on this booklet.

Mr. Ravel stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had left behind quite a few propaganda leaflets or pamphlets at 544 Camp Street when they moved from that address, at which time the headquarters for this organization were moved to his home at 4051 Merigny St., New Orleans.

Mr. Ravel stated that Billy Monteleone, of the Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, had been Chairman and Sponsor of the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE."

Mr. Ravel stated that Sergio Araccha Smith had a poor reputation for honesty insofar as financial matters were concerned; that Araccha was suspected of having embezzled some of the funds of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL." He said that Araccha had allegedly gone to Miami about a year or so ago after he had been fired as delegate at New Orleans by the "C R C."

On 12-2-63 reporting agent received a telephone call from Mr. Ernesto Rodriguez, Sr. He pointed out that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had moved from 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, better than 1 1/2 years ago, whereas it appeared that the activities of the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" here apparently occurred during July and August, 1963.

On 12-2-63 reporting agent also received a telephone call from Mr. Luis Ravel. He stated that he had looked up some records and determined that he took over as delegate for the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL," New Orleans, in February, 1962, and a short time thereafter moved this organization's office from 544 Camp Street to his home. He said that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was organized shortly thereafter and lasted only about a month or so. Mr. Ravel stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" is still in existence, the present delegate being Mr. FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason Smith Ave., Metairie, La. - Telephone: 835-3462, who maintains the organization's office at his home. Mr. Ravel also stated that Carlos Bringuier had also been a member of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" but is now a delegate for the "STUDENTS' REVOLUTIONARY LIGATURE" at New Orleans.

During interviews with Luis Ravel he informed me that he had left New Orleans about a year or so ago and gone to Venezuela to take part in the anti-Castro movements in that country; that he overtaxed his strength by working too hard in such activities and suffered what could be classed as a nervous break-down. He is said to be presently under the care of a psychiatrist and to have divorced himself from any anti-Castro activities whatsoever because of his health.

On 12-2-63 called at the office of the Hotel, Motel, and Restaurant Employees' Union, Local #166, located at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, where I interviewed Mr. Robert Davis Ungre, Secretary-Treasurer, and Mrs. Helen McCarthy, Office Secretary, with negative results. They stated that they had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald and knew nothing of the

"FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" ever being at this address.

On 12-2-63 called at the office of Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America, AFL-CIO, Division 1174, with offices on the second floor at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, interviewing Mr. George S. Gay, President. Mr. Gay stated that he has been in New Orleans for about three years; that he does not recall ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Newman Building located at 544 Camp Street or elsewhere in New Orleans; further, that he had never heard of the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE."

At approximately 2:00 P. M. on 12-2-63 reporting agent telephoned Ronny Caire, Advertising Agency proprietor, with offices at his home located at 616 Dumaine St., New Orleans. Mr. Caire stated that Sergio Araccha Smith had at one time been a delegate to the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" at New Orleans. He said that funds collected by the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" were deposited in the Whitney National Bank, New Orleans; that the drive to raise funds was not too successful and the crusade gradually "folded up." He said he knew nothing of Lee Harvey Oswald ever having any connections with the address at 544 Camp Street, New Orleans.

On 12-2-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. William A. Monteleone, President, Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans. He stated that he had been preceded by a number of his friends to join the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" and that he was chosen as General Chairman of the organization. Mr. Monteleone stated that the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" was organized to raise funds in support of the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL"; that it was soon realized that all of the funds raised by the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" were being used to defray expenses incurred by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" such as newspaper, television and radio publicity, etc., etc. He stated that interest in the "CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA COMMITTEE" soon faded and the organization "folded up." Mr. Monteleone could furnish no information re Lee Harvey Oswald.

On the afternoon of 12-2-63 contacted Mr. Sam Newman, 1337 Nithra St., New Orleans, owner of the Newman Building located at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, and had him come to the office for interview. During the interview Mr. Newman stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" had occupied office space in Room #6 of the Newman Building from October, 1961, through February, 1962; that the office occupied by them rented for \$50.00 per month; that the "C R C" failed to pay their rent monthly and owed him about \$250.00 in back rent when they moved. He stated that on 4-3-63 Mr. Carlos J. Grinsader, Certified Public Accountant, Audubon Bldg., New Orleans, who acted as accountant for the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE" on a voluntary basis, drew him a check for \$100.00 in part payment of the rent owed by the "C R C" and that he received no further payments from them. Mr. Newman stated that Sergio Araccha Smith and Carlos Quiroga were connected with the "C R C".

Mr. Newman stated that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" left a lot of literature in their office when they moved from the Newman Building; that when they failed to return for it he had it disposed of by turning it over to the Salvation Army or some such organization. Mr. Newman was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald but stated that he could not recall ever seeing Oswald anywhere.

Mr. Newman stated that when the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" vacated the Newman Building they failed to surrender the keys to their office, adding that they had had several sets of keys to the office. He said that about ten days or two weeks after the Cubans had moved, he had occasion to visit the Newman Building one day and on that occasion he saw a young white man unlocking the door to the office formerly occupied by the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL." He said he asked this fellow what he was doing and he remarked that he was taking over the office, whereupon Mr. Newman told him that the office had been closed and that the "CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL" no longer had office space in the Newman Building and that he would have to leave. He said there were no indications that the fellow had used the office previously. Mr. Newman described this individual as: white; male; 22/24; 5-9; 185 lbs.; fair complexion; light brown or blond hair; spoke with a Spanish accent.

Mr. Newman stated that when last seen, Sergio Arcacha Smith claimed to be selling life insurance. The name SERGIO ARCACHA is listed in the 1962 New Orleans city directory with address at 1523 Duollessis St. His wife's name is shown as "Mariso L." and his occupation is shown as "Clerk." The above address is located in a housing development known as "Parkchester Apartments."

Mr. Newman stated during this interview that one Jack S. Martin, who lives at the corner of Esplanade Ave. and N. Prieur St., had brought Sergio Arcacha and Carlos Quiroga to him and recommended them to him as prospective tenants. He said that Martin had also brought them to Mayor Victor Schiro, New Orleans, and had helped them to get a charter or permit to operate in New Orleans. He said that on one occasion Quiroga appeared to have a short wave radio transmitter which he was trying to repair.

Mr. Newman stated that he has not rented any offices to new tenants in the Newman Building, 544 Camp Street, since about September, 1962. He could furnish no information as to why the rubber stamp impression "F P C C 544 Camp ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA." appeared in the booklet "The Crime Against Cuba" which had been recovered from Oswald when he was arrested at New Orleans on 8-9-63.

Mr. Newman stated that someone phoned him about three months ago and wanted to rent offices for night meetings and wanted to make an appointment to meet him. He said nothing transpired as a result of this telephone call. He also stated that about four or five months ago another fellow (white; male; about 37/38; 5-11; medium build; light olive complexion; dark eyes; dark brown hair) came to see him about renting an office which he wanted to use for night classes in Spanish. He said this office rented for \$30.00 per month and the subject paid him \$30.00 rental and came back the same week-end to see him. He said this fellow later told him he had not recruited sufficient students and that he no longer wanted the space. He told Mr. Newman to keep the \$30.00 which he had paid him as rental.

During the late afternoon of 12-2-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Ronny Caire, 616 Dunaine St., New Orleans, where he resides and where he also operates an advertising agency. Mr. Caire stated that he seemed to recall Oswald applying for a job with his agency while he had offices at 704-5 Cipelli Bldg., corner Camp and Canal Sts., New Orleans. He said this was several months ago and about the time Oswald had a radio debate over Radio Station WLSU, New Orleans, in August, 1963. He said this was the only time

he had seen Oswald and for that reason he could not be positive in identifying Oswald's photograph that he was the man he had in mind. Mr. Caire could furnish no information re Oswald using 544 Camp Street as an address.

During the interview with Mr. Ronny Caire, he stated that Sergio Arcacha may be wanted on a Dyer Act charge; that Arcacha allegedly drove a car from New Orleans to Miami.

On 12-5-63 reporting agent interviewed Mr. Robert E. Duvolle, Director of Finance, City of New Orleans, also Mr. Joseph Orlesch, Secretary to the Director of Finance, to determine whether the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" had applied for a permit from the City of New Orleans to operate in New Orleans. It was found that this organization was not of record with the Director of Finance.

On 12-6-63 SAIC Rice inquired of FBI Special Agent Paul Alker, New Orleans, as to the results of any investigation which they may have conducted in an attempt to connect Lee Harvey Oswald and the "FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE" with the address 544 Camp Street, New Orleans. SA Alker advised that they had checked this angle out thoroughly but with negative results.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The overall investigation with reference to Lee Harvey Oswald is being continued at New Orleans and in the event any information is developed which would place him at 544 Camp St., New Orleans, it will be the subject of another report.

AEQ/jl

THE DOCTORS' HARD FIGHT TO SAVE HIM

By Earl Ubell
Science Editor

The bullet that crashed through President Kennedy's neck and head probably took with it blood vessels and nerves leaving his entire body stunned and helpless. The chances are that he felt no pain. The Dallas doctors tried to massage his heart from the outside, to no avail.

In Dallas, Dr. Malcolm Perry, 34, attendant surgeon at Parkland Hospital who attended the President, said he saw two wounds—one below the Adam's apple, the other at the back of the head. He said he did not know if two bullets were involved. It is possible, he said, that the neck wound was the entrance and the other the exit of the missile.

Dr. Perry said that the President arrived in a critical condition and already was moribund. Probably because breathing centers in the brain were affected, the President was having trouble breathing. To help him breathe, Dr. Perry performed a tracheotomy: he slit the President's windpipe from the outside and placed a tube in the throat.

The doctor and his colleagues also marshaled an oxygen pump to keep as much of the vital gas flowing to the President as possible.

Against the possibility that air might have infiltrated

the President's chest between the lungs and the chest wall, the doctors insert tubes to help him breathe.

Dr. Kemp Clark, the hospital's chief of neurosurgery and one of the ten physicians summoned, was on hand in case some brain repair was necessary. By the time he arrived, the President's heart had stopped.

It was at this point that Dr. Perry attempted to get the heart going again by pressing on the President's breastbone from the outside. This maneuver squeezes the heart muscle and keeps blood flowing to the brain and the rest of the body. It is the method of choice, preferred to opening the chest and massaging the heart directly.

To make up for the blood loss and possible internal hemorrhages, the doctors also gave blood transfusions, reported of type B, Rh positive. They also administered salt solutions by vein in the hopes of keeping up blood pressure.

Finally an electrocardiograph machine was attached to the President to keep track of his heartbeat. It was this device that finally recorded on a slip of paper the final pulse of the stricken President's heart.

The doctors, too busy to notice the clock, later arbitrarily set the time of death at 1 p. m. The President had lived 40 minutes from the time of the shooting.

New York Herald Tribune
November 23, 1963

Page 2

1Date 3/19/64

JAMES L. SIMMONS, 1325 Rossmont Street, Mesquite, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas. SIMMONS advised that he is a car inspector and on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with some fellow employees waiting for President JOHN F. KENNEDY's motorcade to come into view. SIMMONS stated when the President's car started down Elm Street he heard three shots ring out. President KENNEDY slumped forward in his seat and appeared to have been hit by a bullet.

SIMMONS said he recalled that a motorcycle policeman drove up the grassy slope toward the Texas School Book Depository Building, jumped off his motorcycle and then ran up the hill toward the Memorial Arches. SIMMONS said he thought he saw exhaust fumes of smoke near the embankment in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building. SIMMONS then ran toward the Texas School Book Depository Building with a policeman. He stopped at a fence near the Memorial Arches and could not find anyone.

SIMMONS advised that it was his opinion the shots came from the direction of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated that immediately after the shots were fired, people were running in every direction through the whole area and there was a scene of mass confusion.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and
E. J. ROBERTSON/ds Date dictated 3/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1416

1Date 3/18/64

Mr. WALTER LUKE WINBORN, 2823 Maple Springs, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and furnished the following information:

Mr. WINBORN stated he was presently employed as a switchman for Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, Mr. WINBORN took a position on the Elm Street railroad viaduct so that he could observe the Presidential motorcade and President KENNEDY. As the motorcycle escort and the vehicle carrying the President approached the viaduct, Mr. WINBORN heard three distinct shots ring out. Mr. WINBORN stated he was not able to ascertain exactly where the shots were fired from and his attention remained on President KENNEDY and the motorcycle escort. He stated, however, that the shots sounded as if they all came from the same area.

Mr. WINBORN stated that very shortly thereafter the motorcycle escort dispersed and one motorcycle was abandoned by the police officer riding it on the grassy slope on the north side of Elm Street and this officer rushed up the steps leading to the pavilion and was lost from sight. The vehicle carrying the President immediately left the area at a high rate of speed. Mr. WINBORN then moved away from the east edge of the viaduct, where he could get a clear view of the area to the west of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD). He remained at this spot and observed the approach to the railroad tracks for a few minutes, but failed to see anyone moving toward the railroad tracks.

Mr. WINBORN stated he then returned to his work and had no further personal knowledge concerning the activities in this area.

Mr. WINBORN stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met JACK RUBY.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461
by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/ean Date dictated 3/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1417

1Date 3/19/64

NOLAN H. POTTER, 7114 Red Bud Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EV 1-4334, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas.

POTTER advised that he is a hostler helper for the Union Terminal Company, and, on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with some fellow employees awaiting the motorcade with President JOHN F. KENNEDY. POTTER stated that when the President's car had turned west on Elm Street and had driven past the Texas School Book Depository Building, he heard three loud reports which sounded like firecrackers. He then saw President KENNEDY slump over in his car and the Presidential car drive through the underpass. POTTER said he recalls seeing smoke in front of the Texas School Book Depository Building rising above the trees. POTTER said there were people running in every direction and he noticed a policeman drive his motorcycle up the slope towards the Texas School Book Depository Building. POTTER said he could not determine from which direction the shots were fired.

He had no further information of any value.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and E. J. ROBERTSON/ds Date dictated 3/17/64

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- p. 9

1Date 3/19/64

CURTIS FREEMAN BISHOP, 8623 Danville Drive, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas.

BISHOP advised that he is employed as a hostler with the Union Terminal Company, and on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with some fellow employees awaiting President JOHN F. KENNEDY's motorcade. BISHOP stated that when President KENNEDY's car came into view he started down Elm Street past the Texas School Book Depository Building. He heard three shots ring out. He then saw President KENNEDY slump over as if he had been hit. BISHOP recalls seeing a motorcycle policeman drive up the grassy slope near the Texas School Book Depository Building and noticed that people were running in every direction. BISHOP stated that President KENNEDY's car then picked up speed and drove down Elm Street.

BISHOP could not offer any other information of value.

on 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and E. J. ROBERTSON/ds Date dictated 3/17/64

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p. 10

1

Date 3/18/64

Mr. RICHARD CALVIN DODD, 1216 South Tyler, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at Lamar and Henning Street in Dallas, and furnished the following information:

Mr. DODD stated he is employed as a track supervisor for the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, he took up a position on the Elm Street railroad viaduct overlooking the route used by the Presidential motorcade on this date. Mr. DODD stated that when the motorcycle escort and the automobile carrying President KENNEDY approached the area where he was standing his attention was directed on President KENNEDY. He stated he first realized something was wrong when he saw President KENNEDY slump forward and simultaneously heard shots ring out. He stated he did not know how many shots were fired, but that the sounds were very close together. Mr. DODD advised that his attention remained on President KENNEDY; he did not look up and did not know where the shots came from.

Mr. DODD stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen JACK RUBY.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461
by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1420

1

Date 3/20/64

THOMAS J. MURPHY, 8615 San Benito Way, Dallas, Texas, advised he is employed as a mail foreman, Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas. MURPHY said he was so employed on the morning of November 22, 1963 when he and some of his co-workers stood on the Elm Street overpass to watch President JOHN F. KENNEDY's Motorcade drive by. MURPHY said that they watched President KENNEDY's limousine turn down Elm Street past the Texas School Book Depository building and start towards them. He stated he then heard what sounded like two shots and he saw President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY slump in their seats. MURPHY said in his opinion these shots came from a spot just west of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He said there was very much confusion in the area after the shots were fired and he saw many people running towards the parking lot west of the Texas School Book Depository Building. MURPHY said he could not recall seeing any unusual activity near the Texas School Book Depository Building itself. MURPHY stated he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge he has never seen him before. He had no further information of value.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. /cms Date dictated 3/20/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1421

Date 3/18/641

Mr. CLEMON EARL JOHNSON, Box 211 (Belt Line Road), Kleberg, Texas, was interviewed at 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas, and furnished the following information:

Mr. JOHNSON stated he was employed as a machinist for Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, he took up a position on the Elm Street viaduct overlooking the route taken by the Presidential motorcade on that date. Mr. JOHNSON stated his attention was attracted to the motorcycle escort and the automobile carrying President KENNEDY as this section of the motorcade came into his view. He stated he first realized something was wrong when the motorcycles began moving from their regular course and at or just before this he heard sounds that could have been shots. Mr. JOHNSON stated at that time he did not know that it was shots and he could not say how many shots he heard. His attention remained on the vehicle carrying President KENNEDY and he observed this car until it sped away. Mr. JOHNSON stated that white smoke was observed near the pavillion, but he felt that this smoke came from a motorcycle abandoned near the spot by a Dallas policeman.

Mr. JOHNSON stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen JACK RUBY.

Date 3/19/64

EWELL WILLIAM COWSERT, 1217 Arawo Circle, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas. COWSERT advised that he is a switchman for the Union Terminal Company and on November 22, 1963, he was standing on the Elm Street viaduct with a group of fellow employees watching the motorcade with President JOHN F. KENNEDY. COWSERT advised that just as President KENNEDY's car passed the Texas School Book Depository Building he heard two or three shots ring out and saw President KENNEDY slump forward in his seat. COWSERT said he has no idea where the shots came from and as the area near the Texas School Book Depository Building was a scene of extreme confusion he could not recall having noticed any one person. He stated he does recall seeing several people and a motorcycle policeman run up the grassy area near the Texas School Book Depository Building.

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461

by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1422

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461
by Special Agent THOMAS T. TRETTIS, JR. and E. J. ROBERTSON/ds Date dictated 3/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1423

Date 3/18/641

Mr. GEORGE A. DAVIS, 1443 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at 500 South Houston Street, and furnished the following information:

Mr. DAVIS stated he was a signman for the Union Terminal Company, 500 South Houston Street, Dallas, and was so employed on November 22, 1963. On this date, he took up a position on the Elm Street viaduct overlooking the route taken by the Presidential motorcade. Shortly after the motorcycle escort and the Presidential car came into view and was at a point just east of the viaduct, Mr. DAVIS heard a sound which he described as similar to firecrackers exploding. He stated they did not sound like rifle fire because they were not loud enough. All shots were very close together and he stated it was impossible for him to determine the number of shots. He stated his first impression was that someone had played a prank, but then he saw guns in the hands of the Secret Service Agents with President KENNEDY, saw President KENNEDY slumped forward, and the police motorcycle escort maneuver swiftly about the area and he realized it was not a prank.

Mr. DAVIS stated his attention was directed to the motorcycle escort and the car in which President KENNEDY was riding, and he saw very little, if any, other activity in the area at that time.

Mr. DAVIS stated he returned to the same spot he had occupied on November 22, 1963, at a later date and from this spot attempted to observe the Texas School Book Depository window from which the rifle shot was reported to have been fired. He stated he was unable to see this window from the position he had occupied on November 22, 1963, because the branch of a tree obscured the vision from this point.

Mr. DAVIS stated he did not know JACK RUBY and had never met or seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Date November 25, 1963

CHARLES F. BREHM, 1619 Kings Highway, was interviewed at his residence at which time he furnished the following information:

He and his five-year-old son went to downtown Dallas to view the President's motorcade, and they parked their car in the Main-Houston Street area about 15 minutes before the motorcade was due to come down Main Street. He took a vantage point on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Houston Streets and from that point, he was able to watch the car in which the President and Mrs. KENNEDY rode, making a right turn from Main Street into Houston Street.

After the President's automobile had rounded the corner into Houston Street, he picked up his five-year-old son and ran across the grass from Main Street over to the downhill curved portion of Elm Street which leads from Houston Street to the Stemmons Expressway. He and his son stood right at the curb on the grass and saw the President's car take a wide swing as it turned left from Houston Street into Elm Street.

When the President's automobile was very close to him and he could see the President's face very well, the President was seated, but was leaning forward when he stiffened perceptibly at the same instant what appeared to be a rifle shot sounded. According to BREHM, the President seemed to stiffen and come to a pause when another shot sounded and the President appeared to be badly hit in the head. BREHM said when the President was hit by the second shot, he could notice the President's hair fly up, and then roll over to his side, as Mrs. KENNEDY was apparently pulling him in that direction.

BREHM said that a third shot followed and that all three shots were relatively close together. BREHM stated that he was in military service and he has had experience with bolt-action rifles, and he expressed his opinion that the three shots were fired just about as quickly as an individual can maneuver a bolt-action rifle, take aim, and fire three shots.

BREHM stated he definitely knew that the President had been shot and he recalled having seen blood on the President's face. He also stated that it seemed quite apparent to him that

On 3/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461
by SA'S THOMAS T. TRETTIS & E. J. ROBERTSON/eah Date dictated 3/17/64

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On 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent JOSEPH J. HANLEY and WILLIAM O. JOHNSON/pm Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1424

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1425

2

DL 89-43

the shots came from one of two buildings back at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets.

Immediately after the third shot rang out, BREHM pushed his son down on the grass and for the moment was more concerned with the safety of his son who might be hit accidentally by any wild gunfire which might follow.

BREHM expressed his opinion that between the first and third shots, the President's car only seemed to move some 10 or 12 feet. It seemed to him that the automobile almost came to a halt after the first shot, but of this he is not certain. After the third shot, the car in which the President was riding increased its speed and went under the freeway overpass and out of his sight.

AS soon as the President's car went on its way out of sight, numerous reporters and police officers came running down the hill to the general area where he was standing and many of them gathered around him and began asking him questions. He answered questions of reporters and police officers to the best of his knowledge and recollection, after which he was escorted up to the Dallas police station where he was interviewed some more. He estimated that he was detained at the Police Department for a period of two hours before he was finally permitted to leave.

1

Date 11/23/63

MARY ANN MOORMAN, 2832 Ripplewood, telephone number DA 1-9390, advises that she and a friend named JEAN HILL, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas, Texas, watched the President KENNEDY parade from the grassy area in the parkway between Main and Elm Streets, and at approximately 12:25 p.m., as well as she recalls, she took a photograph of the procession as it proceeded toward her. She took this photograph with a polaroid camera, and the photograph showed the police motorcycle escort preceding the President's car. In the background of this photograph she said the Texas School Book Depository Building was visible.

She took a second photograph of the President as his automobile passed her, and just as she snapped the picture, she heard what she at first thought was a firecracker and very shortly thereafter heard another similar sound which she later determined to have been gunfire. She knows that she heard two shots and, possibly a third shot. She recalls seeing the President "sort of jump" and start to slump sideways in the seat, and seems to recall President KENNEDY's wife scream, "My God, he's been shot!"

Mrs. MOORMAN states that she and her companion fell to the ground, but does not now recall what prompted her to fall unless it was the reports and the commotion in the President's car. She says she must have instinctively realized that there was shooting, but does not recall actually thinking about it. She states that she could not determine where the shots came from, and her next recollection is of people running more or less aimlessly, it seemed to her. She recalls that the President's automobile was moving at the time she took the second picture, and when she heard the shots, and has the impression that the car either stopped momentarily or hesitated and then drove off in a hurry.

She stated that as the President's car drove off she started to leave the grassy area and was stopped by a Mr. FEATHERSTONE, a newspaper man with the KRLD Radio

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent CURTIS L. PERRYMAN & ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/jt Date dictated 11/23/63

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DL 89-43

21Date 11/25/63

and TV Station who questioned her concerning her observance of the incident.

Mrs. MOORMAN advises that the photograph she took showing the police motorcycles preceding President KENNEDY's car and also showing the Texas School Book Depository Building was given by her to Secret Service Agents JOHN JOE HOWLETT and BILL PATTERSON shortly before 4:00 p.m. November 22, 1963. The second photograph taken at the time she heard the shots showed the President slumping sideways in the automobile. She furnished this photograph to Bureau Agents.

Mrs. MOORMAN advises that she saw no one in the area that appeared to have possibly been the assassin, and could furnish no additional information.

Mrs. JOSEPH EDDIE DEAN, 7727 Boarden Lane, advised as follows:

She is employed by The Macmillan Company on the third floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street.

At approximately 12:40 p.m., on November 22, 1963, she and some other employee in the building were standing on the steps of the building facing Elm Street, when a motorcade in which President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Texas were riding, was passing by.

President KENNEDY had just looked in their direction and waved when she heard a rifle shot. Shortly thereafter, she heard another rifle shot and then a third. During these moments, she observed President KENNEDY slump down into the car. After the first or second shot, she observed President KENNEDY reach to the back of his neck just before he slumped down.

When she realized the shots came from above her, she ran out into the street, but did not look up at that time. Everyone was running in various directions and some were falling to the ground, as if to avoid being shot. Everyone was very excited, including herself.

She returned to the steps of the building and met Mrs. MADIE B. REESE, her office manager, and then accompanied Mrs. REESE to the National Bank of Commerce, making a deposit.

After viewing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television, she could not recall ever having seen him before. She could furnish no further pertinent information.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent JOE B. ABERNATHY / ss/mac Date dictated 11/24/63

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37

Date 11/24/63

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Mr. JACK FRANZEN, 10572, Cromwell Circle, telephone FL 7-3717, who is employed by the Fox and Jacobs Construction Company, 9106 Sovereign Row, was contacted in response to a telephone call received from him at 1900 Main Street.

Mr. FRANZEN advised he and his wife and small son were standing in the grass area west of Houston Street and south of Elm Street at the time the President's motorcade arrived at that location at approximately 12:30 P.M. on November 22, 1963. He said he heard the sound of an explosion which appeared to him to come from the President's car and noticed small fragments flying inside the car and immediately assumed someone had tossed a fire-cracker inside the automobile. He heard a second and third and possibly a fourth explosion and recognized these sounds as being shots fired from some firearm. At the same time he noticed blood appearing on the top and sides of the head of President KENNEDY. He noticed a colored family consisting of a man, woman and small child nearby and at the sound of these shots the man picked up the small boy and ran with the woman west on Elm Street toward the overpass. During the ensuing confusion he remembers looking at the side of the building occupied by the Texas School Book Depository, located across Elm Street from his position but does not remember seeing anything of a suspicious nature with regard to that building. He noticed the men, who were presumed to be Secret Service Agents, riding in the car directly behind the President's car, unloading from the car, some with firearms in their hands, and noticed police officers and these plain clothes-men running up the grassy slope across Elm Street from his location and toward a wooded and bushy area located across Elm Street from him.

Because of this activity he presumed the shots which were fired came from the shrubbery or bushes toward which these officers appeared to be running.

He looked over the crowd which had assembled along both sides of Elm Street in this block but noticed nothing which appeared unusual among these spectators.

Mr. FRANZEN advised he is aware that the information which he has furnished may not be of any particular significance

2

DL 89-43

but advised in view of his close proximity to the President's vehicle at the time of these shots, felt that he possibly should furnish what information he could.

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent ALFRED C. ELLINGTON and JOSEPH J. LOETTLER, jr. Date dictated 11/24/63

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Date November 25, 19631

CHARLES HESTER, 2619 Keyhold Street, furnished the following information:

At approximately 12:30 p.m., November 22, 1963, HESTER and his wife, BEATRICE, were standing along the street at the point immediately preceding the underpass on Elm Street where President JOHN F. KENNEDY was shot. HESTER stated he saw the President slump in the seat of the car and that he heard two shots fired from what appeared to be a building located on the corner of Elm Street and Houston Street. He stated he and his wife were almost in a direct line of the fire and he immediately grabbed his wife and shoved her to the ground. He stated he thereafter immediately escorted his wife across to the north side of the street on an embankment in an attempt to gain shelter.

HESTER stated he did not see anyone with a gun at the time the shots were fired and that after the President's car had pulled away from the scene and officers started toward the aforementioned building, he and his wife proceeded to their car and left the area.

on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent J. DOYLE WILLIAMS and HENRY J. OLIVER/gm Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1429

1Date 11/24/63

PATRICIA ANN LAWRENCE, 302 North Windomere, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is employed as a stenographer for the MacMillan Company in the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Miss LAWRENCE advised that she is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had seen no one of his description at all in the building on November 22, 1963.

When the President's motorcade passed the Texas School Book Depository Building, Miss LAWRENCE said she was standing with LUCY WHITAKER in the front row of people on Elm Street at Houston. When the motorcade passed she stated she was looking at Mrs. KENNEDY who was looking to the other side of the car. The President was looking in her direction and she had waved. She heard the shot fired as the President was waving. Thereafter she heard two additional shots, shots which seemed to have come from right over her head. She said she looked up and saw nothing. Later she returned to the building but at this time had not seen anyone identifiable with OSWALD coming from the building.

on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY & LOUIS M. KELLEY/sah Date dictated 11/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1430

Date 11/24/63

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FRANCES GAYLE NEWMAN, 718 W. Clarendon Street, advised that at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated and Governor CONNALLY was wounded she was standing on the north curb of Elm Street between the triple underpass and Houston Street. Also standing there were her two children, ages 2 and 4, and her husband, WILLIAM EUGENE NEWMAN, Jr. She estimated that when the limousine bearing the Presidential party was about 50 feet from them she heard reports and the President seemed to rise up in his seat. A few seconds later she heard another shot and saw that the President had been hit in the head because she saw blood flowing from his body. She said a man had been standing back of them on a pedestal near an arcade taking photographs and there were a couple of people east of them on the north side of Elm Street.

She stated that after the President was shot officers and probably Secret Service men started running toward the arcade near the point where the photographer was taking his pictures. She believed there were first two shots in succession, a pause, then another shot was fired which struck the President. She said the limousine was a three seated one carrying Governor CONNALLY and his wife in the middle seat and the President and Mrs. KENNEDY in the back seat. She did not notice the occupants of the front seat as she had her eyes on the President whom she had come to see. After the shots were fired, she and her husband each grabbed a child and lay down on the grass fearing that they might be hit by gunfire. She noticed that Governor CONNALLY seemed to be lying down in the front seat holding his stomach when he passed directly in front of them. She was taken with her husband to the WFAA Studio where they waited a short and after the announcement came that the President was deceased, she and her husband were interviewed. They later made statements to Deputy Sheriffs concerning their eye-witness account of the assassination of the President and the wounding of Governor CONNALLY.

The shots were fired at the President and Governor CONNALLY about 12:30 p.m. on November 22, 1963. She said she did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD during that time.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN and ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN Date dictated 11/24/63

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Date 11/24/63

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WILLIAM EUGENE NEWMAN, Jr., 718 W. Clarendon, who is an unemployed electrician, advised that at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY and his wife, GAYLE, and their two children were standing on the north side of Elm Street about mid-way between Houston Street and the triple overpass. There were very few people on that side of the street. One man was standing on a pedestal near an arcade to the rear of them taking movies and he believed that two women were a few steps up the street from him. He believed that when the President's car was approximately 50 feet from him proceeding in a westerly direction on Elm Street he heard the first shots fired. It was his belief that two shots were fired in rapid succession which he thought at the time was a firecracker.

The car was proceeding toward him and it seemed that the President's arms went up and that he raised up in his seat and started to look around. The car proceeded to a point about even with him and he could see Governor JOHN CONNALLY was holding his stomach. About that time another shot was fired which he estimated was ten seconds after the first shot was fired. At that time he heard the bullet strike the President and saw flesh fly from the President's head. He noticed that Governor CONNALLY was lying back in the seat of the car and that his eyes "were real big." NEWMAN first thought the President and Governor were playing some kind of a game and suddenly realized they had been shot and that he was perhaps in the line of fire because officers started running toward the arcade directly back of him and his wife. He grabbed one child and his wife the other. They both lay down on the grass until after the procession passed. He stated he did not see any blood on Governor CONNALLY or President KENNEDY and that the limousine in which they were riding was a three seated limousine with Governor CONNALLY and President KENNEDY sitting on the side nearest him and the side nearest the Texas School Book Depository building from where he learned later the shots had been fired. President KENNEDY was seated in the back seat with his wife and Governor CONNALLY and his wife were in the middle seat of the limousine. He could not recall any of the bullets hitting the car but he said the report of the rifle was very loud and clear. He was later taken to the offices of WFAA Studio in Dallas and they interviewed him concerning his eye-witness account of the assassination of the President and the shooting of Governor CONNALLY.

He was also interviewed by Deputy Sheriffs and gave a statement as to what happened. He recalled that when the President

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN and ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN Date dictated 11/24/63

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2
DL 89-43

was shot Mrs. KENNEDY seemed to grab him and pull him toward her. He was positive this occurred because when all shots were fired at the President he had his eyes directly on him. He could not state whether Mrs. CONNALLY was helping her husband or not but he seemed to be lying down when he passed them.

He said the President was hit on the right side of the head with the third shot and he heard the thud when the bullet struck the President. He did not see any rifle in the possession of anyone whom he thought might be responsible for the shooting. He has seen pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television and stated he had never seen him insofar as he knows.

The assassination of the President occurred about 12:30 p.m. on November 22, 1963.

1

Date 11/28/63

JEAN (Mrs. PURSER EDWARD) NEWMAN, 3893 Clover Lane, telephone FL 2-4222, advised that she is employed by Rheem Manufacturing Company which Company as of November 22, 1963, was in the process of moving from Lofland Street to 1222 Profit Drive. She stated that as the company was in the process of moving she left work at about 11:30 a.m. and drove to Oak Cliff taking a friend home and returning through the downtown Dallas area to her home in north Dallas. As she proceeded through the downtown area, she noticed crowds gathering in connection with President KENNEDY's visit to the area. She stated she, on the spur of the moment, decided she would like to see the President so she parked her car in Simmons Parking Lot #2 located at the northwest corner of the Dallas County School Book Depository Building. She then walked in front of the building and turned right on Elm Street and stood on the curb on the north side of the street immediately west of the Stemmons Expressway sign. A car carrying the President and other persons had just passed her when she heard a report and saw the President jump, raising his hands to his chest area. She stated she assumed the report to be a firecracker and thought how "human" the President was that he too would react by jumping at a sudden noise. She stated the car had proceeded to approximately 12 feet to her right when she heard a second report and saw the President slump to the front of the car. She said the only other person in the Presidential car that she recognized was Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY who immediately jumped to her knees over the President when he slumped.

Mrs. NEWMAN stated she only heard the two shots but cannot definitely state that additional shot or shots were not fired as people around her realizing what had happened began milling around and screaming. She stated that when she realized the reports were shots she immediately turned and looked up the hill to the north toward the parking lot but did not see anything after which she proceeded back up the hill and walked in front of the Dallas County School Book Depository Building to the parking lot to get her car where she was questioned by an officer and eventually taken to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office where she made a statement.

Mrs. NEWMAN stated that after the shots were fired she was in the area of the School Book Depository Building for some minutes and actually walked immediately in front of the building in returning to the parking lot but did not see or hear any person emerging from the building in such a manner as to attract her attention but pointed out all persons in the area were very excited at the time.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

ROBERT C. LISH and
by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON:jg Date dictated 11/28/63

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2

DL 89-43

Mrs. NEWMAN viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken on August 9, 1963, after which she stated that she has no recollection of ever seeing the individual depicted in that photograph and said she does not know OSWALD, has never met him to her knowledge, and does not know any of his associates.

1

Date 11/24/63

PAULINE E. SANDERS, 4226 Delmar, a Clerk, Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, advised she arrived at work at 8:45 a.m., on November 22, 1963, and immediately reported to the main office where she was employed. She said she was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD who worked in the warehouse section and she has seen him three or four times during lunch breaks in the lunch room but did not talk to him on any occasion. She said he was very quiet and she had never seen him talking to any of the other employees that she could recall. She said she would not be in a position to observe what time he arrived at work or the way he arrived.

She said on the morning of November 22, 1963, she went outside to watch the Presidential parade at about 11:25 a.m. She said she did not see OSWALD during this time and she stood in the last line of spectators nearest the door to the Texas School Book Depository building. She advised she could not recall the exact time but immediately after the Presidential parade passed she heard three loud blasts and she immediately realized that the shots or whatever it was came from the building above her. She said within a matter of ten seconds a uniform police officer in a white helmet ran into the building but she did not observe him any further and could not state where he went in the building.

Mrs. SANDERS advised that Mr. CAMPBELL, Office Manager, arrived shortly after the police officer entered the building and she told him she believed the blasts came from the upper part of the building however he insisted the shots came from the embankment. She advised she did not pursue the matter any further and she entered the building within five minutes of the blast. She said she did not observe OSWALD in the lobby but the lobby was crowded with people at this time. She said she did notice a uniform police officer talking to an individual dressed in grey clothing with a silver type construction helmet and he claimed to be an engineer. She said he definitely did not work in the building and she had never seen him before. She said the police officer appeared to be taking his name and address. She said she did not observe whether the elevator was in use or not and she could not recall whether it was on the first floor but she did use the stairwell and walked to the second floor where their offices are maintained. She said she could not recall seeing OSWALD the entire day and at this time the only thing that was on their minds was whether the President had died.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agents ROBERT E. BASHAM and
ROBERT J. ANDERSON: vjt Date dictated 11/24/63

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Date 11/24/632
DL 89-43

OCHUS V. CAMPBELL, 7120 Twin Lakes Lane, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

He is Vice President of the Texas School Book Depository Company, with offices located on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas.

On November 22, 1963, he was present at his office at the above named building and at about 12:30 PM on that day, he and several other associates were together stationed about 30 feet in front of this building facing away from the building observing the passing motorcade containing President KENNEDY. At this time, he heard a loud report, which at first he considered to be a fire cracker or some such object set off by a crank and believed the noise came from away from his building. This illusion, he explained, may have been due to the sound bouncing off the building and other objects in the vicinity. After hearing two more such reports, he realized that must have been rifle shots and since President KENNEDY's car had advanced just out of his vision, he went forward a few feet to observe this automobile, inasmuch as he feared that the rifle shots were in connection with an attempt upon President KENNEDY's life. He then observed the car bearing President KENNEDY to slow down, a near stop, and a motorcycle policeman rushed up. Immediately following this, he observed the car rush away from the scene. He then immediately rushed into his building without having seen anything unusual from any window of this building. Inside he was told shortly thereafter by the warehouse superintendent, Mr. TRULY, that all the employees of the company had been rounded up and one employee, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was missing.

Mr. CAMPBELL observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, bearing New Orleans, Louisiana No. 112 723, and stated that he is sure this is a photograph of the employee named above, but added that he is not personally acquainted with him and has never seen him. He advised that he has always given Mr. TRULY the responsibility of hiring employees for the warehouse.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agents EDMOND C. HARDIN & PAUL L. SCOTT Date dictated 11/24/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/25/63

DOLORES KOUNAS, 825 Arpage Circle, telephone FR 4-7251, employed as a clerk-typist by McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, third floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Elm and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

She examined a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated she cannot recall ever having seen him. She stated that the building in which she works has office space on the lower floors and that she goes to the third floor via an elevator in the east end of the building which runs only to the third floor.

She stated on November 22, 1963 she had left the building about 12:00 noon. She stated she went to a spot on the southwest corner of Houston and Elm Streets to watch the Presidential motorcade pass. She was approximately 100 feet south of the Texas School Book Depository Building and observed the motorcade of President KENNEDY pass in front of her and proceed west toward the Triple Underpass. After the car had passed her point and was almost to the underpass she heard a noise like a firecracker. She stated there were three of these noises which she now knows were shots equally spaced by a few seconds and that it sounded as though these shots were coming from the Triple Underpass. She stated she looked in that direction but was unable to see the car in which President KENNEDY was riding due to the mass of people in front of her.

She stated that after standing there a few minutes she walked across the street toward the Texas School Book Depository Building but was not allowed to go in the building until about 3:00 p.m.

She stated during the time she was watching the motorcade, before and after the shots were fired, she did not look up at the Texas School Book Depository Building and thus did not know whether there was anyone at the windows in that building. She stated it did not sound like the shots were coming from that direction but rather from the Triple Underpass.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM & JOSEPH G. PEGGS/sab Date dictated 11/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1436

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, requesting that the distance from eye witness Howard Brennan's location appearing on Commission Exhibit No. 477 to the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository from which shots were fired be determined.

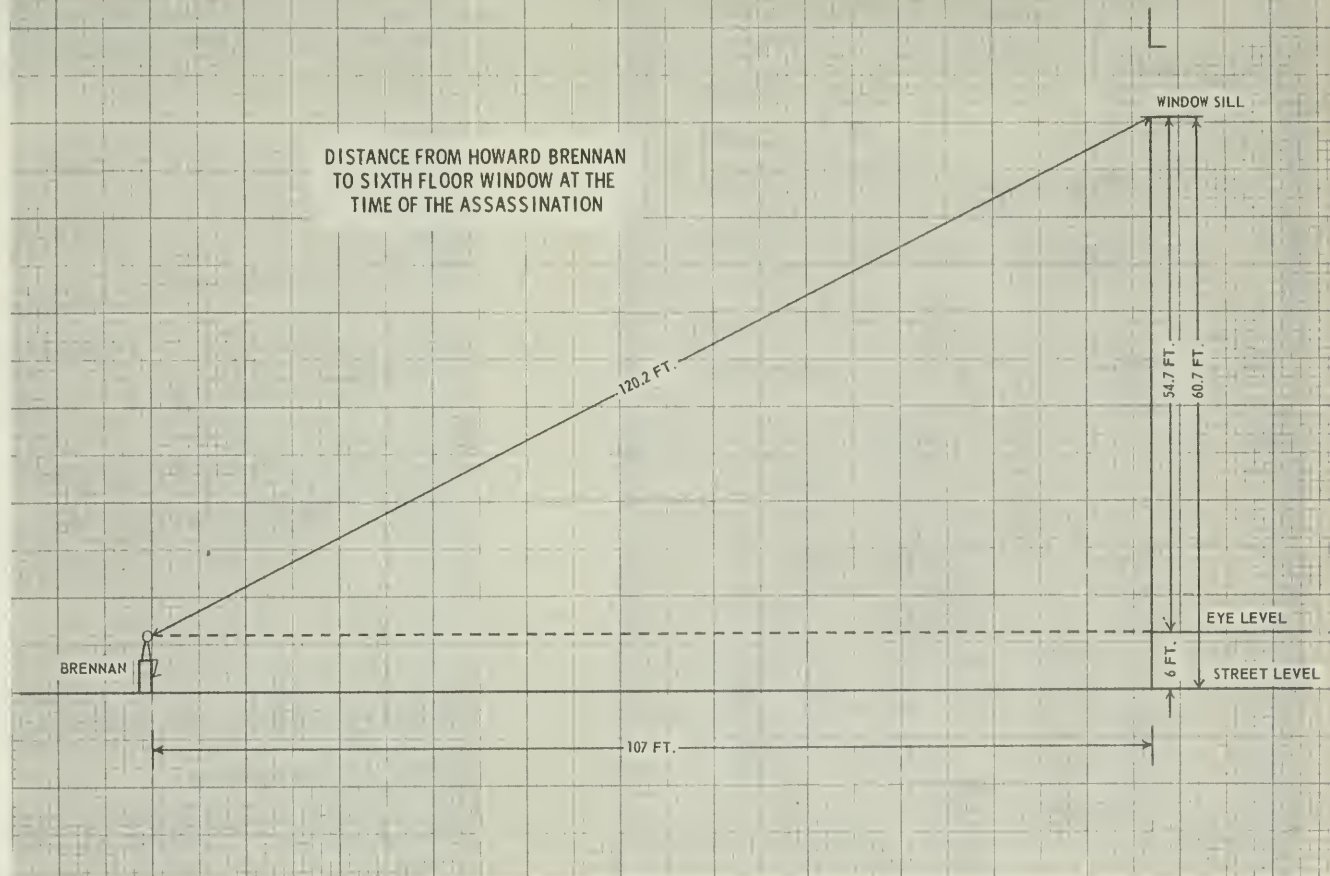
The line of sight distance from Brennan's location to the sixth floor was determined to be approximately 120.2 feet. This measurement was determined from a geometric outline prepared from technical data contained on structural plans of the wall upon which Brennan was sitting, on surveyor plats and from measurements made at the assassination site which were utilized in the construction of a one-quarter inch scale model of a portion of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas. Enclosed are four glossy prints of the above-mentioned "geometric outline" and the copy of the Commission's Exhibit No. 477 furnished in referenced letter.

With the submission of the enclosed material, this now completes your request.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (5)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1437



Joe Munch home 92463
 Прох. Мунч X 28545
 MUNCH 25994 EX39
 Pague Zaboy by 1/2 3-29-56

25-62

MOTEL KOBON MOON X642980
 PAVAN GEMKOB 20242

TOB APPEB 277 KOW. HAPOXOB
 TOB MAPATOB 20525

Leo SETREB Pague MOON 8355

United Press 72668

also press 776430 MOSBY JOHNSON

MAMA-33853

Camp 7-14-53

Martin in pad.
 22/82.
 Amer. 1733242
 Russ by pad 1731477
 Russ by pad 1731477
 Russ by pad 1731477

Robert 7313 Davenport ST
 PE 23245

757 French ST Marret

Socks 25 Denver 45

Shoes 40-41

HAT 56

SHIRT 37

OVERCOAT 48 part 4

UNDERSHIRTS - 48

11-23-67
 Jm

(2 lines in English)

Writing on the original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department.

Maria (?) 33353

(1 line in English)

Maria at work
22182

Amer. 1733242

Russ. without citizenship(?) 17 311477 or P 311477

Russ. Residence Permit
AA 549866

(Reverse side)

Hotel Minsk Rose 92463

Domicile Registry Office (?) Moscow (?) K 73545

" " " Minsk 23994 Ex39

Radio Factory, Experimental Shop 8-20-56

221-32

Hotel Seboy (Cavoy?) Moscow K(?)42980

Roman Dethov 20214217 (?)
Comrade Dyadev 279 Kon. NaRokhssov (?)
Comrade Saarapov 20525

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1438—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1438—Continued

Prelude to Tragedy:

The woman who sheltered Lee Oswald's family tells her story

by Jessamyn West

(The distinguished Quaker writer Jessamyn West is the author of "The Friendly Persuasion," among other books, and is the editor of "The Quaker Reader.")

In the black days last November when murder followed assassination, a third and contradictory act was reported in the press. This act was reported because it also had to do with Lee Oswald, Friday's alleged assassin and Sunday's victim. A Mrs. Ruth Paine, a Quaker, had taken in Lee Oswald's pregnant wife and baby daughter while he was out of work; and on weekends Lee Oswald himself had sometimes visited his family in Mrs. Paine's home in Irving, a suburb of Dallas. It was from the Paine home that Oswald, carrying "curtain rods," went to his job Friday morning in the School Book Depository on Elm Street.

There are people, I have discovered, who missed these accounts of Ruth Paine. All their available emotional energy was spent on the principals in the tragedy—the President, his wife and the President's murderer. There was scarcely enough emotion left, even, for more than consternation when Jack Ruby shot down Lee Oswald.

I thought about Mrs. Paine, however. What she had done stuck in my mind more even than

what Oswald or Ruby had done. Perhaps this was because of some personal need to associate myself with what is creative, not destructive; with what is responsible, not irresponsible. But it was also, I think, because such an act was so desperately needed in that weekend of violence and destruction; it was needed not only morally, as a reminder to us that the desire to foster human life as well as to destroy it still survived in the world; it was needed aesthetically, as the knocking on the door in *Macbeth* is needed after the bloody events that have preceded it. The spectators who, because of television, were very near to being participants required emotional rest. And the happenings of that weekend, looked at as drama, required, after assassination and murder, Mrs. Paine's "concern" (to use a Quaker word) for the Oswalds if those happenings were to give any balanced account of the human condition.

Now, history, of course, has no interest in giving balanced accounts of human nature. History can go for long stretches without ever bringing to attention those acts of kindness, of unselfishness, of brotherly concern, that are always coexistent with acts of violence and bloodshed. Some of us on occasion may be capable, as Mrs. Paine was, of doing unto others as we would be done by. But when it comes to reading

matter, we want what is bloody and violent. It is entirely possible, on the weekend when we all watched the assassination of President Kennedy and the shooting of Lee Oswald, that hundreds or even thousands of women were doing exactly what Ruth Paine was doing: offering food, shelter and friendship to a family in need of it. These women will never be known to us. They did not befriend the family of a man accused of assassinating the President.

We should not delude ourselves about this. I would not have gone to Dallas to talk to a woman who for six years had taken care of her bedridden stepfather and his older half-blind sister. Though her act might, in a scale assaying human devotion, outweigh Mrs. Paine's tenfold. You would not be reading my account of *that* visit. We are interested in what Mrs. Paine did because *Lee Oswald* and his family were the recipients of Ruth Paine's hospitality. From a bedroom in *her* home. Lee Oswald rose that Friday morning; in *her* kitchen he made and drank his morning coffee. From *her* garage he picked up his rifle. With a neighbor of *hers* he rode to his work, rested, refreshed, well-armed.

We may love goodness, cherish compassion. (Continued on page 84)

PHOTOGRAPH OF RUTH PAINE BY HARVIR KONER

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1439

Prelude to Tragedy

(Continued from page 53)

sion, honor unselfishness; but we have a hard time getting around to reading about them unless they are somehow bloodstained and tear-splashed. When Ruth Paine suggested to Marina Oswald that she escape a trip back to Russia that Marina did not want to make, and which Lee Oswald was suggesting, by sharing Mrs. Paine's home, she was all unknowing, guaranteeing that her act of hospitality meet these requirements.

I wrote Mrs. Paine a letter asking if I could interview her, and followed the letter with a phone call. The letter, I later discovered, had put Mrs. Paine off. Because I had read some accounts charging Mrs. Paine with everything from unjustifiable guilelessness to downright cooperation, I was at pains to let her know that I was not such a one. Mrs. Paine, as a result, was afraid that my desire was to place her on a pedestal. This she did not want.

During my phone call I formed such a definite picture of Ruth Paine that when I finally met her, I had at first the feeling that I was dealing with someone else. I am not sure what elements had contributed to my original picture. It was not her voice alone, cool, soft, collected; or her diction, cultivated; or her courtesy, which, in spite of her lack of enthusiasm for my project, never failed. The picture I had of her was also of the woman reported by the press, the "Quaker and housewife." Now, I know that Quakers and housewives come in all sizes and colors; and that motherliness, which I had attributed to her because of her solicitude for the young Marina Oswald, has more than one configuration. Nevertheless, I had seen Ruth Paine so clearly as small, rounded, maternal, that when I met a tall girl, five-feet nine or ten, with a long brown hair, looking more like the campus than the kitchen and built more like a dancer than a Quaker (whatever that may mean, except that her outlines were more rakish than restrained), I was unable for the first hour to accept her as Ruth Paine. I talked with her as if she were someone empowered to speak for Ruth Paine.

On my first evening in Dallas, Mrs. Paine asked me to come to her place at six for dinner. I left my hotel at five thirty. My taxi driver, a former truck driver, was in his third day of taxi driving, and while he could have taken me unerringly to California, he had some difficulty finding the Paine home.

The country-side we drove through was hideous, as is the urban sprawl outside most growing cities. Here a great empty space, a horizon world-shaped, and impressive because of its inhumanity, had been littered with buildings. Openness and the onetime grandeur were lost in the

pockings of subdivisions and shopping centers and overpasses.

"Is this the chief road between Irving and Dallas?" I asked the driver.

He told me it was. Down this highway, then, Oswald had ridden that Friday morning, past pole oaks and hackberry trees, leafless then as now, past signs for Corn Dogs and Jax beer and weekend specials on coffee and margarine and steak. It was this remembered fact, I thought, as well as the smoky gloom of the sunset and the pity of a wild beauty lost and a domestic beauty not yet achieved, that made me feel sorrowful and apprehensive.

We were late; the ex-truck driver was not yet accustomed to locating private homes. He pulled up finally in front of a small, light gray frame house. A young man waited at the curb to greet me. Since I understood that Ruth Paine was separated from her husband, I had no idea who he might be. He was tall, dark, slender; and in the snap judgments that come to one unhidden, I characterized him as probably intelligent and possibly moody. He turned out to be Ruth Paine's husband, Michael, from whom she had been separated for a year or more before the assassination but who had since rejoined his family. He took me up the short pathway to the house and I experienced the shock of meeting the "real" Ruth Paine: the Quaker who looked more like the campus than the meetinghouse; the mother built more like a dancer than a housewife; the voice which, without aid of long-distance wires, was warmer and more spirited than the one I remembered.

From the Paines' living room I could see the dining room, which was really an extension of their kitchen. I went to the kitchen to offer my help with the dinner preparations, saying, however, that I myself never wanted guests in the kitchen; that I couldn't talk and do anything else.

Ruth Paine said matter-of-factly, "If you have children, you either learn to talk and cook at the same time or starve."

The children, tall for their ages, came in from outside then—Lynn, aged four, her brother Christopher, three. They were composed children, not required or inclined to make much ado over a visitor. And, as I realized later, there had been too much coming and going in that house recently for the advent of a single dinner guest to make much impression. They were actually more accustomed to numbers of people than I. "Lynn," her mother told me, "watches television. She knows what has happened. She knows that Lee killed the President."

The dinner, simple and good, appeared with dispatch in spite of our talk. I thought there might be silent grace before dinner. There was none. Later I learned that this was not always the case. And that once when Lee Oswald was at the table and heads were bowed, he had made sounds of disapproval in his throat. He was an atheist, able to swallow the food of believers but impatient with their desire to consecrate the occasion with prayer.

There was also nothing to drink, before or with the meal, except water. Ruth, who is extremely sensitive about sailing under false colors, particularly if they make her out to be better than she thinks she is, explained that this lack was the re-

sult not of teetotalism but of supplies. They usually had a drink before dinner when they had company, but had run out of the necessary ingredients.

There were candles on the table; and what was most memorable to me about the meal was not anything said there, but Ruth Paine's smile in the candlelight as she turned to listen to her husband.

We spoke no word of the Oswalds at the dinner table. I felt that we were consciously avoiding the subject, as drivers, not caring to be thought morbid, drive past the wrecked car and sprawled bodies. Wreckage and sprawled bodies were a part of my purpose in being in Dallas and at that dinner table. But it was not an opportune time to approach them. That was the week when Marina Oswald was reported to be changing lawyers and firing managers. It was the week when Ruby jurors were being chosen; and Dallas was filled with correspondents from Europe as well as America, come to see justice done—with fireworks, if possible. It was the week of Mrs. Oswald Sr.'s triumphs on the lecture platform, with receipts of \$5,000 reported in return for her oratory.

Were we also vultures gathered round the same bodies and feasting on the same tragedy? That possibility had to be faced. And while I could tell myself, perhaps smugly, that what I wanted to associate myself with, to report and to celebrate, was not murder and assassination, violence and destruction, but their opposites, still, as I have already said, I knew that I would not be in Dallas or dining with the Paines except for the fact that their lives had been touched by violence.

Michael and I went to the living room, leaving Ruth to put her children to bed with songs and story reading. The living room was small, 14 by 16 at the most, and it showed signs of occupancy by children. There were no flowers, no knick-knacks, none of the gadgetry of the charm schools of furnishing. There were some oils, and two replicas, rather large, of classical statuary. It was a room that had entered into no competition with the Joneses; objects in that room would not take precedence over persons. A sofa occupied most of the space against the longest wall; opposite it was a sizable television set. Here Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald had first learned of the President's assassination. Here Lee Oswald had spent several weekend afternoons sprawled on the floor, watching sports events. My eyes, in spite of themselves, went to that spot on the floor.

Ruth Paine is not a woman to denounce others. But one of the few "good" things she could find to say about Lee Oswald had to do with his television viewing. He watched football, and while he did so he played with Christopher, let Christopher climb over him as he sprawled on the floor.

I told Michael that Ruth's "kindness to the Oswalds" (and Ruth herself never permitted me to use this phrase without reminding me that she had gained as much in her association with Marina Oswald as she had given) had its greatest significance for Americans not as an act in itself but as a symbol of a way of life we were losing: the old way of life when as a rural and frontier country we were genuinely concerned for the welfare, the fortunes and misfortunes of our neighbors.

The man helped by the Good Samaritan might have survived without help—who knows? But how about the Samaritan—could he have survived? What would have been the state of his heart and character had he ignored the man in the ditch and been, instead of a “good,” not necessarily a “bad” but simply an “indifferent” Samaritan?

What lies ahead for us if we follow our present trend toward indifference? All of us represented by slotted and numbered cards in the IBM machines, but aloof from any emotional involvement with each other? Ready to provide an adequate donation, the appropriate bureau, the efficient machinery to care for all human predicaments. But not a hand, not a heart. What will be the result of this continuing dehumanization? Is it possible that the death of a president does not present the threat to our country presented by the deaths of individual hearts? That we have less to fear from the violence of an occasional crackpot than we have from the wholesale drying up of all genuine concern for our neighbors? I spoke to Michael Paine of these feelings while Ruth was out of the room. He agreed with me that there was a need for more openness, more sharing, more risk-taking, in our personal relations.

Michael Paine had not seen much of Lee Oswald. But he did see him on Friday nights, when Michael was accustomed to visit and have dinner with his family. On these nights Lee Oswald, who usually came out from Dallas to spend the week-end with Marina, might also be there.

“I sometimes wonder if I gave up too soon with Lee,” Michael said. “I wonder if my patience had held out longer, or my desire to help him had been stronger, if I could have done something for him.”

He had tried to talk to Oswald. He was genuinely interested in Oswald's reasons, first for leaving America, then for leaving Russia. Oswald was either uninterested in, or incapable of, that kind of conversation which, through shared insights, advances to an understanding of a subject that is impossible to either man alone.

“Oswald,” said Michael, “had picked up some pat political opinions, mostly from his Marxian reading. And once he had expressed these, he lost all interest in the conversation. He had no ability or desire to examine specific cases or to determine whether or not they cast some doubt on the generalization he was quoting. He didn't want his generalizations disturbed.”

It was not surprising to me that a man of Oswald's reported IQ (around 103) did not make a stimulating conversational partner for Michael Paine. Michael once took Oswald to a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union. Oswald, when he found that the organization was nonpolitical, that it had no program other than to protect the constitutional rights of individuals, was not interested.

“In one of our arguments,” Michael said, “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. I gave up arguing with him then.”

Joining us, Ruth recalled some of her own feelings when she had heard Michael

argue with Oswald about his philosophy and politics.

“I thought that Lee was really much more moved by his feelings than by his ideas. I felt that meeting his arguments with arguments was quite irrelevant and wouldn't touch him, that the only way his life would ever be changed would be through matters that affected his feelings. As long as he had trouble holding a job and was worried about money, he would indict the society in which he lived.”

“Do you think ten thousand dollars a year might have cured Oswald of his murderous impulses?” I asked her.

“Of course, I had no idea or hint then that he had murderous impulses. Now I think that economic security would not have been enough. But I thought then that any attempts at reconciliation would have to begin there.”

We parted early that evening. Michael, an engineer at the Bell Helicopter Company, had a job to go to next morning. Ruth and I had a date to meet at 9:30 a.m. at my hotel room in Dallas.

My driver for the trip back to town was a ruddy, wavy-haired cherub who appeared to be about 18. He looked freshly bathed, garbed and possibly anointed, and he had a spectacular ability to drive facing the back seat. He told me that he was the youngest of 12 children, 11 still alive and all living in Texas.

As we neared the outskirts of town he said, “Have you seen where it happened?”

No need to ask what. “No,” I told him.

“I'll show you,” he said.

I wanted to see and I didn't want to see.

“Do you know what happened to me two nights before it happened?”

“No,” I told him again.

“I was sitting talking with my wife. Suddenly something hit me. ‘Honey,’ I said, ‘the President will never leave Dallas alive.’ What I said surprised me as much as it did her, my wife.”

Later in the week I told Ruth this. “There were many who reported the same thing,” she said.

“After it happened they said they remembered these premonitions?”

“No, before it happened they had called friends or written letters.”

My driver, though he continued to face me, was silent for a while, seeming to muse on the strangeness of that fore-sight of his. The night was clear, lit by an unclouded moon and the neon glare of a big city. The car drifted as before. Suddenly the locale became familiar, as it is in a dream when you say to yourself, “I have been here before,” but can't for a minute remember how or when. Then when I saw the sweeping curve, the overpass, the building to my left as we were inward bound, I remembered when I had been there and why—many, many times on television—the movement of the cars during the actual event, the many times, reshooting in order to demonstrate the po-

sition of the assassin in the window of the Texas School Book Depository, the trajectory of bullets, the distance needed to travel to reach the safety of the underpass.

“That is where he fell,” my driver said. He pointed to our right.

He did not fall there, of course. He fell, he crumpled, into his wife's lap as he sat in the back seat of a moving car. But our memory clings to places. The earth is hallowed or defiled by what happens on it, and we need to say, “There it happened.” So, “There he fell.”

When we stopped in front of my hotel my driver said, as many cab drivers in the South do at the conclusion of a trip, “It's been a pleasure visiting with you, ma'am.”

As I stepped out of the taxi he handed me a card bearing his name and the word “Evangelist.” I did not suppose that he was an angel of the Lord, but that card increased my feeling that my trip from Irving to Dallas had been more than routine.

If cards carrying the relevant data on all the citizens of Dallas had been run through an IBM machine geared to select the citizen most likely to give help to a person in trouble, the card of Ruth Paine might well have been selected. Ruth Paine does not like to think of herself as a “do-gooder,” though she admits that doing good is a tendency in herself that does raise its ugly head. In the days after the assassination, when officials and newspapermen left her little time for her housework, she employed a colored woman to help her. The colored woman expressed interest in getting advice from a birth-control clinic; so Ruth drove off with her helper to a Dallas birth-control clinic and let the house go hang. This, to my mind, is admirable: persons put before things and others before self. But Ruth was dismayed when she saw the list I made of the work she had done and the organizations to which she had belonged.

“I sound like an activist.”

“How else is anything ever accomplished?”

“Don't preach about me. I'm no shining example.”

“I'll let your acts speak for you.”

Ruth Hyde Paine was born in New York in September, 1932. She was brought up in Columbus, Ohio. Her father is in the insurance business. Her mother, Carol Hyde, is now an ordained minister in the Unitarian Church; she has just completed her work for a Bachelor of Divinity Degree at Oberlin College in preparation for a position as a hospital chaplain.

The first word that came to Ruth's mind in describing herself as a child was “shy.” Her happiest times as a young child were times alone, and she found it hard to meet people.

“No one would guess, reading this list I have of what you've done, that you were a shy child.”

“Perhaps, because I was shy. I tried harder to make contact than those for whom it comes easily. But the times I remember best were solitary. I remember running with my dog; I remember making a nest in a wheat field; I remember a great field of wild strawberries. I remember wondering about God, and won-

CREDITS IN THIS ISSUE

Photo Credit: page 15, Robert Levin.
Special Credit: pages 72, 74, Joan Berg.

dering at twelve if there was a God. I remember talking—that is the way it seemed to me then—with God. My parents were Methodists first, then Unitarians."

By the time Ruth was 15, however, she was already involved in Quaker activities. She had attended a Quaker-sponsored World Affairs meeting, joined a teen-age Quaker interracial club, and even taught summer classes in Quaker Bible schools. It was after entering Antioch College in 1949 that she decided formally to become a Quaker. "I was tremendously excited by the idea of the 'inner light'—the possibility of direct communication between God and man. Also by the Quaker concern for other people."

In the next few years she was active in the National Quaker Young People's Group, was sent to the Friends World Conference at Oxford, attended a Quaker work camp in South Dakota, and in 1955 was chairman for the biennial National Young Friends Conference.

When I asked her whether the official side of Quaker life really appealed to her as much as these activities would indicate, she said: "There were things that needed to be accomplished, and I didn't know how, except through organizations, they could be accomplished."

Organizations of this kind were a means of helping people. And Ruth Paine was increasingly concerned about people who needed acceptance and help, especially those who least expected to find it. "I have always been aware of the look on the face of a person who does not expect to be accepted, the look about the mouth of the person who expects defeat. Lee Oswald had this look."

A year after her graduation from Antioch, Ruth met Michael Paine in Philadelphia, where she was a playground director and teacher of folk dancing at the Germantown Friends School.

The Paines came to Irving, to the town and the house where they now live, before the birth of their first child. Ruth chose the house herself; its price, \$10,000, tells how modest it is. Their second child was born a little more than a year after the first. Two years after Christopher's birth and for reasons I did not discuss with Ruth, the Paines separated.

When she first met the Oswalds, Ruth Paine was a woman with two small children and separated from her husband; a woman accustomed, until her marriage, to many purposeful meetings with adults. She was undoubtedly lonely, and felt the exclusion from the world and its happenings that many young mothers, their days devoted to young children, feel.

Toward the end of February, 1963, Ruth received an invitation from a Dallas friend to attend a party at which Lee Oswald, a man who had gone to Russia, originally intending to stay, was coming to talk about his experiences.

"How did you happen to be invited?" I asked her.

"I knew the host. We had sung English madrigals together."

The Paines both are singers. Michael sings with a church choir in Dallas now, and before his marriage had toured Europe with a group of American singers. Ruth, on the evening of my first visit

with the Paines, had delighted me by singing a cereal commercial as a round with her children.

"The host invited me," Ruth recalled, "because he knew I was interested in learning the Russian language well enough to teach it. Lee Oswald told 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 that 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 that while there he tried to renounce his citizenship. But our embassy refused to surrender his passport to the Soviet government. If they had, it's doubtful that he could have come back to this country with his wife and their baby."

"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 June with a baby sitter. I remember wondering if 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 sometime. I hoped for a chance to practice Russian and thought I might help her with English."

"Why were you so interested in Russian?"

"Not for the reasons I've seen attributed to me by the press—to forward Soviet-American relations.' Goodness knows, I don't want to do anything to impair those relations! But I've always been interested in languages. I think we're handicapped as Americans because we are so limited in our knowledge of the languages of other countries. I'm glad our government is encouraging language study. I think we'd be better off if more of us could communicate with people from other countries more directly."

Marina Oswald wrote back inviting Ruth to visit, and she did, taking her children, Lynn, then three, and Christopher, two.

"We took all three children for a walk in the park near their apartment. Marina was very pleased that her Junie felt comfortable around me. The child was often afraid of strangers, but when I came she took an interest in my children and their toys and hardly noticed me."

On this first visit Ruth found that Marina was expecting a baby in October.

"We visited two or three times after that and began to confide as friends. Marina said that awhile ago her husband had told her he wanted her to go back to the Soviet Union. I didn't know whether this was said in the anger of a quarrel,

whether he was really tired of her or whether he simply resented the expenses of a wife. She had written to the Soviet embassy to inquire about going back. When they wrote to ask why, she didn't answer. She dropped the subject. She liked the United States, she told me, and she hoped to learn enough English to become part of the life here—to get a job."

Ruth felt sorry for Marina Oswald. She struck Ruth as a person of pride, capability and sensitivity. It seemed unfair to her that the girl be made to return to the Soviet Union simply because she had no alternative. Oswald meanwhile had lost his job in a photoengraving shop in Dallas. Marina suggested to her husband that he look for a job in New Orleans, the city where he was born.

Ruth arrived at the Oswalds' apartment in late April for what she thought would be another visit with Marina similar to the previous ones. She found Oswald packed to go to New Orleans. He had informed Marina that she was to wait at the Dallas apartment until he found a job and a place to live.

"I suggested that instead of waiting there she come and stay at my house, where Lee could phone when he had word."

Ruth also offered to drive Oswald's family the 500 miles between Dallas and New Orleans in her 1955 Chevrolet station wagon to rejoin him when he found a job. She suggested this, she says, because she thought the bus trip would be difficult for a pregnant woman with a small child. The thought that a thousand-mile trip in an old car, the first half of the trip with three small children and a pregnant woman, would be difficult for her seems not to have occurred to Ruth Paine.

"Did Oswald ever make any contribution toward the support of his family while they were with you?"

"That April he left some money with Marina, which she put toward groceries and incidentals. It was used up before the two-week stay was over. In the fall when Marina was with me, he gave her no money I can recall except ten dollars to pay for some new shoes for her."

"Was Marina helpful?"

"Very. She worked hard around the house. I only wished my Russian were better so we could talk more 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! I don't think I was ever able to convince her how valuable it was to me to have a resident nonpaid tutor. She was never comfortable accepting bed and board of me.'"

On May 9th, Lee Oswald called to say that he had a job and had rented an apartment. So with her station wagon loaded with Oswald belongings, Ruth Paine set out for New Orleans.

The apartment Oswald had obtained was on Magazine Street, old, ugly and full of cockroaches. The Oswalds quarreled—about petty things, it seemed—to Ruth—for the two days she was there, and she was glad to turn homeward.

Back in Irving, Ruth had a letter from Marina saying that she might yet be

sent back to Russia. Ruth got the name of a fellow Quaker in New Orleans and asked her to look in on the Oswalds. But the Oswalds' relationship bettered and Marina wrote that all was well.

In August, Ruth drove East on vacation. On her way back to Irving, in September, she stopped in New Orleans. Lee Oswald had by this time lost his New Orleans job.

Ruth suggested that Marina come to Texas, where she qualified as a one-year resident and could receive hospital care adjusted to her husband's ability to pay. She invited Marina to stay at her house for a month before and after the baby's birth.

Oswald appeared relieved to have the problem of his wife's care before and during her confinement solved. He told Ruth that he was going to Houston to look for a job. Instead, as she learned after the assassination, he went to Mexico and tried to get a visa for a trip to Cuba—whether long or short, no one can now say.

Until after the assassination, Ruth believed that Lee Oswald deceived both Marina and herself about the trip to Mexico. Now she is not positive how much knowledge of the trip Marina had. Some time after October 4th, when Oswald had called the Paine home to say that he was in Dallas, that he had found a room there and was looking for work, he asked to use Michael Paine's drill press in the garage. He wanted to bore a hole in a coin so that Marina could wear it on a chain around her neck. After the assassination, when officers of the law gathered up many of the Oswald effects left in the Paine home, Ruth saw what it was that Lee Oswald had drilled—a Mexican peso.

On October 4th, about two weeks before Marina's baby was due, Oswald phoned, talked to Marina and asked her whether Ruth could pick him up in downtown Dallas. Ruth heard Marina tell her husband that this would be impossible, that Ruth had just returned from the Parkland Hospital, where she had given one of the two pints of blood asked for by doctors from the friends of maternity patients. Marina was receiving prenatal care there; and there, where John Kennedy and Lee Oswald both were to die, Ruth Paine had been donating blood in behalf of Oswald's wife. So Oswald had to hitchhike that day to the Paine home.

Hitchhiking was easy for Lee Oswald, Ruth said. He was clean, slightly built and could probably be taken for a college student. On the afternoon of October 4th a kind driver delivered him, after Oswald had told the driver of his two weeks' separation from wife and child, to the Paine door. Oswald came out regularly each weekend from that first one until the weekend of November 9th to 11th.

I did not get a very vivid picture of Lee Oswald from Ruth. This may be in part a result of the fact that he wasn't a vivid person, in part a result of the fact that it was painful for Ruth Paine to think about him. She was, I could not help seeing, a much more worn and depressed person at the end of our week's talks than she had been singing rounds on the night I first met her.

"Did Oswald talk? Was he a talker?"
"No. Not to me, at least. He didn't like to speak with me. If I'd start in English, he'd answer in Russian."

"Did he ever talk politics with you?"

"No. I never did try to communicate ideologically, and besides, I couldn't in Russian. I made no special effort to be kind to Lee or to sympathize with him. I did try to teach him to drive, and I think he appreciated this. He could see that there was no self-interest in this."

"What self-interest did he think there was in your taking care of his wife and child, driving twice between New Orleans and Dallas, taking her to the hospital, giving 'ur blood for her?"

"Lee understood how hard it is to be a Russian and how useful it was to someone speaking it to me in the house."

"Did he ever offer to help?"

"He planned the front once when it stuck."

"Did he offer to pay for groceries?"

"Not when he was my guest, but he did when I was his guest in New Orleans. And then when I had to buy a new tire before I could start home, I thought he looked embarrassed not to be able to make some contribution."

The Glorious Sun

A COMPLETE NOVEL
BY JENNETTE LETTON

She wanted a vacation to get away from it all. But instead she found enough adventure and romance to last her a lifetime. Turn to page 123.

"Was he nice to Marina?"

"I didn't think so. He didn't like her to have any independence. He didn't seem to want her to learn English. If she was getting the better of him in an argument in Russian, he told her to shut up."

"I don't see how you put up with him."

"Once human ties were formed and I loved and cared for Marina, I couldn't say to her, 'Be thus and so or I'll wash my hands of you.' Lee was her husband. I couldn't say, 'Get rid of your husband.' I never saw him hit her, though, as I read in the press some people had reported. I never saw him violent in any way. His words were sharp sometimes, but I took this as a sign that he got out petty grievances and irritations with his wife and didn't let them build up to explosion size."

When Lee Oswald returned to Dallas from Mexico he did not have a job, but he

was still getting unemployment compensation. By October 12th, however, he had received his last check.

"Had he been looking for work while he was receiving this money?" I asked Ruth.

"Yes, after he got back to Dallas he had been looking. But by the end of the first week he had no job, only his final unemployment check. The baby was due any day, and with no money and no prospect of any I think he felt pretty desperate. He got his job at the School Book Depository by chance. On Monday, October fourteenth, Marina and I were having coffee with a neighbor. We were saying that Lee had been unable to find work, and another neighbor who had stopped in said that she had a brother working at the Texas School Book Depository and that she thought there might be an opening there. When Lee called the house that evening we told him of this possibility. He applied and was accepted. Mr. Truly, the man who employed Lee, had two openings, one in a warehouse near Stemmon's Expressway, one in the Depository building on Elm Street. Again chance entered, and Mr. Truly gave Lee the job at the Elm Street location."

"How did you find out that Oswald had the job?"

"He phoned immediately to say he was to start in the morning. He was grateful and elated. He came out on Friday, October eighteenth, and we celebrated his new job and his twenty-fourth birthday."

On Sunday, October 20th, Marina Oswald's second child, Rachel, was born. Ruth Paine took her to the hospital.

"When I left her going into the labor room, she asked me to pray for her."

"You weren't able to get in touch with Oswald?"

"He was at my house that weekend. He had given us the telephone number of his rooming house in Dallas so we could reach him with the news if Marina went to the hospital. But we didn't need to use it."

"You never used it, then?"

"Only once later. It was Sunday, November seventeenth. Junie had been playing with the telephone dial and Marina got the idea of phoning Lee. She asked me to call the number he had given us. I dialed and asked for Lee Oswald. I was told no Lee Oswald lived there. I asked if I had reached the right number and if this was a rooming house. The answers were yes. I hung up in bewilderment."

"Next day Lee phoned Marina, bawled her out for having called him and told her he was living there under a different name."

"How did Marina feel about that?"

"She was very upset. She said it wasn't the first time that she had been caught 'between two fires'—between loyalty to her husband and her own conviction of what was right."

"What did you think when you learned he was using a false name?"

"By then I'd begun to think that Lee had a liking for deception for its own sake. I also supposed he was doing it in order that the people at the School Book Depository wouldn't find out that he had a Russian wife. He asked the man he rode to work with not to let people at work

know that his wife was Russian. He was afraid, I'm sure, that if this were known, it would come out that he had tried to defect, and that this might cause him to lose his job. He didn't want me to let the people at Parkland Hospital know when he had got a job. He was unwilling at first even to go there to see his wife after the birth of their second child."

"Did you tell the hospital that he was employed?"

"Yes, I didn't try to preach to Lee about right or wrong. I simply told him that I was the kind of person who had never been able to lie and that I didn't think I'd better begin trying to be now."

"Did he think that the hospital might cut off the help it was giving him if it was known he was employed?"

"Yes, I believe he thought that. It was after I told him the hospital already knew he was working that he agreed to go and see Marina at Parkland."

It was on November 1st, ten days after Marina returned from the hospital, that an agent of the FBI came to Ruth Paine's home. He came, Ruth feels, to encourage Marina's confidence in the FBI.

"He told her she could appeal to them for help if she received blackmail threats from Russia. I learned later that the FBI routinely offers protection of this sort to *émigrés* from Iron Curtain countries about a year after they have come to America. My respect for the FBI, which was already great, went up after that visit. We discussed the difficulty in a free society of politely watching people with queer, possibly dangerous ideas. Unlike a congressional committee, the FBI never makes their suspicions of an individual public until they have evidence that will stand up in court."

The agent also asked Ruth and Marina for Oswald's working address, which they gave him, and for his home address in Dallas, which they did not have.

"Did you give him Oswald's phone number?"

"No."

"Why not? Were you trying to protect him?"

"Of course not. I took it for granted that the FBI knew all about him and should know all about him, and that Lee, having tried to renounce his citizenship, would have to expect and to live with FBI checking the rest of his life. It didn't occur to me that the telephone number would help them. I wish now it had. Frankly, I thought they must know where he was staying. After the FBI visit I gave Lee the FBI man's name and phone number so that Lee could get in touch with them. He told me he had tried to do so, but it was not until weeks after the assassination that I found out from the FBI that he had lied about this also."

"Did you ever feel that Oswald was really dangerous?"

"I didn't care for him. I thought he was an inflexible, dogmatic oddball. But I never thought of him as dangerous. I have children to think about. I wouldn't have invited his wife to stay with me if I had thought he was dangerous."

Oswald spent three days instead of the usual two, during the Veterans Day weekend, at the Paines. Marina herself appeared to feel that he had overstayed

his welcome this time, and asked him not to return the next weekend. It was during this absence that the two women discovered through their phone call that Oswald was living under an assumed name. His return call was on Monday, November 18th. On Tuesday and Wednesday, November 19th and 20th, Oswald did not phone Marina as he usually did on week-day evenings.

"He thinks he is punishing me," Marina said.

But on Thursday evening, November 21st, when Ruth returned home from shopping for groceries, she found Oswald, just arrived from Dallas, standing on her lawn. He had ridden out with the brother of the woman who had suggested there might be work at the School Book Depository. This was the first time Oswald had ever come without first asking Ruth if a visit would be all right. Marina told Ruth privately that she was sorry that Lee had not asked permission, but both women

Michael had moved that gun, wrapped in an old blanket, out of his way more than once. Of course, he didn't know it was a gun."

"Didn't he feel it to find out what it was?"

"You don't go prying into your guests' belongings."

"What would you have done if you had discovered that Oswald had a gun?"

"It's legal to own a gun in Texas. Lots of men hunt in Texas."

After some further thought Ruth added, "I think, if I had discovered the gun, I would have asked him not to keep it at our place. It was legal for him to have it, but I had a right, since I don't like the use of firearms, to tell him to keep it elsewhere."

"Except for the light in the garage there was nothing unusual in your memory of the evening?"

"No. Lee went to bed earlier than Marina and I. We sat up talking together for some time. But Lee did something unusual that night or the next morning which I didn't learn about until later. He took off his wedding ring and put it into a little china cup that had belonged to Marina's grandmother."

"How did you find out about this?"

"After the assassination, the FBI came to the house to look for the ring, which was missing from Lee's finger. We found it in the cup in Marina's bedroom."

When Ruth awakened on the morning of November 22nd it was seven thirty, and the house was so quiet she was afraid Oswald had overslept and missed his ride to work. When she went to the kitchen she saw the empty coffee cup, which told her that Oswald was up and gone. She then turned on her television so that she could see the Kennedys in Fort Worth and Dallas. She left the set on for Marina when she went with her daughter Lynn for an early dentist's appointment. Marina was watching when she got home.

"She thanked me for leaving the TV on. She had nursed Rachel about six thirty while Lee dressed for work, she said, and then gone back to sleep. Next time she woke up she was feeling tired, but the thrill and excitement of watching Kennedy's arrival at the Dallas airport had made her feel better."

The two women were together on the living-room sofa watching television when the announcement was made of the shooting. Lunch was on the table but it was forgotten. Ruth lighted some plain candles and Marina asked her if that was a way of praying. Ruth told her it was one way. When the word came that President Kennedy had died, the two women grieved together.

"Marina said," Ruth told me, "What a terrible thing this is for Mrs. Kennedy! How sad it is that her children will have to grow up without a father!"

The two women were still in front of the television set when six men arrived from the sheriff's office and the police department with the news that Lee Oswald was in their custody, charged with the murder of police officer J. D. Tippit. They wanted to search the house, and although Ruth, with her Civil Liberties training, knew that they should have a warrant, she told them they could search.

Love

A fresh flower,

A pressed bouquet,

A yellow bird

In a gilt cage,

A book bestowed

With one marked page,

A hug, a kiss,

A frown, a sigh,

A word, a jewel,

An apple pie,

A cinnamon candy,

A crystal heart—

Light-years

And a long art.

by Mia Howard

thought that this unscheduled visit was to make up for his anger about the phone call.

"How did he appear?"

"Just as usual. After we had gone inside, I remember, I spoke to him about my excitement and pleasure at the prospect of the President's visit next day."

"What was his response to this?"

"He just said, 'Uh, yeah' and walked past me into the kitchen."

"There was nothing whatsoever to mark this visit from any other?"

"No. He ate supper as usual. I did notice one thing, though. He had been to the garage that evening. I put the children to bed, and after I had done that, I went to the garage to paint some blocks for the children. I noticed that he had been there and had left the light on."

"Did you have any idea he had a gun in the garage?"

"No. They had a lot of their stuff stored there. Books. Household things.

Their first question was, "Did Lee Oswald own any guns?"

Ruth translated the question to Marina, and to her horror Marina answered yes. She said that she had known Lee had a rifle and that a couple of weeks ago she had seen the butt of a rifle wrapped up in a blanket on the garage floor.

"I translated Marina's answer to the officers. I felt sure that the rifle must still be there. But when the officers picked up the blanket roll, it hung limp. Whatever it had held was gone. It was at that moment that it came to me that Lee Oswald was probably the man who had killed the President, and I was filled with great anger."

"Anger?"
"I was angry because of his terrible deed and because he had made use of my home and had gone from it to kill a man I honored. Any man would have been had enough. But John Kennedy! I didn't want to leave a stick unturned in my house or elsewhere in finding how and why this was done."

The police filled two car trunks with the possessions of the Paines and the Oswalds. And after getting a baby sitter the two women got into the police cars and were driven off to the police station.

On this trip into town one of the officers in the front seat of the car turned around and asked Ruth a question. It was a question I also had asked her early in my talks.

"Are you or have you been a Communist?"

Ruth told the officer, "No, I am not. And I don't feel the need of taking the Fifth Amendment, either."

The officer, hearing this, smiled and turned around.

At the police station Ruth was relieved to find they had a Russian translator. Anger, shock and grief had made it difficult for her to translate for Marina. The police asked her why Oswald had spent only weekends at her home. Her answer was that he had not been invited to spend more time there. My question was the opposite. Why hadn't Marina and her baby gone to Dallas to spend the weekends with Oswald?

"In one room?" Ruth asked.

This did not seem so great a hardship to me as having the entire Oswald family, and Oswald's presence—in Ruth's own words a "definite strain"—in the four rooms of the Paine home. But putting her own comfort first was not a habit with Ruth Paine.

"How did Marina react? Did she cry?"

"No. She was very quiet, ashen in color. On the way to the police station she had asked me if the penalty for killing wasn't the electric chair. I said it was."

"At the police station I made a statement to the police which they typed up and had me sign. They got impatient with me when I wanted to correct some of the grammatical mistakes in the typescript."

Mrs. Oswald, Lee's mother, came to the police station while they were there. She was a practical nurse in Fort Worth, and had heard about Lee's arrest on her car radio. Oswald had not wanted his mother to know where he lived; and had not let Marina, who wanted to send her

mother-in-law the news of the birth of their second child, know where his mother lived. Mrs. Oswald, after the questioning at the police headquarters was over, went home with Ruth and Marina and spent the night on the sofa in the Paine living room.

Ruth Paine's position was now painful on several counts. "I was grief-stricken by the death of the President. I thought he was doing a remarkable job. There had never been a death in my immediate family. No one I cared about so much had ever died before. I felt it personally, not just as a citizen. Then my sorrow was offended, was soiled, by this association with the assassin, with anger and horror that the man who killed the President had left my house to fire that shot."

"But I could not give way to my grief in a way that would have eased me. For three weeks newspapermen were constant-

papers and magazines and that he had never criticized the President to her."

The next day Marina Oswald and Lee Oswald's mother left Ruth's house for Dallas. They saw Oswald that noon.

Later the same day, Ruth Paine had some phone calls from Oswald himself. The first phone call came around 4 p.m. She was thunderstruck to hear his voice.

I asked Ruth what she had said. "Did you ask him whether he had done the terrible things of which he was accused?"

"No."

"Why?"

"I think I believed he had done them."

"What was said?"

"He said, 'This is Lee,' I answered, 'Well, hi.' His reply was, 'Ah, yeh.' 'Shamefaced? Guilty?'"

"No. About as usual. More in the manner of a boy who thinks if he believes the lie he is telling, others will believe him too."

"What did he want?"

"He wanted me to call a lawyer named Abt. I had heard on television that he wanted a New York lawyer, John Abt, to represent him. I resented Lee's asking me to do anything for him at that point, but I believed he had a right to counsel, so I told him I'd try the phone numbers he gave me for this lawyer. I did call, but wasn't able to get Mr. Abt. About nine o'clock Lee phoned again. This conversation opened in Russian and he asked for Marina. I told him she was not with me but that I thought I knew where I could reach her. He asked me if I would try to get in touch with her and if I would tell her that he wanted her to return to my place."

"Why did he want this?"

"Simply because she would be more available to him if he wanted to talk with her. This is what I think, anyway."

"Did you get her?"

"When I phoned the motel where I thought they might be staying, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald answered."

"What did she say?"

"The gist of it was that she thought it would be better for Lee not to know where they were and that there were other things to think of than Lee's convenience."

Ruth Paine did not speak with Lee Oswald again. On Sunday she, with much of the rest of the nation, saw Jack Ruby shoot and kill him.

"How did you feel when this happened?"

"I was glad."

Nothing Ruth Paine had said had amazed me as much as this. I couldn't believe my ears.

"There goes your halo," I said.

"What do you mean?"

"You were afraid that I was going to present you as a saintly Quaker. There is nothing remotely saintly or even Quakerish about being glad that one man has murdered another man. Were you glad because you had been angry with Oswald?"

"No, that had nothing to do with it. I thought that Lee's death this way would be so much easier for Marina."

"Surely you couldn't put that in the balance against murder? Against due process of law? Against this added proof to others and to ourselves that we are a lawless, violent people?"



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ly at the house. I had to think of my children, to try to keep up for their sake some semblance of normal living. After the children were in bed I would take out the newspapers that had piled up and that I hadn't had time for, or the strength for, during the day. I would begin to read; but I would always have to give up. I couldn't read for crying."

"What was Marina's attitude that night?"

"It's hard to remember, exactly. We didn't get back from the police station until about nine thirty. We had had no lunch. We ate some hamburgers and put the children to bed. By this time we knew that Lee was suspected of having killed the President as well as Officer Tippit. Marina said that she did not feel that Lee had had anything against President Kennedy, that Lee had translated statements about and by Kennedy to her from the

"I wasn't glad Jack Ruby killed him. I was just glad it was over. I was glad he was dead."

"Of course, it was the easiest way out for Lee Oswald."

"I wasn't thinking of an easy way out for Lee Oswald. And I don't believe that we live our lives in time only. Only Lee Oswald's life in time was finished with that shot. Since then I've regretted the fact that his death has prevented our ever knowing what he might have told."

"Perhaps it was unfeeling of me to harry Ruth about her reaction to Oswald's death. But her use of the word 'glad' was so contradictory to everything she had worked for and believed in, in the past, that I wanted to try to understand it. She was a woman who was opposed to violence, to killing, to capital punishment."

"A very honest woman, Ruth Paine didn't try to justify her reaction."

"In the past few years," she said, "I have thought a lot about killing and violence. I have come to think of right and wrong in terms of what helps the individual soul and what harms it. I don't like blarney statements. I prefer to base all judgments upon the individual case. I don't see right or wrong in absolute or general terms. It's far too complicated a matter."

"Did you go to his funeral?"

If Ruth's "gladness" had shocked me, this question shocked her.

"Go to his funeral? It would have been an affront to my sorrow! Go to mourn the man who had killed the President!"

Then after a pause she said, "I didn't know about it." And after a longer pause, "I've learned since that there was no one there to translate for Marina. If she had asked me to go, if my presence there would have helped her, I would have gone. I couldn't help John Kennedy by staying away."

But she wasn't at the funeral. Mail, checks and gifts began to arrive for Marina, and these Ruth delivered to the Secret Service via the local police. She also sent notes in Russian to Marina.

"Did you hear from her?"

"I had a note from her at Christmas. She thanked me again for everything and said how sorry she was things had ended so badly. She asked me to write, which I did."

Ruth also sent Marina two books.

"When Marina was with me, she had sometimes read to me from two books she had in Russian on child care. It occurred to me that she might like to have these books with her."

"How did the police happen to miss them when they gathered up the Oswald belongings? Two books in Russian?"

Ruth laughed. "I don't know. They gathered up my folk-dance records and left behind the books in Russian. Anyway, that's what they did. So I took the books down to the police station to be sent on to Marina. I thought she might need them. She referred to them all the time. I remember her quoting to me from one of the books: 'Nursing is the baby's right and the mother's pride.'"

"Did you ever hear from her about them?"

"A day or so after I had left them at the Irving police station, two Secret Service men called on me. One of them

spoke Russian. They said that something very important had happened and showed me a note, or at least several pages of writing. The page they showed me had no salutation at the top. The Russian-speaking Secret Service man talked to me in Russian. I think he wanted to test my skill in the language. Then he asked me if I had ever seen this particular piece of writing and if I could identify the handwriting.

"The writing was in Russian and I wasn't given the page to read, but simply to look at. I said that I had never seen that piece of writing before and that I did not recognize the handwriting. I had been able to read the first sentence of the page shown me. The sentence was, 'This key is for the post-office box,' and whoever had written the sentence had used the English word for key, putting it into Russian letters."

"The translator said to me, 'Mrs. Paine, we know that you sent this note to Marina.'"

"I said, 'You know more than I do.'"

"The translator then told me, 'Mrs. Paine, it will be best for you to be as frank and honest as possible.'"

"I told him that I was honest at all times and that I was being honest then. Up to then I had no idea where the note

confessed to Marina that he had tried to shoot General Walker, she threatened to show this note to the police if ever he showed signs of doing such a thing again."

"Do you think Marina really believed that her threat to Oswald to show it to the police would prevent him from making any more such attacks?"

"Yes. This may not seem realistic, but she was very young, in a foreign country, not knowing the language, and facing, without the help one would expect from a husband, terrible decisions and events."

"She was quite without counsel. Her religious views were like a tender green shoot. Only since the death of her mother had she come to believe there was a God. She had no faith to help her in the absence of a personal counselor. I've heard that she has recently been attending church. These happenings may have created a major crisis in her religious thinking."

"Will your experience with the Oswalds make you more wary in dealing with other people?"

"I don't think so. I don't want to be mechanical and programed in my responses to people. Not every impulse to respond can be analyzed. There are results that we simply can't see or anticipate. Life is a chance-taking enterprise. When you stop taking chances, you stop living."

I asked a cruel question. "Do you think it possible that by relieving Lee Oswald of expenses, by giving him time, a storage place for his gun, you made it easier for him . . . to do what he did?"

"I have gone over and over that in my mind. I think the chances involved were beyond anybody's anticipating."

"Of course, we can never know whether or not what you did might not at some moment almost have counterbalanced Oswald's determination to kill."

"I expect it was too late in Lee Oswald's life for him to be changed fundamentally by what anyone did—or didn't do."

"What if Lee Oswald and his mother had, from the beginning of their lives, experienced the kind of loving kindness you offered the Oswalds?"

"Who can say? Of course, I think we'd all be better if what we gave and what we received was, from the beginning, love, trust, openness."

I asked Ruth Paine only one question on the day I said good-by to her.

"Would you do it all over again? In spite of the sufferings, the interruption of your life, the misery, the publicity?"

She was silent for an instant and then she rephrased my question.

"Would I open my home again to a woman I liked, a woman who needed friendship and a place to live? Yes. But the 'if only's' do plague me, of course. They probably always will. If only I had known that Lee Oswald had hidden a rifle in my garage. If only I had realized that this man was capable of such an act. If only quite by accident I had or had not done a dozen things. But then, suppose I had not answered the prompting of my heart, had not invited Marina to stay with me, and that Lee had killed the President anyway. Wouldn't the 'if only's' have been much worse?"

THE END

A Baby Is Born

*The hand, the tiny foot, the breath,
the body, soft and sweet, to bring
up from a stillness deep as death—
to clap and dance and laugh and sing,
and, so, extend the ecstasy,
the joy of all that made him be!*

by Helen Harrington

had come from. After that the conversation moved into English, and I learned from the other Secret Service man that the note had been found in a book. I then remembered the two Russian child-care books I had sent Marina and supposed that the note had been found in one of them. When the Russian translator and I had discussed the writer's failure to use the Russian word for key, I told him, 'The writer should have used *Fluch*.'

"Do you think this was what convinced them that you didn't write the note?"

"I don't think they believed at any time that I had written it. I asked the Secret Service men if they believed the note to be current. They replied that they didn't know."

Late in December, Ruth read an article in the *Houston Chronicle* concerning a note Oswald had written to Marina just before his attack on General Walker, telling her what she should do if he was arrested.

"I recognized in it the sentence I had read in the note shown me by the Secret Service man. Marina's business manager told the press that when Oswald came home on the evening of April tenth and

1 Commission Exhibit No. 1440Date November 30, 1963

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 14, 1964

CLARENCE A. RECTOR, 422 Connally Street, Sulphur Springs, Texas, advised SA JAMES L. WILLIAMSON he was in Houston temporarily in connection with his automobile transporting business.

He advised he has known JACK RUBY as a club manager in Dallas since about 1950 and has frequented his places of business since then.

He advised he went to Cuba for two days in late 1959 and in early 1960 he was back in Dallas and went to the Vegas Club and saw RUBY. He mentioned he had been to Cuba and RUBY stated he had recently been to Cuba himself, as he and some associates were trying to get some gambling concessions at a casino there but it did not work out.

He stated he was at the Vegas Club on this occasion with CHESTER MYERS (phonetic), a head waiter who resides in an apartment about the 5000 block of Hall Street in Dallas. He said MYERS appeared to be well acquainted with RUBY.

RECTOR stated that he had no other information concerning RUBY, as his knowledge of him is so limited.

HESTER R. PANITZ, Apartment 21, 120 Albert Street, furnished the following information:

In the summer of 1959 PANITZ was working in the Booker T. Lounge in Miami Beach, Florida. During this time PANITZ received a phone call from L. C. MC WILLIE. MC WILLIE was then working in Cuba. MC WILLIE advised PANITZ that JACK RUBY had visited him in Cuba and was then in Miami Beach.

PANITZ had known MC WILLIE from Dallas, Texas.

PANITZ contacted RUBY at Wolfies Restaurant, 21 Sheet and Collins, Miami Beach, Florida. PANITZ believes RUBY was in Miami Beach two or three days and that he visited with RUBY on two occasions.

PANITZ recalls that RUBY had said he had been in Cuba on a pleasure trip and was returning to Dallas, Texas.

PANITZ does not recall the hotel RUBY stayed in while in Miami Beach.

PANITZ does not recall the month he saw RUBY, but is somewhat certain it was in the summer of 1959.

PANITZ has no knowledge of possible Cuban connections on the part of RUBY.

On 1/10/64 at Las Vegas, Nevada File # 44-1639
LV 44-48
 by SAs THOMAS H. ALT & WAYNE H. BAKER Date dictated 1/14/64

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On 11-29-63 at Houston, Texas File # HO 44-639

by SA JAMES L. WILLIAMSON:djw Date dictated 11-30-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1440

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1441

Date 12/4/63

Commission Exhibit No. 1442

1

SIDNEY A. DAVIS, Assistant Chief, Records Administration and Information Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 20 West Broadway, New York City, advised Special Agent WILLIAM F. MARTIN on December 3, 1963, that their records reflect that one JACK RUBY, 4727 Homer, Dallas, Texas, departed Miami, Florida, on September 12, 1959, aboard Pan American Airlines Flight 415 bound for Havana, Cuba.

On 12/3/63 at New York, New York File # NY 44-974
 by SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN :vmc Date dictated 12/4/63

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432

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1442

Date 12/5/63

Commission Exhibit No. 1443

TRIP TO HAVANA, CUBA BY JACK L. RUBY IN 1959

SIDNEY A. DAVIS, Assistant Chief, Records Administration and Information Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 20 West Broadway, New York, New York on December 4, 1963 advised Special Agent WILLIAM F. MARTIN that their records reflect that one, JACK L. RUBY, 4727 Homer, Dallas, Texas, arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, from Havana, Cuba aboard Delta Airlines Flight Number 750 on September 13, 1959.

On 12/4/63 at New York, New York File # NY 44-974
 by SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN/pb Date dictated 12/5/63

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.

433

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1443

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 1444

NY 105-38431

Copy to:

Report of: JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY Office: New York, New York
Date: 5/3/64
Field Office File #: 105-38431 Bureau File #: 105-82555
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Subject's probable itinerary and expenditures while in NYC, 6/13-14/62, ascertained and set forth. BARRY GRAY, NYC Radio Commentator, contacted re statements made on his radio program and results set forth. Results of interview with SERGE FLIEGERS, Chief European Correspondent of Hearst Newspapers, re allegation that OSWALD, while in Soviet Union, trained as intelligence agent and received assignment to assassinate President KENNEDY, set forth herein. Interviews with STANLEY ROSS, Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING and EVIDIO PEREIRA ACOSTA re JACK RUBY's alleged presence in Cuba, set forth. Investigation concerning FASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA set forth and PETER CASSISI, former Marine Corps associate of subject's, interviewed and results contained herein.

-P-

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to obtain information concerning subject's expenditures during the period June 13-14, 1962, while he was in New York City:

On April 8, 1964, JAMES M. JOSOFF, Public Relations Director, Travelers Aid Society, 204 East 39th Street, New York, advised that his records indicate that OSWALD and his family were met at the pier in Hoboken, New Jersey, on June 13, 1962, by a representative from their office and transported to the Port Authority Terminal at 41st Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. He stated that this transportation was via Travelers' company limousine and was free of charge. He stated their limousine service only operates between the Port Authority terminals and the piers and that is the reason why OSWALD was not taken directly to the office of the New York City Department of Welfare. He advised that the record further indicates that their representative accompanied OSWALD and his family from the Port Authority Terminal to the office of Special Services, New York City Department of Welfare, 42 Franklin Street, New York City, and that they travelled via taxicab. He commented that inasmuch as OSWALD's file does not contain a request for reimbursement for this taxi fare, he would assume that OSWALD paid for the fare.

Mr. JOSOFF remarked that it would appear from the record that OSWALD and his family stayed at the Times Square Motor Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City. He also remarked that since OSWALD did have some money in his possession, any meals consumed during the period that he was in the company of the Travelers' representative, OSWALD would have paid for himself.

In connection with the taxi fare from the Port Authority Terminal to the Department of Welfare, MAX WEISS, President of the Broad Street Taxi Owners Association, Inc., 44 Whitehall Street, New York, advised, on April 10, 1964, that the fare for this trip would have been approximately \$1.50.

On April 8, 1964, Miss DOROTHY DOWNING, Supervisor, Special Investigations, New York City Department of Welfare, advised that since their files do not reflect any expenditures by the department on behalf of OSWALD and his family, it can be assumed that any transportation to and from the

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1444—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1444

office of the Department of Welfare and any meals consumed during the period of OSWALD's association with the department, were paid for by OSWALD himself.

She stated that the file does contain a request from a Department of Welfare worker for reimbursement for himself for \$3.50 spent on transportation to and from Idlewild Airport, Queens, New York, aboard a Carey bus. She commented that it would appear that OSWALD, his family, and the Welfare worker proceeded to Idlewild aboard a Carey bus and that OSWALD paid his own fare.

Miss DOWNING stated that OSWALD left the Special Services branch office of the Department of Welfare, 42 Franklin Street, registered at a Times Square Hotel, and subsequently returned to the Special Services office on June 14, 1962, at which time he was accompanied to the Western Union office, 428 Broadway, which is only a few blocks from the Special Services office, where he obtained the \$200 sent by his brother from Texas.

In connection with the above itinerary, Miss DOWNING was unable to furnish any information concerning expenditures by OSWALD.

Although OSWALD's means of transportation from Special Services office, 42 Franklin Street, to his hotel at 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, on June 13, 1962, and his return trip to 42 Franklin Street on the following day are unknown, it is to be noted that if he, his wife, and their four-month infant child took a taxicab, the approximate fare each way would have been \$1.50. This estimate was furnished on April 10, 1964, by MAX WEISS, heretofore mentioned. As indicated above, the Western Union office where OSWALD received his \$200 is within walking distance from the Special Services office and in all probability, no transportation expenses were incurred in connection with this travel.

It appears from the Welfare file that OSWALD left the Western Union office and proceeded to the West Side Air Terminal to obtain his airplane tickets. Since there is

no information available regarding his means of transportation, it can only be assumed that if he travelled via taxi, the fare would have been \$1.50, according to Mr. WEISS.

The West Side Air Terminal is located at 10th Avenue and 42nd Street, and is within walking distance to the Times Square Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, and in all probability OSWALD incurred no expense in connection with this travel.

On April 9, 1964, ETHEL ZILLIKEN, Chief Ticket Agent, Delta Airlines, West Side Air Terminal, advised that their files reflect that on June 14, 1962, OSWALD purchased two tickets totalling \$183.04 or \$91.52 for each ticket. She stated that there is no charge for an infant. She commented that OSWALD's flight number was 821, and was scheduled to land at Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

On April 9, 1964, JOHN HUBER, JR., Manager, Times Square Motor Hotel, 8th Avenue and 43rd Street, New York City, advised that their files reflect that L. OSWALD registered at their hotel on June 13, 1962, and checked out on June 14, 1962. He stated that OSWALD's bill, totalling \$15.21, included \$10.00 for the room, \$.50 tax and \$4.71 for telephone calls. He stated that the telephone toll cards are destroyed after six months and the only information available regarding these calls is that one long-distance call amounting to \$2.31 was placed on June 13, 1962, and one long distance call amounting to \$2.20 and one local call amounting to \$.20, were placed on June 14, 1962.

On April 10, 1964, EDWARD L. BRAUNE, Security Supervisor, New York City Telephone Company, advised that their records pertaining to the period June, 1962, have been destroyed and there is no information available concerning these records.

The Welfare file indicates that OSWALD left his hotel on June 14, 1962, and proceeded to the East Side Airlines (ESAL), First Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, via taxi. In connection with this taxi transportation,

NY 105-38431

Mr. WEISS, previously mentioned, estimated that this fare would have been approximately \$.85. The file revealed that OSWALD and his family apparently travelled from ESAL to Idlewild Airport via Carey bus.

On April 10, 1964, inquiry at Carey Transportation Company, ESAL, First Avenue and 38th Street, New York City, disclosed that the fare from ESAL to Idlewild Airport in June, 1962, would have been \$1.75 per person with no charge for infants.

On February 6, 1964, BARRY GRAY, Radio Commentator, Station WMCA, New York City, made a statement during his radio program to the effect that a source, whom he did not wish to identify, but described as a responsible newsman, had informed GRAY that he, the source, was working on a story about LEE HARVEY OSWALD having been trained in Russia by a Soviet group which was anti-KHRUSHCHEV and pro-Chinese.

In connection with the above information, BARRY GRAY was interviewed by SAs JAMES O. INGRAM and JOHN JAMES O'NEAL, on April 17, 1964, and furnished the following information:

GRAY advised that he recalls making the statement concerning subject, as referred to above, and stated that his source was SERGE FLIEGERS, European Correspondent for Hearst Publications, "New York Journal American" newspaper. He remarked that on January 16, 1964, while in conversation with FLIEGERS and one LESTER FELDSON, described as a New York City realtor, and an acquaintance of FLIEGERS, a statement was made by FLIEGERS to the effect that there was an anti-KHRUSHCHEV, pro-Chinese group in the Soviet Union that was not in accord with KHRUSHCHEV's "coexistence" policy and that this group had trained OSWALD for the assassination of the President in an effort to bring KHRUSHCHEV into line. GRAY stated that he did not ask FLIEGERS where he had obtained this information nor did FLIEGERS state his source or sources; however, GRAY added that FLIEGERS made his statement in a categorical manner.

-5-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1444—Continued

NY 105-38431

GRAY stated that he asked FLIEGERS what he was going to do with this information and FLIEGERS replied that he had prepared a story concerning this information but that the Hearst Publications would not allow it to be published.

GRAY voluntarily remarked that he personally gives more credence to the idea of a "plot" behind the assassination, as related by FLIEGERS, than to the idea that OSWALD planned and committed the act entirely by himself. He added, however, that he has no basis in fact whatsoever for his belief, but that it is merely his personal opinion.

On April 17, 1964, in an effort to locate the present address of correspondent SERGE FLIEGERS, SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN telephonically contacted DAN BRIGHAM, Trend Editor, "New York Journal American" newspaper, New York City. BRIGHAM advised that FLIEGERS' present address is care of Press Wireless, 8 Rue Edward VII, Paris 9, France. BRIGHAM added that it is the opinion of responsible individuals at the "New York Journal American" that FLIEGERS is "one of the biggest fakers in the business and anything he says has to be taken with a large grain of salt."

It is to be noted that information previously received by the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) disclosed that on November 24, 1963, Radio Station WHN, New York City, carried a broadcast by SERGE FLIEGERS from Vienna, Austria. FLIEGERS, described as the Chief European Correspondent of Hearst Newspapers and a Broadcaster for Mutual Broadcasting System, interviewed a Mr. "X" concerning the OSWALD case. Mr. "X" expressed the suspicion that OSWALD had been trained as a Soviet intelligence agent during his visit to the Soviet Union and that the assassination of President KENNEDY may have been done on behalf of an anti-KHRUSHCHEV and pro-Peking faction in the Soviet Union.

-6-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1444—Continued

In connection with this information, a confidential source abroad advised that on December 2, 1963, SERGE FLIEGERS stated that the information used in his broadcast, as referred to above, was received from an unofficial contact in Vienna who visits Prague from time to time and may have, in turn, received his information from a source in Prague. FLIEGERS stated that he often refers to his "intelligence sources" meaning unofficial contacts who furnish him with "intelligence information." He admitted that this is misleading since it infers that his sources are official intelligence sources rather than unofficial, but stated that he prefers to use this term since it is a vague, undefined description of his sources.

He stated that his source advised him that at the time OSWALD arrived in Russia, in 1959, he was probably questioned by the KGB in a routine manner. This questioning was probably done by a low-level KGB officer asking him for the reason for his coming to Russia, how long he intended to stay, et cetera. FLIEGERS' source reasoned that after this interview by the KGB, OSWALD was probably placed in contact with Soviet Military Intelligence in view of his Marine Corps background. FLIEGERS stated that this may not have been the official GRU but could be another Soviet military group. FLIEGERS' source then reasons that because of OSWALD's Marine Corps background, he probably would have been sent to a Soviet Military Intelligence sabotage school. This school could have been located in Moscow or since OSWALD is reported to have resided in Minsk for several years, it could have been located in that city.

FLIEGERS' source reasons that there is a strong military group in Russia which is anti-KHRUSHCHEV and thus pro-Peking. This group which would be strong Stalinists would naturally be opposed to the KHRUSHCHEV-KENNEDY relationship which had developed during the past two years. FLIEGERS' source also reasons that this military group would be interested in perpetuating the cold war in order to perpetuate their own military hierarchy. This source therefore reasons that this group may have ordered OSWALD to return to the United States and later instructed him to assassinate the President.

FLIEGERS was carefully questioned as to the nature of his sources and whether his sources had specific information or were speculating on the possibility of the above information. He repeated that his source is an unofficial contact in Vienna who visits Prague from time to time, that he may have received this information from another source in Prague who, in turn, may have contacts in Russia. He was pressed for the identity of his source and was asked if it would be possible for us to personally contact him. FLIEGERS stated that he doubts this strongly, but volunteered to recontact his source, if possible, to determine if he is willing to have his identity revealed. FLIEGERS stated that it is impossible for him to contact this source in Vienna by telephone, and, therefore, it may take some time to receive an answer.

On February 6, 1964, STANLEY ROSS, Editor of "El Tiempo", a New York City Spanish language weekly, appeared as a guest on the BARRY GRAY radio program, Station WMCA, New York City. During the course of the program, ROSS made a comment to the effect that he thought CASTRO was responsible for the death of President KENNEDY, directly or indirectly, or both. ROSS also remarked during the program that "El Tiempo" had published a story to the effect that JACK RUEBY had been in Cuba twice since CASTRO came to power.

In connection with these statements, STANLEY ROSS was interviewed by SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN, on April 24, 1964, and furnished the following information:

He stated that he recalls the statements he made on the BARRY GRAY radio program and explained that his statement pertaining to FIDEL CASTRO's responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the assassination of President KENNEDY was prompted by the fact that on or about November 25, 1963, one PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA, a Cuban, was detained by Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City, and through arrangements with the Spanish Consulate in New York City, was deported to Spain. He advised that when he had heard of GONGORA's detention, he contacted his friend, Mr. GARCIA BANON, the Spanish Consul, who confirmed that GONGORA had been detained by INS and at

864
NY 105-38431

the request of unidentified United States officials, Spain agreed to accept GONGORA for return to Cuba.

ROSS stated that he was informed by Mr. BANON that during an interview with GONGORA the latter stated that he was one of five or six groups sent to the United States to assassinate President KENNEDY at the direction of FIDEL CASTRO. GONGORA reportedly stated that CASTRO was fearful that President KENNEDY was trying to assassinate him and further stated that the United States had been involved in previous assassinations, such as the assassination of the husband and brother-in-law of Madame NHU of Vietnam.

ROSS advised that through his correspondent for Cuba, one ENRIQUE CERVANTES, he had ascertained that Cuba would not accept GONGORA from Spain because Cuba did not want to get involved in the investigation concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ROSS further advised that relative to his statement that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba twice since CASTRO came to power, he explained that he received this information from one ROLANDO MASFERRER, who had obtained it from Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING, who, in turn, obtained the information from a letter received from Cuba.

It is to be noted that Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING had previously been mentioned by NATHANIEL WEYL, 4201 Ocean Boulevard, Delray Beach, Florida, when WEYL was interviewed by Special Agents of the Miami Office of the FBI, on March 13, 1964. WEYL was interviewed at that time relative to a statement he made to the effect that JACK RUBY had made a trip to Havana, Cuba, to deal with an individual named PRASKIN. WEYL stated that he had received this information from an old friend, CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING.

On April 20, 1964, Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING, 355 East 72nd Street, New York City, New York, advised SA FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN that he is not the original source of the information pertaining to a visit by JACK RUBY to Havana, and his alleged meeting there with one PRASKIN.

NY 105-38431

STERLING stated that he saw the letter which contained this information and he identified the original source of this information as EVIDIO PEREIRA. STERLING stated that PEREIRA formerly lived in Miami, Florida, and while he was residing there, STERLING instructed him to furnish this information to STERLING's friend, NATHANIEL WEYL.

STERLING remarked that PEREIRA is employed in a factory in Newark, New Jersey, but added that he does not know his address. He commented that PEREIRA is a member of the Free Cuba Patriotic Movement, of which he, STERLING, is the leader.

STERLING stated he would obtain PEREIRA's address and advise the FBI of same.

Subsequently, STERLING furnished PEREIRA's address and on May 4, 1964, EVIDIO PEREIRA ACOSTA, 3750 Broadway, New York City, was interviewed in the Spanish language and furnished the following information:

He advised that he has no firsthand knowledge concerning the statement that RUBY was in Cuba and in contact with one PRASKIN. He explained that this information was contained in a letter that he received from a friend in Cuba. He exhibited the letter which was written in the Spanish language and dated December 3, 1963, Havana, Cuba, and it was noted that the first paragraph reads as follows:

"Notify the Pentagon of this information: 'RUBY' - murderer of OSWALD - was in Havana a year ago. He is - friend and client of an individual named PRASKIN - owner or manager of a tourist shop situated in Prado E/. Animas y Trocadero in front of the Sevilla."

He commented that he is unable to furnish any additional information regarding RUEY's alleged presence in Cuba and contact with one PRASKIN other than the information contained in the letter as received from his friend in Cuba.

In an effort to determine the present whereabouts of PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA, heretofore mentioned, and to interview him concerning his remarks, the following investigation was conducted:

On April 27, 1964, inquiry at INS, New York City, determined that GONGORA had been deported to Cuba via Spain on November 28, 1963, but subsequently had been unable to obtain travel documents to return to Cuba and was, therefore, returned to the United States at New York City, on February 21, 1964. INS advised that GONGORA was subsequently committed to Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York City, and later transferred to Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York, where he is presently confined.

On April 28, 1964, Mr. MOSES ANDRE WALKER, Superintendent, Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, New York City, advised that hospital records disclose that GONGORA had been admitted to the hospital on March 11, 1964, for observation; that GONGORA's diagnosis was reflected as Paranoid Schizophrenic and that he was discharged from Bellevue on March 23, 1964, and transferred to Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York. Mr. WALKER stated that GONGORA was transferred from Bellevue because it had been determined that he was in need of further psychiatric treatment and that Creedmoor State Hospital had more propitious facilities for such treatment.

On April 28, 1964, inquiry at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens, New York, disclosed that GONGORA is presently confined to the Disturbed Ward, Building S10, and

is expected to remain at Creedmoor for further treatment for probably at least another six months.

It is to be noted that the New York Office of the FBI had previously conducted an investigation concerning PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA, also known as Pascual Ruedato, and such investigation reflected the following:

A letter addressed to Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY, Washington, D.C., "The House Painted White", postmarked New York 1, New York, dated October 13, 1963, 7:00 p.m., was received by Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY on October 21, 1963. The return address reads:

"Pascual Ruedato
500 West 14th Street
New York, New York."

The reverse side of the envelope bears the slogan:
"Cuba Yes, Yankees No."

"New York, October 18, 1963

"Mr. Robert Kennedy:

"I am tired of asking for my deportation by your brother, the President.

"I will tell you that I do not know how he is capable of protecting such criminals as Rafael Diaz Balart. They should be the most despicable kind of people for you, gentlemen, who are the titled representatives of democracy. But he will fall because of his heroin peddling and all his millions, accumulated with the most horrible crimes in Cuba, will be to no avail. He even set dogs on women. Mr. Tony Varona must remember him because his daughter was one of the victims of the Balart who, today, is living at 18 North East Street and Biscayne, Miami, with the full support of this country, which does not know about this or does not want to know.

866

NY 105-38431

"The fact of the matter is that I was harmed in Cuba and in this country by protected people like this Balart, a thief of engraved documents.

"I feel very ill and my greatest desire is to be deported because I am not agreeable to having these people live where they can harm me.

"I hope that in keeping with your dignity and honor you succeed in this as soon as possible. Thus, you will no longer have to hear my voice saying that you stifle the right to decency, that is to say, the right to live where there are no animals like many of those who have settled in this country.

"Batista, 221 17th Street North East, at the corner with Patterson.

"Let them stay here.

"Thank you for my deportation.

"Pascual Ruedato

"P.S. Rumor has it that your brother is caught in the snare of that female bandit and assassin: Ondy (?). It is Mrs. Balart, who is in this country. In Cuba she is known by another name: The Displaced Assassin.

"Pascual Ruedato

"P.S. The sisters of Rolando Masferre and Tavernilla are dead because they were 'famous in crime'.

"Eighteen thousand women killed by dogs for the pleasure of sadistic neurotics, scoundrels and vice addicts.

"Fatherland or death."

-13-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1444--Continued

NY 105-38431

RAFAEL DIAZ BALART, referred to above, may be identical with the former head of the anti-CASTRO organization in New York City named "The White Rose."

TONY VARONA, mentioned above, may be identical with the TONY VARONA who is a prominent official in the Cuban Revolutionary Council.

On November 12, 1963, ARNOLD FOX, 500 West 14th Street, New York City, advised he is the lessee of 500 West 14th Street, and that he operates a bar and grill on the first floor and rents out the rest of the building consisting of a barbershop on the first floor and 27 rooms upstairs. He stated he has rented room number 6 to one PASCUAL RUEDOLO since October 4, 1963, at \$12.00 per week. He stated he had advised the New York City Welfare Department he had a vacant room and that the Welfare Department sent RUEDOLO. He stated that GONGORA's rent is paid by the Department of Welfare. He described GONGORA as white male, about 50 years old, 135 pounds, five feet seven inches tall, gray hair and usually badly in need of a shave. GONGORA speaks Spanish but very little English. FOX advised he had no knowledge of GONGORA's political sentiments and that in his very limited association he appeared sane. He advised he had just hired a new building superintendent but that he would not know GONGORA and that he felt none of the other tenants would know him.

Sources familiar with some phases of Cuban activities in the New York City area were contacted but were unable to furnish any information concerning GONGORA.

Records, Credit Bureau of Greater New York, as furnished to IC RAYMOND DAVID BECKER, on November 19, 1963, were negative concerning GONGORA.

Records, Bureau of Special Services and Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, as furnished to SA AUGUST J. MICEK during November, 1963, were negative concerning GONGORA.

-14-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1444--Continued

On November 22, 1963, a confidential source advised that records of the New York City Department of Welfare, 271 Church Street, New York City, file number HR2268921, reflect that one PASCUAL RUEDOLO GONGORA appeared at the Welfare Department and informed authorities therein that he was undomiciled and unemployed. His residence was given as 500 West 14th Street formerly 23 West 65th Street, 610 West 111th Street, 169 Beach 115th Street, Rockaways, Brooklyn, and 237 West 109th Street, New York City. GONGORA claimed he had palpitations of the heart, headaches, a blood condition and acknowledged a past history of psychiatric care in Cuba and stated he had been arrested on August 25, 1963, on a narcotics offense. He stated he reports to Roosevelt Hospital for a case of syphilis he received in Cuba in 1956.

On November 29, 1963, JOSEPH R. MC HUGH, INS, made available file number A12 322 950 concerning PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO Y GONGORA. This file reflected GONGORA was born March 11, 1918, in Cuba, and that he entered the United States at Miami, Florida, on April 28, 1961, as a refugee. He had Cuban passport number 17422. The file contained English translations of letters written in Spanish by GONGORA to the Miami Police Department, INS and the President of the United States, some obscene and all expressing dissatisfaction with the United States and a desire to be returned to Cuba. He was described as five feet seven inches, 140 pounds, blue eyes, gray hair, Social Security Number 129-34-1094 and his FBI number was given as 5923E. He was arrested October 25, 1961, by the 10th Precinct, New York City Police Department for felonious assault (knife) and on February 8, 1962, sentenced to three months in the workhouse. On August 23, 1963, he was arrested for possession of a hypodermic needle and desoxyn, and on September 16, 1963, given six months' suspended sentence. He was arrested on November 14, 1963, for carrying a concealed knife. No disposition shown.

MC HUGH advised that GONGORA had departed the United States at Idlewild Airport on Iberian Airlines, Flight Number 954 at 6:00 p.m., on November 28, 1963, destined for Havana, Cuba, via Madrid, Spain. He stated GONGORA had departed under INS deportation order.

-15-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1444-Continued

1 - Commission Exhibit No. 1445

11/26/63

Date

STERLING E. MOSSMAN, temporarily domiciled at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Hollywood, California, advised he is the owner of the Queens Surf Barefoot Bar, a night club at Waikiki, Honolulu, Hawaii. During the summer of 1961, RUBY, under the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN, invited MOSSMAN to the table occupied by RUBY and two unidentified white males in MOSSMAN's night club. The unidentified males were in their late forties, one was from Dallas, the other from Chicago. MOSSMAN said he assumes RUBY and the other two men stayed at the Royal Hawaiian or the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel in Honolulu.

MOSSMAN said the discussion he had with RUBY was not of a subversive or controversial character. RUBY told MOSSMAN he owned the Carousel Club at Dallas. The whole discussion related to the possible increase in the number of dancers at the Carousel Club and the possible use of the dancing girls by RUBY at his Dallas night club. RUBY did not drink any intoxicants. He appeared normal but talkative. MOSSMAN said this one occasion was the only time he has talked to RUBY and the conversation lasted only about 45 minutes.

MOSSMAN said he could not say whether the men who were with RUBY were business associates, and he knew of no way of identifying them.

MOSSMAN advised that in the event further interview of him is desired, he will be temporarily residing at the Lexington Hotel in New York City.

On 11/25/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA ROBERT C. HOLMES/mkk Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1445

1 - Commission Exhibit No. 1446

11/26/63

Date

The "Honolulu Advertiser" ran a story on November 25, 1963, that STERLING E. MOSSMAN was interviewed on November 24, 1963. He stated he met JACK LEON RUBY when RUBY came to Honolulu in June, 1961, to seek talent. RUBY was with two unidentified persons who accompanied him. RUBY allegedly corresponded with MOSSMAN concerning a possible appearance at RUBY's night club in Dallas, and he saw RUBY later that year in Dallas.

STERLING E. MOSSMAN, temporarily domiciled at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Hollywood, California, was interviewed and advised he is the owner of the Queens Barefoot Bar, a night club at Waikiki, Honolulu, Hawaii. During the summer of 1961, RUBY, under the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN, invited MOSSMAN to the table occupied by RUBY and two unidentified white males in MOSSMAN's night club. The unidentified males were in their late forties, one was from Dallas, the other from Chicago. MOSSMAN said he assumes RUBY and the other two men stayed at the Royal Hawaiian or the Hilton Hawaiian Village Hotel in Honolulu.

MOSSMAN said the discussion he had with RUBY was not of a subversive or controversial character. RUBY told MOSSMAN he owned the Carousel Club at Dallas. The whole discussion related to the possible increase in the number of dancers at the Carousel Club and the possible use of the dancing girls by RUBY at his Dallas night club. RUBY did not drink any intoxicants. He appeared normal but talkative. MOSSMAN said this one occasion was the only time he has talked to RUBY and the conversation lasted only about forty-five minutes.

MOSSMAN said he could not say whether the men who were with RUBY were business associates, and he knew of no way of identifying them.

On 11/25/63 at Hollywood, California File # LA 44-1639
by Special Agent ROBERT C. HOLMES/cv Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1446

DL 44-1639/eah

1

The Honolulu Office advised as follows on November 25, 1963:

The Honolulu "Advertiser", November 25, 1963, carries a story indicating JACK RUBY while in Honolulu in June, 1961, tried to recruit entertainers for his Dallas burlesque house, The Carousel. He went to the Barefoot Bar, a respectable night club at Queen's Surf, Honolulu, and approached STERLING E. MOSSMAN, who is the leader of the Barefoot Cant Entertainers, about coming to Dallas. RUBY was interested in girls, not musicians, and told MOSSMAN, "The more they shake the better," and that he could use six Tahitian dancers. MOSSMAN later went to Fort Worth and stopped to see RUBY at The Carousel. MOSSMAN, who is a former Honolulu police officer, but now a singer, musician, Master of Ceremonies, decided none of his entertainers would sign a contract with RUBY. MOSSMAN quoted as saying RUBY stayed at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and was accompanied by two out of four friends. MOSSMAN is currently at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Los Angeles.

FBI Honolulu check at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel reflects no record of RUBY or RUBENSTEIN as a guest at the Royal Hawaiian or other Sheraton Hotels, 1960, 1961, or 1962, and identity of two traveling companions unknown.

Investigation by SA J. STERLING ADAMS on November 25, 1963, further revealed GUY MARTIN, a local Negro musician, met RUBY during 1961 visit and two male companions, both Caucasians, early 30's, one a Mexican type, but names unknown and no pertinent background known.

Honolulu "Star-Bulletin," on November 25, 1963, carries a story that FRANK PEPI, a member of Topnochers Entertainers Group now at Copacabana, Honolulu, knew RUBY slightly when they played the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, across from RUBY's Carousel. PEPI stated, "He dropped in one night to catch the show, and after we were off, bought us a drink and invited us to drop in at The Carousel. His place stayed open later than the club we were playing, and I guess we went over a dozen times or so. Sometimes he'd send us over a drink. The Carousel wasn't a very nice place, but RUBY tried to give

DL 44-1639/eah

2

"the impression it had real class. He was a typical night club owner. RUBY dressed well and was amiable. He would take a drink, but if he was a heavy drinker, I don't know."

PEPI advised SA ADAMS he had only casual contact with RUBY at Dallas in 1961, but no associates or other pertinent information known.

Commission Exhibit No. 1448

1

Date 11/24/63

MR. THOMAS STEWART PALMER, 2728 West Davis, telephone FE 1-3746, employed as branch manager, American Guild Variety Artists, Inc. (AGVA), 1500 Jackson Street, telephone RI 2-8292, voluntarily appeared at the Dallas Office and furnished the following information:

MR. PALMER has been branch manager of AGVA at Dallas since May, 1962. He was preceded in this position by JACK CONRAD BROWN who uses the stage name of ALTON SHARPE, who performs as a magician. BROWN currently resides at 1422 Sedgewick, Chicago, and was branch manager of AGVA, Chicago Branch, from May 1962 until approximately November 21, 1963. BROWN is also a cousin of WILMA E. HUGHES, Secretary AGVA, Dallas.

PALMER advised that at approximately 9 a.m. on November 24, 1963, MRS. HUGHES telephonically advised him she had just talked by telephone to JACK CONRAD BROWN who had asked her to contact PALMER and ask PALMER to deliver a message to JACK RUBY in Dallas. PALMER advised as nearly as he can recall, the exact request which he received was "tell JACK not to send the letter today, it would be awkward in Chicago".

PALMER advised he does not know the significance, if any, of this message and stated the most logical purpose for the message is that JACK CONRAD BROWN was discharged or suspended from his position as branch manager of AGVA in Chicago on about Thursday, November 21, 1963, and the letter referred to in this message may well be a letter which JACK RUBY may have offered to write to other officials of AGVA in behalf of JACK BROWN to petition AGVA to reinstate BROWN.

PALMER advised that in any event, regardless of the purpose, he did not contact and had no intention of contacting JACK RUBY to deliver this message.

He advised following the later incidents which occurred on November 24, 1963, he felt it advisable to contact the FBI and to report his receipt of the request to convey the above message to RUBY.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agents ALFRED C. ELLINGTON and GARY S. WILSON /wvm Date dictated 11/24/63

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2
DL 44-1639

He advised JACK CONRAD BROWN is a former resident of Dallas and it is his impression he was employed by the Veterans Administration in Dallas until about three years ago when he perfected a magician's act and became associated with AGVA.

He said he has known JACK RUBY for approximately one and one-half years as the operator of the Carousel Club and in this connection has had contact with RUBY in supplying performers for the entertainment offered by the Carousel Club. He said he has recently learned but cannot confirm that JACK RUBY is not the owner of the Carousel Club but is instead a front man for RALPH PAUL whom he described as a short-squat, elderly man who "shacks up" with a TAMMI TRUE. He said he does not know, but may be able to locate, the address of TAMMI TRUE in Fort Worth, Texas. He said he does not know if RALPH PAUL is the actual owner of the Carousel Club.

He advised he has heard from JACK RUBY indications that RUBY considers himself "quite a gambler" and a person who "knows all the angles" but in the only incident which he recalls hearing about involving RUBY's gambling activities was from some source which he does not now recall, he heard that on one particular night, date not recalled, RUBY lost \$600 in a card game to an individual who had "shaded" a deck on RUBY and that RUBY was "not even smart enough to know it".

He advised JACK RUBY has a sister named EVE, whose last name is not known by him, who owns or operates the Vegas Club on Oak Lawn Avenue. He remembers one incident possibly six months or a year ago in which JACK RUBY had a disagreement with EVE in which he struck her or slapped her around. He does not remember the reason for this difference but he feels sure it was over money matters.

He advised the only known associates of JACK RUBY are associated with him in the operation of the Carousel Club, these being RALPH PAUL, previously mentioned; GEORGE SENATOR, a roommate of RUBY's who is employed as a doorman at the Carousel Club; and a "colored boy" whose name he cannot recall, but who tends bar at the Carousel Club and upon whom RUBY depends for administrative assistance in managing the business of the club.

He said he knows of no close association of RUBY with any law enforcement officer but he does know that RUBY has often boasted of his contacts at City Hall, as well as his contacts all over the country.

He said he does recall one incident in which RUBY was involved in a fight at the Burgundy Room at the Adolphus Hotel in which the other party in the fight was taken to the hospital and RUBY was taken to jail. He said later the same night RUBY was released either on bond or otherwise and after getting released was boasting around town about his contacts and stated "if you ever have any trouble (presumably with law enforcement officers) come to see me."

He said in the one and one-half years that he has known RUBY, he has never seen him with a gun and has never received any indication from RUBY that he owned or carried a gun.

He said he had never seen or heard any indication from RUBY of any political interests, either national or in city affairs, displayed or voiced, and had the definite feeling that RUBY had no political preferences whatever and was interested only in whether or not he lost any business or money to his competitors.

He said he has not seen or been in contact with RUBY since Monday night, November 18, 1963, when he went by the Carousel Club to pick up the wages due by RUBY to a performer. He said on this occasion RUBY was extremely cool to him and he could think of no reason for this attitude unless it was because he was there to pick up money.

He said he does not know when RUBY came to Dallas but that RUBY has stated he was formerly a labor organizer in Chicago.

He said RUBY is a peculiar person in that he has done many favors for people who were broke or "down and out" and yet he fears these favors were done primarily to impress these persons that he (RUBY) was a man of considerable influence. He said he considers JACK RUBY to be a "schomer" and that he "never does anything, except to engage in fights,

"without first thinking about it". To his knowledge, RUBY does not confide in anyone and possibly is closer to RALPH PAUL than to anyone else in this area. He said he has heard RUBY mention that he "is RALPH's boy" and that RALPH would like to have him as a son.

He said he has never seen anyone associated with the Carousel Club during his connection with AGVA whom he would consider as a "thug", except that about one year ago an alleged friend of RUBY from Chicago worked for about one week as a doorman and that he considered this fellow to be "a real sharp". He said he does not remember this man's name but does recall that RUBY said he was a nice guy who was temporarily out of work.

PALMER advised he knows of no reason and can find no logic in the shooting of LEE OSWALD by JACK RUBY on November 24, 1963. He said he has never seen or heard of OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and the ensuing publicity and knows of no association or acquaintances between OSWALD and RUBY.

PALMER advised it is inconceivable to him that JACK RUBY would shoot anyone as a result of any grief which he might feel as a result of the assassination of President KENNEDY since he feels it is not in keeping with the character of RUBY to have or to express any strong feelings in this regard, but that any strong feelings elicited from RUBY usually dealt with the question of whether someone tried to "chisel him out of money".

PALMER advised in the event he secures any additional information which may be helpful in this matter, he will gladly furnish it to this office.

Commission Exhibit No. 1449

Date 12/6/63

JOHNNIE HAYDEN, Business Representative, American Federation of Musicians, Local 47, 817 North Vine, Hollywood, California, residence 6610 Fulton Avenue, Van Nuys, California, advised the following:

HAYDEN knew JACK RUBY, owner of the Carousel nightclub and Vegas Club in Dallas, Texas, for approximately five months beginning in March, 1961, professionally, and semi-socially when HAYDEN was then business manager of the Dallas area of the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA). RUBY in the opinion of HAYDEN talked and dressed like a Chicago hoodlum, but had no known hoodlum connections. No gambling was observed in the clubs operated by RUBY and the latter was not known to be engaged in any gambling, prostitution, or other rackets. HAYDEN had no knowledge of any use of liquor, narcotics, possession of homosexual tendencies, or of any sexual deviations on the part of RUBY. The latter was not known to have been engaged in any grafts or pay-offs to the police or public officials. RUBY obtained a license to operate the Carousel Club shortly after HAYDEN met him and there was no indication that the license was obtained in other than a normal manner.

HAYDEN through AGVA furnished variety acts which did not go to well, which resulted in RUBY introducing "strip" girls at the Carousel Club, which acts were not handled by AGVA. No acts were furnished at the Vegas Club which was a "rock and roll" dance club in a rough part of town, and which catered to what RUBY described as a rough clientele.

Vice Officers from the Dallas Police Department checked out the Carousel Club frequently. RUBY appeared to be friendly with both uniform and plain clothes Dallas policemen. He solicited their business but was not known to admit them gratuitously to the club, but uniform policemen on occasion were observed in the back of the Carousel Club drinking coffee with RUBY. The latter spoke of visiting the Dallas Police Headquarters from time to time where he passed out advertising cards. He was also observed several times waving and speaking to police when driving around Dallas as though he knew them personally.

RUBY also appeared to be friendly with the press in Dallas in the promotion of his nightclubs, particularly nightclub columnist TONY ZOPPE.

On 12/6/63 at Los Angeles, California File # LA 44-895

by SA LESLIE F. WARRREN/rg Date dictated 12/6/63

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2
LA 44-895

RUBY was residing with a sister whose first name RUBY recalled was EVA, at the time HAYDEN met RUBY. EVA appeared to have the business sense and handled the bookkeeping work. RUBY was not to literate and did not display any good business knowledge. This was evident in HAYDEN's contract negotiations with RUBY. The latter spoke of a brother, name not recalled, who operated a laundromat business in Dallas. HAYDEN never met this brother and had no knowledge of any of the other members of RUBY's family.

HAYDEN questioned RUBY on one occasion as to why he did not get married whereupon RUBY informed him that he was once engaged to a Dallas girl, but her identity was not further furnished. RUBY had not been married to HAYDEN's knowledge. RUBY appeared to like women, particularly the entertainers, but he was not known to go out with any particular woman.

Based on HAYDEN's business contacts and occasional coffee visits and breakfast with RUBY, HAYDEN formed the opinion that RUBY was extremely emotional and moody, and was an individual who in a short period of an hour would flare up, calm down, yell at people, and calm down again. He was almost fanatical in this respect. Whenever anybody opposed him or furnished a point of view with which RUBY was not in agreement, he would be almost fanatical. RUBY appeared to have a sense of humor except when the humor applied to him at which time he would become upset. It appeared that RUBY had a persecution complex thinking that anyone who disagreed with him or opposed him was against him.

RUBY was extremely sensitive to his personal appearance. He would frequently ask HAYDEN whether RUBY looked alright, how his suit fit, and he appeared interested in whether he, RUBY, gave evidence of any offensive body odors.

RUBY never engaged HAYDEN in any political, religious, or similar type of discussions and did not express any "extremist type of viewpoint". He never discussed any subversive organizations and had specifically never mentioned the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. RUBY had no foreign connections or had never visited in a foreign country to HAYDEN's knowledge.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1449-Continued

RUBY never mentioned President KENNEDY or any other government officials to HAYDEN. He appeared to be interested primarily in Dallas, show business people, and the welfare of his club. He claimed that he wanted to develop the Carousel Club to the point where it would be the best club in Dallas, which would make him a lot of money and he could afford to get married.

RUBY displayed a keen interest in dogs and kept several in the apartment in which he lived in the rear of the Carousel Club. RUBY drove an old blue Oldsmobile, beat up appearance, about a 1954 model. HAYDEN observed RUBY take a hand gun, out of the trunk of the Oldsmobile on one occasion and place it on the seat of the Oldsmobile at the time RUBY was carrying funds from the nightclub and got the impression that this was a normal practice for RUBY whenever transporting funds.

HAYDEN had no knowledge of any threats on the part of RUBY against anyone and had no knowledge of any physical attacks or fights on the part of RUBY during HAYDEN's acquaintance with him.

HAYDEN stated that he felt sorry for RUBY and felt the latter would eventually have an emotional break down. When HAYDEN did not see RUBY for several days the latter would accuse HAYDEN of not liking him and would get upset to the point that when HAYDEN left Dallas he did not even tell RUBY goodbye as he felt that there would be a scene. RUBY had a habit of making a scene when a master of ceremonies or other entertainers left the Carousel Club, RUBY taking the position that these persons leaving did not like him. HAYDEN was unable to furnish any specific details in this respect.

Most of the mutual acquaintances of HAYDEN and RUBY appeared to regard RUBY as a sort of a "kook" which in the opinion of HAYDEN was based on RUBY's emotional outbursts from time to time. RUBY was well known to entertainers and people in the entertainment industry in the Dallas area although RUBY did not have any name personalities work at his clubs to HAYDEN's knowledge.

HAYDEN recalled one man whose first name he recalled to be DAVID, a male white, age in his 60s, small stature, 5'7", 135 pounds, who used to come to the Carousel Club and claimed to have been a friend of RUBY's of long standing. This DAVID claimed to own a barbeque stand or restaurant in Fort Worth, Texas, and to have formerly owned the nightclub in a hotel which HAYDEN believed was called the Blue Bonnet Hotel, located near the Carousel Club, but which hotel has now been demolished. DAVID remarked that he considered RUBY a highly emotional person, but DAVID knew him and understood him. DAVID was observed driving about a 1959 or 1960 four door Pontiac automobile on one occasion in the vicinity of the Carousel Club.

HAYDEN said that he had some recollection, exact source of information not recalled, possibly from a newscast, either radio or television, and possibly a television interview by the press with RUBY's sister EVA, to the effect that RUBY had visited Los Angeles four or five weeks prior to November 23, 1963. HAYDEN, however, had no knowledge of any such visit by RUBY to Los Angeles.

HAYDEN stated he has no knowledge whatsoever of any acquaintance between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and RUBY.

170
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1449—Continued

171
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1449—Continued

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Date Dec. 13, 1963

Miss JUDY SMALLEY, secretary to Doctor GEORGE T. SHIRES, University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, 5323 Harry Hines Boulevard, who resides at 1019 North Winnetka Street, Dallas, advised as follows:

In approximately October, 1962, she and PAT WALLACE, who has since married, married name unknown, moved into Apartment 108 at 223 South Ewing Street, Dallas. Miss WALLACE was married in August, 1963, and on September 1, 1963, Miss SMALLEY moved to her current address.

From approximately October, 1962, until Miss SMALLEY moved on September 1, 1963, JACK RUBY occupied an apartment, number unknown, in the building at 223 South Ewing.

She said during the first few months she resided at the Ewing Street address she saw RUBY occasionally and outside of exchanging greetings, had no conversations with him.

Several months after moving to this address, date unrecalled, Miss SMALLEY's cousin was visiting her in Dallas.

While Miss SMALLEY and her cousin were in their apartment one evening about 9:00 or 10:00 p.m., RUBY knocked on the door. When Miss SMALLEY answered, RUBY said he merely wanted to introduce himself to her cousin. Miss SMALLEY said neither she nor her cousin appreciated RUBY being in their apartment that time of night or at any time, and Miss SMALLEY tactfully ended their brief conversation, and RUBY left. She said RUBY was a gentleman and made no suggestions or advances whatsoever on this occasion or at any time she knew him.

During her residence at Ewing Street, she frequently saw RUBY around the apartment building and more frequently sunning himself at the apartment swimming pool, especially when women were at the pool. She added that often times, RUBY would walk his dogs and she believed he "used" his dogs to start conversations with others.

On one occasion, not long after Miss SMALLEY and her former roommate moved to the Ewing Street apartments, date unrecalled, RUBY requested Miss SMALLEY and her roommate to keep his dogs for him over the weekend, which they did. RUBY did not indicate to them where he was going or what he would be doing that particular weekend.

Miss SMALLEY said neither she nor her former roommate had any other association or conversations with RUBY except an occasional greeting when they passed each other.

Miss SMALLEY did not know if RUBY had a roommate. She said he was alone on most every occasion she saw him. She added that several times, however, she did see RUBY in the company of another male tenant, name unknown, who resided in the same apartment building.

She related that RUBY seemed to be a lonesome person. She said that on many occasions RUBY would approach other women in the building or at the pool and start a conversation. She knew of no one well acquainted with RUBY. She also said she knew of nothing that would reflect adversely against his character, reputation or associations and she never had any reason to question his loyalty to the United States.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to Miss SMALLEY, and she advised she had never seen OSWALD around the apartment building at 223 South Ewing Street. She knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS/csh Date dictated 12/13/63

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TP 44-187
JRB:cwp1

On January 22, 1964, HENRY THOMAS KILLAN, 8114 Newport Avenue, Tampa, Florida, employed Wheels, Inc., Tampa, advised SA JOHN R. BRETT he had been in JACK RUBY's club in Dallas approximately three times and did not know RUBY well. He said he considered RUBY to be a violent man, basing this on two incidents, one being when his wife, an employee of RUBY, fed some pizza to RUBY's dog and RUBY became so enraged that Mrs. KILLAN was afraid he was going to attack her.

On another occasion KILLAN overheard a bartender telling RUBY about some customers heckling the emcee, and RUBY asked the bartender why he did not hit them in the head. KILLAN stated he had no information on RUBY's background or associates, that he did not know LEE OSWALD, and knew of no connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

1 Commission Exhibit No. 1452 Date 12/4/63

Miss PATRICIA TAYLOR, 223 Ewing, Apartment 114, Dallas, advised on December 3, 1963, that she has known JACK RUBY for approximately one and one-half years; however, she related that she was not aware of the fact that he was residing in the same apartment building.

Miss TAYLOR stated that she had not known JACK RUBY well until January, 1963. She continued it was at that time she and friends, names unrecalled, were at the Vegas Club when an amateur "strip tease" contest was being held. She related that on that particular night, she had been drinking heavily and, due to her intoxicated condition, entered the contest and was awarded first prize. Miss TAYLOR stated that after the contest, she went to a dressing room where she was approached by JACK RUBY and offered a job as an "exotic dancer" at the Carousel Club. Miss TAYLOR stated that she declined the offer and since that time, RUBY had called her on numerous occasions attempting to interest her in working for him as a "stripper" and also "going out with him."

Miss TAYLOR related she would never date RUBY or work for him, as she is afraid of him. She further related that she is of the opinion that he is "weird" and possibly a "bi-sexual," explaining that he had no preference of sex in his sexual relations. Miss TAYLOR further related that in addition to her fears of RUBY, she would not consider dating him inasmuch as she was "going steady" with Patrolman JOHN WAYNE BARNETT of the Dallas Police Department.

Miss TAYLOR advised that RUBY is an "emotional-type person" and becomes excited easily. TAYLOR further advised that to her knowledge, RUBY has no interest in political issues and is not a member of any political organizations.

Miss TAYLOR stated that RUBY is acquainted with many police officers and due to this fact feels that he had no trouble entering the police department on the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was being transferred to the Dallas County Jail. TAYLOR advised that she is of the opinion that inasmuch as RUBY is so well known by police officers of the Dallas Police

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas DL File # 44-1639
by Special Agent S GARY S. WILSON and JAMES W. SWINFORD :lp Date dictated 12/4/63

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1 — Commission Exhibit No. 1453 — Date December 12, 1963

DL 44-1639

2

Department, officers did not challenge him as "they" would never have considered him capable of shooting anyone.

Miss TAYLOR related that "RUBY is a nice guy once you get to know him; however, he is different."

DON ELWOOD LEASURE was interviewed at The After Glow, at which time LEASURE was advised of the identity of the interviewers as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised that he did not have to make a statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised of his right to consult an attorney.

LEASURE was asked whether he was acquainted in any way with JACK RUBY or GEORGE SENATOR, whereupon he advised that in 1955 when LEASURE came to Dallas he met JACK RUBY at RUBY's club, the Carousel, in Dallas. LEASURE further advised that he met GEORGE SENATOR at the Smuggler Bar located at 4840 Gaston. LEASURE stated that his acquaintance with JACK RUBY has been very casual and he has not had occasion to go to the Carousel or the Vegas Clubs very often. He noted that his current employee, JUNE RIPEKY, was formerly employed as a dancer by JACK RUBY approximately four or five years ago. LEASURE advised that Mrs. RIPEKY was recently interviewed by FBI Agents concerning her employment by RUBY.

LEASURE stated that he did not know and never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he never observed OSWALD prior to seeing his picture in the Dallas press following the assassination of President KENNEDY. LEASURE never observed JACK RUBY or GEORGE SENATOR in the company of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any location at any time.

LEASURE furnished the names of the following persons whom he claimed are acquainted with JACK RUBY:

JIM BARRETT,
Operator of the Joker Restaurant,
6102 East Mockingbird Lane,
Dallas, Texas;

on 12/12/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agents WILLIAM G. BROOKHART and
GEORGE T. BINNEY /gmf Date dictated 12/12/63

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208

2
DL 44-1639
WGB:GTB/gmf

Mr. JAMES C. BARRAGAN,
Operator of the Town Pump,
5021 West Lovers Lane,
Dallas, Texas;

MILTON JOSEPH,
Wholesale Jeweler,
National Bankers Life Building,
Dallas, Texas;

TONY ZOPPI,
News Columnist,
Dallas Morning News,
Dallas, Texas.

1 — Commission Exhibit No. 1454

Date 12/9/63

Mr. JULIAN EDGAR KAHN, II, also known as DUDE KAHN, was contacted at his place of residence, Apartment 3584H, Lincolnwood Apartments, located on Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas, telephone AL 6-5013, at which time he advised that he is the roommate of SIDNEY SIMS. He stated that SIDNEY SIMS was not at home at that time but expected him sometime the following day. Mr. KAHN further advised that SIDNEY SIMS had mentioned to him that the FBI had contacted his mother, name unknown, in relation to the assassination of President KENNEDY and the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He related that he was not aware if SIDNEY SIMS had been a close friend of JACK RUBY nor could he give any information regarding SIMS association with either RUBY or OSWALD. He stated that SIDNEY SIMS would be home the following day and that he would have him contact the FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. KAHN continued on to say that although he knew of no association between SIDNEY SIMS and RUBY, he personally has been acquainted with JACK RUBY for approximately nine years. He stated that he could not recall the exact circumstances surrounding the meeting of RUBY; however, he could recall that he was introduced to RUBY by an individual known to him as JOE JOHNSON, a local musician. KAHN stated that he was attempting to work his way up in the musical business and for this reason had become quite friendly with several of the night club owners around Dallas. He was aware that JACK RUBY was the owner of the Carousel and the Vegas Club and in connection with this felt that RUBY would be an excellent contact for musical business.

Mr. KAHN stated that "one thing lead to another" and finally sometime around 1956 he began working in the band that was employed at the Vegas Club. He went on to say that his employment at RUBY's club lasted approximately three months and was terminated around 1956 when KAHN decided to travel the country. KAHN advised that he could not recall any specific incidents that took place during his employment with RUBY and stated that it was just another musical job. He stated that RUBY at one time had written an article in the "Dallas After Dark" column of the "Dallas Morning News" concerning KAHN and what a good musician he was. After the article had appeared RUBY made it a point to advise KAHN that the article cost him

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent: ALTON E. BRAMBLETT and
LANSING P. LOGAN - g1

Date dictated 12/7/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1453—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1454

DL 44-1639

2

approximately \$50.00. Shortly after this writeup in the paper, KAHN gave RUBY a picture of himself; but could not recall if RUBY had actually asked for the picture or if he had given it to him for a gift. KAHN went on to say that he had not worked for RUBY since 1956 and has only stopped by the clubs to pass the time of day.

In regards to any information he possessed concerning RUBY's background, Mr. KAHN advised that he has drawn several opinions concerning RUBY's character, but could not substantiate his opinions for any particular facts. He described RUBY as being a highly emotional and tense individual who continually gave the impression that he was "keyed up". Whenever he observed RUBY, either working at his place of business or in a social crowd, KAHN noticed that RUBY was continually excited and nervous. He went on to say that a few years ago he saw RUBY at the Cotton Bowling Palace and during the conversation RUBY began to rub a napkin between his fists as if he was trying to ask a question that might embarrass him. KAHN's first impression was that RUBY was "making eyes at him", but stated that he was never approached by RUBY in any manner. KAHN went on to say that RUBY never seemed to date many girls and for some reason he gained the impression that RUBY was a little on the "gay side", explaining that a "gay person" is one who is attracted to the same sex. Although he had no personal knowledge concerning any of RUBY's desires, KAHN advised that he often heard remarks indicating that RUBY had displayed feminine actions and was often referred to as a "sissey". KAHN stated that sometime ago he met RUBY in the parking lot of the Cotton Bowling Palace and noticed that a young attractive girl was accompanying RUBY. He went on to say that he, KAHN, smiled at the girl and started to engage in a conversation when all of a sudden RUBY butted in and stated something to the effect that "you ought to quit playing with yourself" or "you ought to go home and play with yourself". KAHN thought that it was a very unusual statement to make under the circumstances and could not help believing that RUBY was a little "nutty". Other than seeing RUBY with a girl on this one occasion, KAHN could not recall any other time that RUBY may have been accompanied by a female. In addition, KAHN stated that he had never heard of RUBY dating any of the strippers that had worked for him but did know that a very close friend of RUBY by the name of ABE WEINSTEIN, who is the owner and manager of Abe's

DL 44-1639

3

Colony Club, had dated several of the strippers that were employed both at the Carousel and the Vegas Club. In regards to any association of RUBY, KAHN advised that an individual by the name of JOHNNY BACHEMIN (PH), a promoter for night club entertainment, was a very close friend of RUBY. He added that BACHEMIN was "a little weird" and gave him the impression of being a little feminine. KAHN went on to say that a local musician by the name of JOE JOHNSON has been a close friend of RUBY during the past years and could recall overhearing a remark to the effect that RUBY had taken up the house payments on JOHNSON's home. He added that JOHNSON has his own band and was of the opinion that JOHNSON had worked for RUBY for approximately seven years. Other individuals identified as being in JOHNSON's band at the time that they were employed by RUBY were FELIX CROSS and HAROLD ROBINSON.

In regards to any type of relationship between RUBY and OSWALD, Mr. KAHN stated that he is not acquainted with OSWALD and for this reason would not be aware if there was any relationship. He added that RUBY to the best of his knowledge had never mentioned the name of OSWALD and had heard nothing since the shooting of OSWALD that would connect RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he did not have any information that would be pertinent to the assassination of President KENNEDY or the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and if he did hear of anything of importance he would immediately contact the FBI.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1454—Continued

WFAA-TV Audio reel 2 at 268
Saturday, November 23, 1963

LEE HARVEY OSWALD TALKING TO REPORTERS
POLICE AND COURTS BUILDING

OSWALD. I'd like to have them extend to me the basic
fundamental hygienic rights, I mean like a shower--

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1454—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1455

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 1, 1963Date December 7, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 1457

1

ROBERT E. MITCHELL, 3925 Frederica Street, Owensboro, Kentucky, advised that about four years ago he worked for BARNET WEINSTEIN at Theater Lounge and ABE WEINSTEIN at Colony Club, Dallas, as emcee and comic, for a period of about eight months. While working at the Colony Club he met JACK RUBY who owned a dance hall and was getting ready to open the Carousel Club. MITCHELL talked to RUBY three or four times at the Colony Club about entertainment field as RUBY was interested in lining up girls to work in the Carousel Club. MITCHELL has no information on RUBY's personal life or political associations. MITCHELL has no information to indicate that RUBY was a homosexual. The piano man at the Colony Club, name unrecalled, once told MITCHELL that RUBY was a great admirer of President ROOSEVELT.

MITCHELL has worked at Lil's Jockey Club, Danville, Illinois, several times, the last time being about 15 months ago. MITCHELL does not recall mentioning RUBY to LIL KLARDIGG and stated the only reason he would have mentioned RUBY would have been to state that RUBY was opening a new strip club in Dallas, referring to the Carousel Club.

1

Mrs. WILLIAM C. MC MILLIN, 4612 Fairfax, Dallas, Texas, voluntarily furnished the following information:

Approximately three years ago, she resided at 4812 Alcott, Dallas, Texas. At this time, she resided with SHERRI BENNER, PAT DE LONG and FRANCES WARLICH, all of whom were employed as stewardesses by Braniff Airlines. While residing at this address, which is the Continental Apartments, one of the girls found a small dog and brought it into the apartment. About a week later, a man by the name of JACK RUBY, who resided in the Continental Apartments but she believed his address was on Homer Avenue, told them that the dog belonged to him. RUBY told them that they could keep the dog but that he would just like to know where the dog was at.

She never had any conversation with RUBY as she recalls, and with the exception of SHERRI BENNER, he was just a casual acquaintance of her roommates. She explained that SHERRI BENNER was not closely associated with him but was more friendly than the other girls.

RUBY invited her and her roommates to his club, which was called the Vegas Club, and as she recalls, he seated them in the Club but there was not too much conversation. She stated she had the opinion that RUBY was a "sissy" due to his voice. As far as she knows, none of her roommates ever went out with RUBY or had any association with him other than small talk around the swimming pool.

She advised that SHERRI is now Mrs. DONALD RAMSEY and resides at 2919 Elmwood Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri.

on 11/26/63 at Owensboro, Ky. File # Dallas 44-1639
by Special Agent SA THEODORE L. RISLEY:EL Date dictated 11/28/63

on 12/7/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent S LOGAN P. LANSING and
ALTON E. BRAMBLETT/rms Date dictated 12/7/63

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395

DL 44-1639

Commission Exhibit No. 1459

Date November 28, 1963

He reiterated he did not know RUBY, had never engaged in homosexual activities with RUBY nor had he been "kept by or lived with" RUBY.

The following description of SPIVEY was obtained through observation and interrogation:

Name:	KENNETH WAYNE SPIVEY
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Date of birth:	March 29, 1939, Dallas, Texas
Height:	6'3"
Weight:	220 pounds
Hair:	Blond
Eyes:	Hazel
Complexion:	Fair
Marital status:	Separated from wife, LINDA JEAN SPIVEY, 7710 Hume Street, Dallas, Texas
Children:	KELLEY MARIE SPIVEY, daughter, age 2; KEVIN DWAIN SPIVEY, son, age 1
Residence:	1918 42nd Street, Lubbock, Texas
Occupation:	Salesman - Lena Stephens Department Store, Lubbock, Texas

Miss ELAINE ROGERS, 1728 North Fitzhugh, Apartment 101, furnished the following information:

Miss ROGERS has lived in Dallas, Texas, for the past three years and has been employed by the Bell Telephone Company in Dallas. Shortly after her arrival in Dallas, Miss ROGERS met JACK RUBY through a girl friend, MAYRILYN MOONE, who worked for RUBY.

Miss ROGERS was never an employee of RUBY's and saw him only infrequently when she went to the Carousel Club or the Vegas Club in Dallas to visit MAYRILYN MOONE. Miss ROGERS never dated RUBY, although on each occasion that she saw him he would ask her for a date. Soon after meeting RUBY, he started telephoning her several times each week. On each occasion, RUBY would ask Miss ROGERS to go out with him and read poetry to her over the telephone which was suggestive in nature but not obscene. Miss ROGERS could not recall the text of this poetry. As RUBY continued to call, his conversations over the phone became progressively more obscene. The obscenity of these calls progressed to the point where they were completely obscene, and Miss ROGERS felt that RUBY obtained some sexual gratification from the conversations had over the phone. RUBY began each obscene conversation with furnishing Miss ROGERS a detailed description of his privates. He told her that he had been circumcised and this would enable him to give her greater pleasure. RUBY would then describe in minute detail how he would have sexual intercourse with her and describe in great detail the pleasure she would derive from this act. Miss ROGERS indicated that the longer RUBY talked the more excited he became, and as indicated above, she felt that he derived sexual pleasure from these phone calls. RUBY made two or three additional calls, at which time very similar conversations took place as described above. He finally quit making these calls when Miss ROGERS refused to listen. In view of RUBY's almost continuous occupation with sex and his continuous attempts to impress all of the girls with how great a man he was, Miss RUBY feels very strongly that JACK RUBY is a homosexual.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN and JOSEPH G. ROGERS Date dictated 11/28/63

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217
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1458

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1459

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2

DL 44-1639

Miss ROGERS was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he was unknown to her. The last time Miss ROGERS saw RUBY was on Wednesday night, November 20, 1963, when she went to the Carousel Club with a date by the name of EERE KRAVITZ, 4039 Cole Avenue, Dallas, Texas. Prior to going to the Carousel Club, KRAVITZ told Miss ROGERS that he was well acquainted with JACK RUBY and was afraid to see RUBY because of some argument they had had. Mr. KRAVITZ did not explain the nature of the argument with RUBY to Miss ROGERS. Miss ROGERS does not think RUBY shot OSWALD because of any feeling of patriotic duty but feels that it is merely another attempt on the part of RUBY to be a "big man."

Commission Exhibit 1460

1

Date 11/28/63

MAYRILYN MIRANDA MOONE, 6140 Realy Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, where she is employed as an exotic dancer.

Miss MOONE advised she has known JACK RUBY for approximately four years as she has worked as a waitress in numerous clubs in Dallas including the Vegas Club which is operated by RUBY's sister. She booked two weeks ago with RUBY as a stripper.

Miss MOONE described JACK RUBY as follows:

She said that he gave the first impression that he was a playboy and lady's man; that he "came on strong", however, she later thought him to have homosexual tendencies and was overly aggressive toward people to give the opposite impression and to cover up a bad inferiority complex. She stated that sometime after she had first met RUBY he began calling her on the telephone, and he would recite poetry to her which was very suggestive and almost obscene. She stated that he talked a great deal regarding sex but again she stated that she felt it was merely to cover up his homosexual tendencies. She said that RUBY also telephoned a girl friend of hers, ELAINE ROGERS, who presently lives at 1728 North Fitzhugh Street, and talked to her over the telephone regarding sex in a similar manner.

Miss MOONE advised that she knew of no particular policeman or newsman whom RUBY knew personally as it was her understanding that he knew a number of Dallas police officers.

Miss MOONE was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and she advised that she had never seen OSWALD. She said that it would be very difficult for anyone on stage at the club to recognize faces in the crowd due to the lighting arrangements. Miss MOONE advised that she did not feel that RUBY shot OSWALD out of any sense of patriotic duty but felt it was just another attempt on his part to make everyone think he was a "big man".

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas

DL 89-43

DL 44-1639

File #

by Special Agent S. JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /cv

Date dictated 11/27/63

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520

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 1461

Date December 13, 1963

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SEABORN WILLIAM HILL, 2311 Fairmont Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Castaway Club, 5600 East Mockingbird Lane, Dallas. HILL was reported to have been employed as a musician by RUBY at the Vegas Club. HILL furnished the following information:

HILL has played in a band led by JOE JOHNSON for approximately six years. Five years of this period JOHNSON's band played at the Vegas Club in Dallas for JACK RUBY and RUBY's sister, EVA GRANT. HILL did not know RUBY on a close personal basis as his association with him was that of employer-employee. In addition, RUBY spent the majority of his time at the Carousel Club in Dallas and the Vegas Club was managed by RUBY's sister, EVA GRANT. HILL has previously heard rumors that RUBY was a homosexual but he stated he had no personal knowledge that this was true and could suggest no one who might be able to confirm this rumor.

After viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, HILL indicated that OSWALD was unknown to him and that he had never seen him with RUBY or at the Vegas Club.

HILL knew of no police officers with whom RUBY was particularly close pointing out that numerous officers stopped in the Vegas Club from time to time.

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639
by Special Agents ALVIN E. ZIMMERMAN & JOSEPH A. PRASIV 3/5 Date dictated 12/12/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1461

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 1462

Date 11-25-63

1

FRED SEXAUER, 400 Andrews Street, Apartment 223, Hawthorn Apartments, Dallas, Texas, states he is employed as a Dallas City Patrolman by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, Badge No. 1687. Officer SEXAUER states he was not on duty at the Dallas Police Department on November 24, 1963, at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK LEON RUBY. He stated he was attending church at the "Dallas 4-Square", 1240 S. Oak Cliff Boulevard, Dallas.

Officer SEXAUER stated he knew RUBY as an apartment ^{roomer} at Marsalis Place, 223 S. Ewing, Dallas, Texas, at the time he, SEXAUER, was also an apartment ^{roomer} at 223 S. Ewing. He states he did not attempt to become friendly with RUBY, inasmuch as he considered him repulsive and so overly friendly, that he made people suspicious. He further states RUBY did not at any time visit in his apartment, but on one occasion, RUBY did offer him tickets to his night club, but he cannot recall whether or not he used the tickets.

Officer SEXAUER states RUBY frequently had girls at his apartment, presumably girls who were employed at his night club as "strippers."

Officer SEXAUER stated it was rumored at the Marsalis Place Apartments that JACK LEON RUBY was homosexual and had on occasion been a partner in homosexual activities with the roomer at Room 206, Marsalis Place Apartments. Officer SEXAUER stated he does not know this roomer's name and never had occasion to inquire of it.

on 11-25-63 at Dallas, Texas File # HO 44-1639
by Special Agents BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER & RICHARD T. RABIDEAU - md Date dictated 11-25-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1462

Commission Exhibit No. 1463

Date 12/14/63

JACK MORNER, Apartment 101, 703 Bittersweet, Chicago, Illinois, advised the following:

He is a former resident of Dallas, Texas, having resided there for approximately 14 years. He left Dallas approximately two years ago. While in Dallas he and his wife used to go to the Vegas Club, which was owned by JACK RUBY. He met RUBY at the club at various times. However, he does not consider himself to be a good friend of RUBY's.

He recalls reading in a Dallas newspaper approximately four years ago that RUBY and another individual were arrested for sodomy.

He considers RUBY to be the lowest type of a character. He believes that he is a homosexual and is of the opinion that RUBY killed OSWALD merely for publicity and personal gain. He does not believe RUBY is a patriot but rumored he believes that RUBY killed OSWALD in order to gain publicity. He recalls RUBY's Vegas Club was famous for cheating customers, such as serving watered drinks.

He does not know of any connection between OSWALD and RUBY and does not know of any connection between RUBY and the Dallas Police Department other than he feels that RUBY is known by the majority of the police officers due to the type of business RUBY was engaged in in the Dallas area.

On 12/14/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA RAYMOND F. HOGAN/lmg Date dictated 12/14/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1463

1 Commission Exhibit No. 1464

Date November 29, 1963

Mr. RUEB W. ALEXANDER, 3701 Torre Street, Amarillo, Texas, a principal defendant in the BILLY SOL ESTES case and presently under conviction in the same case, contacted Special Agent WILLIAM R. JENKINS, today, and advised that in October or November of 1961, he frequented the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas and through frequent visits became intimately associated with one of the waitresses or employees of the club by the name of JEAN SIMS who at that time resided in Grand Prairie, Texas. He advised that during this period he met JACK RUBY at various times and just around the club there, did not talk to him. He advised that JEAN SIMS talked to ALEXANDER about buying part of the Carousel Club and stated that he went as far as to have a private investigator check on JACK RUBY. He advised that this investigator, whose name he could not remember, called him back and said that RUBY had a police record and was a "queer".

He advised that after this, he had no interest in the business deal about buying a part of the Carousel Club and had not seen or heard from JEAN SIMS or JACK RUBY since that time.

ALEXANDER advised that he was furnishing this information upon the suggestion of his attorney GEORGE MCCARTHY of Amarillo, Texas, since he was afraid if the newspaper people secured the information, there would be publicity indicating connection between the BILLY SOL ESTES case and this matter.

on 11/29/63 at Amarillo, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent WILLIAM R. JENKINS/jn Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1464

Date 12/24/63

Mrs. LEONA KIRILENKO, 3903 Camino del Valle, SW, was reinterviewed and she re-affirmed information previously furnished by her on December 2, 1963, with regard to the homosexual allegations of JACK RUBY.

She stated that in about 1957 she had an engagement of two weeks at a strip tease joint in Houston, Texas, which was directly across the street from a homosexual hangout named the Carousel. She described the Carousel in Houston as a completely "faggott" joint catering to extremely obvious and wild homosexuals. She explained the term faggott by describing them as extremely obvious and wild homosexuals. She went directly to the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, operated by JACK RUBY and upon her arrival, she was impressed with the fact that it was being run by JACK RUBY, whom she described as a "queen." She said a "queen" or "auntie" is a homosexual past thirty years of age.

She said that it was obvious to her from the first that RUBY hated woman and he frequently came to the dressing room where the performers were dressing and beated the female performers in what she described as filthy four letter words.

She stated that RUBY had a "girl friend" who was a male individual whom she described as white male, 22 years, dark brown curly hair and "very pretty." She could not recall the name of this male individual, but stated his homosexual name was CARMEN. CARMEN associated closely with RUBY and she added that CARMEN painted his eye brows and darkened his eye lashes. She said that RUBY would become particularly mean towards the female performers when he had a "ciff" or argument with CARMEN.

KIRILENKO advised that she knew of no actual homosexual actions which may have taken place between RUBY and CARMEN and she never observed them in any other place than the Carousel Club or on the street. She stated that RUBY particularly made affectionate gestures towards CARMEN when he lighted CARMEN's

44-391

cigarette, picked up a drink tab or gave him a drink. She said it was common talk among the performers at the club that RUBY was homosexual and was having an "affair" with CARMEN. She said she could not furnish exact dates and times concerning this activity stating that she had only a two week performance at the Carousel in Dallas, probably sometime in 1957, where she was a strip teaser. She has not observed RUBY since that time until he appeared on television recently.

The only other performer that she could recall who was there at the time and with whom she discussed RUBY's homosexual actions is a performer named BRONYA (phonetic). She could not recall BRONYA's last name, but she thought it was similar to WARBURN, WARERUN or WERDEM. She said that BRONYA did a half and half act at the Carousel Club when she wore men's attire in the form of a tuxedo on one side of her body, while the other side of her body was attired by a formal dress. She recalled that BRONYA had a boyfriend named "JULY" who was a former hoodlum, who may have been from the Kansas City, Missouri area; however, she was not sure of the location. She knew of no way in which BRONYA could be identified or located at the present time.

Regarding CARMEN, she stated that CARMEN was a "faggott" who exhibited extremely effeminate characteristics when not in RUBY's presence; however, CARMEN curbed these tendencies when in RUBY's presence. She also advised that RUBY used cologne heavily.

During the interview, KIRILENKO referred to RUBY several times as RUBY K. When questioned concerning this term, she said that she and other personnel at the Carousel Club referred to RUBY, when not in his presence, as RUBYKINS or RUBY BABY. She said the term of endearment RUBY K probably evolved from the term RUBYKINS; however, she cannot recall now specifically. She said that RUBY threw champagne parties at the club after closing hours, which CARMEN would attend; however, Mrs. KIRILENKO was never invited and could furnish no specific information regarding these parties.

On 12/23/63 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # DL 44-1639
80 44-391

by SA STUART J. CAMERON/gcp Date dictated 12/24/63

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AQ 44-391

Several times during the interview, Mrs. KIRILENKO affirmed the fact that she was furnishing above information concerning JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club, noting that she definitely recognized him when she observed him on television. She could recall the names of no associates or employees other than BRONYA and CARMEN set forth above.

Mrs. LEONA KIRILENKO, 3908 Camino del Valle SW, was reinterviewed concerning the homosexual allegations she previously made concerning JACK RUBY on December 2, 1963, and December 23, 1963. It was pointed out to her that RUBY did not operate the Carousel Club in Dallas until approximately sometime in January, 1960, and apparently did not venture into the operation of a strip tease club until approximately that date. Photographs of RUBY were displayed to her, and after carefully viewing them she said she is in error concerning the homosexual allegations previously made by her against RUBY. She said she is of the opinion now that she does not know JACK RUBY and was confusing him with someone who is very similar in appearance. Mrs. KIRILENKO was questioned concerning the identity of this individual whom she is confusing with RUBY, and she stated she cannot now recall. She said she has performed as a strip teaser in so many different clubs for short two-week contracts over a period of years that her recollections concerning specific individuals are now vague.

She stated to her recollection she has never performed in the Vegas Club or the Silver Spur Club in Dallas. She reiterated the fact that she does not know JACK RUBY and she was in error in stating that he had homosexual tendencies.

On 1/6/64 at Albuquerque, N. M. File # AQ 44-391

by SA STUART J. CAMERON/jse Date dictated 1/6/64

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11/26/63

Date _____

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/25/63

Mr. J. L. "JAKE" CAMPBELL, Owner and Operator of Humble Service Station, 3501 Oak Lawn, Dallas, advised that he has known JACK RUBY for several years and while JACK was personally running the Vegas Club, JACK was a regular customer of his service station which is located across the street from the Vegas Club. JACK RUBY would leave his car parked at the service station when he came to work and he, CAMPBELL, kept the car serviced for RUBY.

CAMPBELL stated that in his opinion, RUBY is a homosexual and has a tendency to associate with young boys rather than with women. It is his opinion that the women who work for JACK RUBY as strippers in his club are merely employees and are treated as such by RUBY and there is little or no personal association between them and RUBY.

CAMPBELL stated that about six months to a year ago, RUBY opened the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas and turned the operation of the Vegas Club over to his sister EVA and since that time has spent very little time in the vicinity of the Vegas Club.

Mr. CAMPBELL advised he is not acquainted with any of the friends or associates of RUBY. He has, however, on a number of occasions, seen RUBY associating with Dallas police officers and riding with them in Dallas Police Department squad cars.

CAMPBELL stated that he has talked to RUBY on a number of occasions but RUBY has never indicated to him that he was opposed to the American way of life or had any liking for any foreign ideology. He stated that he did not feel in his opinion that RUBY was the type of person, however, who would have killed OSWALD for the sake of saving Mrs. KENNEDY any inconvenience since he appeared to be a self-centered person interested only in himself and making money.

After observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he stated that he has never seen OSWALD with RUBY.

REAGAN TURMAN was located at 7220 Hollywood Boulevard, in the apartment of BOB HOWARD. TURMAN advised that he is presently keeping his personal effects and receiving mail at that address, as HOWARD is presently the boxing manager for TURMAN. TURMAN said his home address is Route 8, Tyler, Texas, and he usually goes by the name of BUDDY TURMAN. He is presently training for boxing in the heavy weight ranks, he is 29 years old, 6', 195 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, and has been a professional boxer for nine years.

He stated that around six or seven years ago, after a fight in Dallas, Texas, he had been invited to a party at the Vegas Club by JACK RUBY. RUBY was a avid fight fan, and a health faddist. He and RUBY became good friends about five or six years ago, and since that time, he has worked on many occasions, sometimes as long as six months at a time, managing the Vegas Club for RUBY. He stated that on several occasions, he had borrowed money, and called on the help of JACK RUBY financially. The last occasion was on January 1, 1963 when he, TURMAN, ended up in Dallas broke. He said RUBY immediately put him to work. On several occasions, he resided at RUBY's apartment. From January until July of 1963, he worked at the Vegas Club for RUBY. He spent several other times with RUBY in a social manner. He said RUBY does not smoke or drink, but that his main pastime was "chasing the girls."

During the time that he has known RUBY, it appears to him that RUBY was acquainted with at least 75 per cent, and probably 90 per cent, of the police officers on the Dallas Police Department. He stated that on many occasions, RUBY has told him that the only way a night club business can be operated successfully, is with the friendship of the police department and other city officials. He knows that many police officers dropped by the Carousel which was located on the corner of Commerce and Field Streets in Dallas, and that RUBY has obtained the confidence of these officers. He stated that he believed he had heard the name J. D. TIPPETT mentioned by RUBY, and

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON & GEORGE W. CARLSON Date dictated 11/25/63
/30/cv

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11/25/63 Los Angeles, California Los Angeles 44-895
On SA LANFORD L. BLANTON:gcw File # 11/26/63
by _____ Date dictated _____

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521

knows that RUBY is acquainted with the Chief of Police and several other higher-ups in the police department, although he does not know whether it is beyond a casual acquaintance. He knows that he is quite good friends with one Lieutenant ARNETT, whose first name he believes is GEORGE.

He stated he was not surprised when he heard that JACK RUBY had gained entrance to the police building in Dallas, and had shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that this is based on two thoughts; one, that RUBY could gain entrance because of having so many police officers' confidence, and the second reason being that RUBY was an extremely emotional and excitable individual. TURMAN recalled that he has seen RUBY on several occasions become violent and aggressive over what appeared to him, TURMAN, to be some minor issue not even warranting a comment. He stated that RUBY fought continually, meaning five or six times a week when operating his club, and although he was quick tempered and somewhat unstable, he seemed to pretty well "pick his shots." TURMAN explained this by stating that usually the victim of a RUBY assault was a person who had been drinking too heavily, or someone that RUBY could easily subdue due to the physical condition of both RUBY and the other person.

He stated that RUBY's closest associates and friends were GEORGE SENATOR, who lived right next door to RUBY, RALPH PAUL, who is the silent financial backer on some of RUBY's business ventures, and BILL HOWARD, who presently operates the Stork Club, located at Oaklawn and Cedar Springs in Dallas.

TURMAN advised that he believes RUBY's actions in killing OSWALD were caused by the death of Officer TIPPETT of the Dallas Police Department, as well as by the death of the President. He stated that RUBY had had a high regard for KENNEDY, but had also had a high regard for President EISENHOWER, and that RUBY had never really been affiliated with any political group to his knowledge. He said that RUBY was not a member of any organizations or groups that he knew of concerning politics, business, or civic activity.

TURMAN stated that he had been with RUBY a lot during the first six months of 1963. He never heard him mention the name OSWALD. He had never seen the LEE HARVEY OSWALD that had been shown on television and neither of the clubs operated by RUBY.

527

He stated that RUBY is acquainted with practically all of the known gamblers in the Dallas area, but that he has no business dealings with them at all. He pointed out that RUBY had on several occasions cautioned him, TURMAN, about setting up a "sucker" for any of the gamblers, stating that this would cause difficulty with the police department and, therefore, hurt their night club business in many ways. He stated that he had never known of RUBY being a procurer of women, and that he had engaged in several physical fights with known pimps in the Dallas area, who had tried to recruit or enlist the girls that RUBY had working at his club.

TURMAN stated that he is surprised that RUBY has lived as long as he has due to his extremely short and high temper, and due to the fact that for some unknown reason, RUBY thinks that it is somewhat his duty to correct any wrong that he sees take place. He said that RUBY has an odd outlook, and that on one hand he has a high regard for most of the police officers, and yet on the other hand, will attempt to take the law into his own hands on many occasions.

528

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 -- Commission Exhibit No. 1468

Date 11/26/63

Mrs. JEAN RASH, 5734 Old Ox Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that she had worked for JACK RUBY as a waitress for approximately three years, from 1954 to 1957. She stated that this employment was at the Vegas Club, which to her knowledge was owned by JACK RUBY. She stated that she recalled RUBY as a very kind man but a person who became angry when anyone acted up in the club or did anything which might cause him difficulty with local authorities.

She said that RUBY was engaged to a woman by the name of ALICE-(LNU), who had a teen-age daughter. She said he had gone so far as to give ALICE an engagement ring, and to her knowledge this was the only woman RUBY was ever really closely associated with.

She said she had never known RUBY to carry a gun, nor had she ever seen him with a gun in his possession. She described RUBY as an individual who always wanted people around him and gave the impression he was an individual who felt insecure. She said that if he liked people he would open the doors of the club to them and furnish them with everything on the house.

She recalled that he and his sister, EVA GRANT, and brother, SAM, were very emotional and high-strung people. Although very close to each other, they would often shout at each other and give the impression they were on the verge of a knock-down drag-out fight. Apparently, however, such emotional scenes which often took place in her presence would die down as soon as they had started, and the impression she gained was that there was not anything that they would not do for each other.

She said RUBY had never made any comments concerning politics in her presence, nor had he ever expressed an opinion as to the function of Government. She never knew of his having been associated with any police characters but had seen him refuse many characters with police records from gaining admission to the club. Although these individuals would beg for entrance into the club, once RUBY had made up his mind he stood firm and was seemingly afraid of no one.

DL 44-1639

UEH,NWP:mam

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Mrs. RASH said RUBY impressed her as a person who wanted to be associated with the most important and socially prominent individuals. Seemingly, this made him appear more important in the eyes of those who knew him and whom he considered to be his friends. He is a very energetic type of person who was continuously keeping busy. She said she never saw RUBY take a drink, smoke or use profanity during the time she worked for him at the Vegas Club. She stated that this was the only time she had a chance to observe RUBY.

She advised that to her personal knowledge RUBY often carried large sums of money with him. She said she would take the proceeds from the Vegas Club to him; however, she did not know what he did with the total sum of money, whether he banked it, retained it on the premises or kept the money on his person.

She observed the action of JACK RUBY in shooting LEE HARVEY OSWALD in her opinion was out of character for RUBY. She said her impression of RUBY was that he was a kind person, this being deepened in her mind through the fact that he kept a number of stray cats and dogs at his place at the Vegas Club and made sure that the animals were always well provided for. He is a person who in her opinion loves people and especially people with children. The only explanation she was able to find in her own mind was that the shooting could have been for publicity alone.

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent s URAL E. HORTON, JR., AND
NORMAN W. FROST: mam Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1468

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1468-Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 1469

1

Date 11/26/63

Mrs. BETTY JEAN SIMS, residence 11361 Hermosa Drive, Fullerton, California, was contacted at Room 8, Woodruff Gables Hospital, Bellflower, California, and advised that in 1946 she was fourteen years of age and observed a "Help Wanted" notice on the window at the Silver Spur Cafe, 10th Irving Street, Dallas, Texas. She stated she applied for a job as a waitress and was hired by JACK RUBINSTEIN and his sister, ROSE, last name unknown. She stated she had never known him before. She knew his name to be JACK RUBY. She advised she was under age. She pretended to be eighteen years of age in order to get the waitress job. She worked there one night, during which time RUBINSTEIN attempted to rape her in the cafe kitchen. She stated she finished the night as a waitress but never returned to collect her pay. She advised she did not see RUBINSTEIN again until 1956 when she ran into him at the Vegas Club in Dallas, Texas, for a moment.

Mrs. SIMS stated she has no information to indicate that LEON HARVEY OSWALD and RUBINSTEIN were acquainted. She knows very little about RUBINSTEIN's background except that he came from Chicago, Illinois. He told her the Silver Spur Cafe was the first place he opened in Dallas, Texas. She advised she knew of no hoodlum or gambling connections or Dallas Police Department connections RUBINSTEIN may have had. She likewise stated that she did not know of any subversive connections that RUBINSTEIN might have had.

She related that she knew none of his relatives except his sister, ROSE, last name unknown, who helped him run the Silver Spur Bar where she was cashier. She knew of no friends, associates or girlfriends he may have had.

She stated that she knows nothing regarding RUBINSTEIN's parents and advised that inasmuch as he attempted to rape her when he hired her in 1946, she considered him a thug and a vulgar person with whom she would never want to again be associated. She advised she could make no further comment on his emotional stability other than the foregoing.

On 11/26/63 at Bellflower, California File # Los Angeles 44-895

by SA PHILIP P. HANLOW/jm Date dictated 11/26/63

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5-43

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1469

Commission Exhibit No. 1470

Date 11/26/63

Mr. IRVING KATZ, 6139 West San Vicente, Los Angeles, and employed at Audio Magnetics Corp., 2100 West Washington, advised the following:

He knew JACK RUBY from about 1955 to 1959 in Dallas, Texas when RUBY operated the Club Vegas. He had contact with RUBY because he was in the record recording and distributing business and RUBY would contact him on occasion to record a promising singer appearing at RUBY's club.

KATZ described RUBY as a lonely man and an extrovert who had come from a poor family from Chicago's south side and that RUBY bought friendship.

He knew RUBY to be friendly with many officers of the Dallas Police Department and was a name dropper who would mentioned their names and others at any opportunity.

He knew RUBY carried a pistol, either .22 or .38, like many people in Dallas and assumed it was because RUBY carried money from the club to the bank.

If RUBY liked a person he would do anything for them and often acted on impulse. He did not consider RUBY to have a killer instinct. RUBY disliked hoodlums and as far as he knew, had no connections with them. RUBY did associate with persons of poor reputation, but also was friends with legitimate people.

RUBY often spoke of his despising the communists or any anti-Americans. He also disliked super-Americans of the type of the American Legion in Dallas.

He occasionally saw RUBY at the synagogue and from conversations believed that RUBY had reembraced Judaism. He believed RUBY to be sincere, honest and an outspoken American who ran a pretty clean operation at his club, but could become violent and on occasion when customers were out of line was known to have thrown them out of the club bodily.

On 11/25/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-895

by SA GEORGE E. BLAND/mjg Date dictated 11/26/63

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393

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1470

Commission Exhibit No. 1471

Date 12/13/63

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WILLIAM SLOAN, 6954 North Greenview, Chicago, advised that he has known JACK RUBY for about 25 years and explained that both he and RUBY were raised on the west side of Chicago. SLOAN stated that during the time RUBY lived in Chicago, he knew him as JACK RUBENSTEIN. He emphasized that he, however, was more closely associated with RUBY's brother, EARL RUBENSTEIN.

SLOAN stated that in about 1953 or 1954 he anticipated going to Dallas, Texas, to make arrangements to marry a girl then residing in Dallas. He stated that he, during conversation with EARL RUBENSTEIN, mentioned this fact to him and EARL in turn told him that he, EARL, probably would be able to secure employment for SLOAN in Dallas through his brother, JACK, who at the time owned and operated two clubs in Dallas. SLOAN stated that EARL RUBENSTEIN telephoned his brother, JACK, in Dallas and mentioned the fact that SLOAN was going to be in Dallas, and that reportedly JACK RUBY told his brother, EARL, to have SLOAN "look him up," as he could use help that he figured could be trusted.

SLOAN stated that he went to Dallas in 1953 or 1954 and was employed by JACK RUBY at both the Vegas Club and at the Silver Spur, a dance hall also owned by RUBY. SLOAN stated that his employment included taking tickets and generally acting as "a watch dog" regarding employee and customer activities in both the Vegas Club and Silver Spur. SLOAN stated that inasmuch as his plans for marriage fell through, he quit the employ of JACK RUBY after about one month, and returned to Chicago. He stated during the time he was in Dallas he lived with RUBY in RUBY's apartment, which was located in a building next to the Silver Spur on South Irving (Ph.) Street in Dallas.

SLOAN stated that he believes JACK RUBY was set up in business in Dallas through money either

given or loaned to him by his brother, EARL. He advised that EARL was a type of "bribe" man who liked show people and liked to be around show people. SLOAN advised that to the best of his knowledge, he well known talent agents in either of RUBY's business places during the time he was in Dallas. He recalled that during the time he was in Dallas, a couple known as Charles and Sylvia had made up of students from Southern Methodist University were employed at the Vegas Club.

SLOAN described RUBY as an individual who was more concerned with the trouble of others than of his own. He recalled that on occasion he was in the presence of RUBY when EARL cried, probably because of some trouble that had come to a friend of his or in another case when EARL had "gilted" RUBY. He stated that RUBY appeared to be the type of individual that was very easily hurt and would usually react toward the individual causing the hurt. He stated that he had no trouble with JACK RUBY, nor has he ever known JACK RUBY to be involved in any fight with anyone.

SLOAN stated that he considered RUBY as a loyal American, and that his action toward EARL RUBENSTEIN possibly would have been similar to the action any number of other loyal Americans may have taken if the opportunity had presented itself.

SLOAN stated that he never knew RUBY to be connected with any gambling activities in either Chicago or Dallas. He stated that he knows that EARL liked "the ladies" in fact he did not allow any "ladies" to request either the Vegas Club or the Silver Spur. SLOAN stated that he has never heard any information concerning an alleged rape matter involving JACK RUBY.

On 12/12/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645by SA WILLIAM E. BRODERICK/pma 226 Date dictated 12/13/63

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237

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12/4/63

Date

1Date 12/4/63

DAVID ELATKIN, Olympic Hotel, 230 Eddy Street, former fight manager, advised he knew RUBY in Chicago in the late 1920's and early 1930's as JACK RUBENSTEIN. RUBY did odd jobs to make a buck. He does not know why he left Chicago. He advised he last saw him in Cuba in 1959, when both met there accidentally while on a five-day vacation tour. ELATKIN stayed at the Capri Hotel. RUBY invited ELATKIN to Dallas and he went there in 1960 and visited the Commerce Club and the Vegas Club. He states RUBY is 100 per cent American and liked by everyone. RUBY became emotionally upset on occasions when conversations would become sympathetic, such as regarding poor people or the like. ELATKIN saw RUBY's sister EVA in Los Angeles in 1960. He advised he knows little about her. RUBY exercises two hours a day, and keeps in very good shape.

on 11/27/63 at San Francisco, California File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JOHN F. BRESLIN - gj Date dictated 11/30/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1472

ROBERT ROOSEVELT BEALS, age 41, 2000 Foster Street, Evanston, Illinois, advised, at the Warwick Manufacturing Company, Niles, Illinois, the following information:

BEALS stated that during the latter part of 1948 he was under a show business contract to one JACK STARR. STARR was the owner of Jack Starr's Show Bar, located west of Dallas, Texas. BEALS stated his act consisted of doing a record pantomime where he would mimic certain well-known performers as their record was playing in the background. BEALS stated there were three individuals in the act, consisting of RANDY HAYNES and BEALS, who are Negro males, and JACK STARR, who is a white male.

BEALS said through one BENNY JAMES, another Negro entertainer, he was introduced to JACK RUBY, who was then the owner of a night club which served setups in the 1200 block of South Ervey Street in Dallas.

BEALS said RUBY hired him along with BENNY JAMES to do three acts a night of record pantomime and RUBY also hired one SAMMY PRATT, a Negro male, who was a tap dancer.

BEALS stated that RUBY appeared to be a sincere individual in assisting BEALS and JAMES to "build up their act", and RUBY took a personal interest in improving BEALS' act. RUBY, at his own expense, placed several ads in Downbeat Magazine and Variety, both show business periodicals, in order to publicize the act, which was popularly known as ROOSEVELT BEALS and UNCLE BENNY. RUBY also went as far as having still pictures of this act shown at movie theaters in Negro neighborhoods in order to give them additional publicity.

BEALS stated he saw RUBY almost every night for nearly a year during the latter part of 1948 until August of 1949. BEALS said he would characterize RUBY as a good businessman and as a person who would help people. BEALS said that RUBY was the type who would "give the shirt off his back to you". BEALS said, however, that RUBY appeared to be a perfectionist inasmuch as he wanted things done "just right" in connection with the act. RUBY would also make suggestions as to the type

On 12/4/63 at Niles, Illinois File # CG 44-645
DL 44-1639
by SA PETROS A. KOTSOS/kmg Date dictated 12/4/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1473

2

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

of material used in the act and if the material was not used, RUBY would become very angry and at times say things to BENNY JAMES that the entertainer should listen to him and do what he wanted since his suggestions were what was good for the act.

BEALS said that RUBY could defend himself with his fists; however, he was friendly but stern with customers that got out of hand at the night club. BEALS saw RUBY get into one fight where RUBY threw out a customer who became very sarcastic and caused trouble at the club. BEALS said RUBY appeared to be an emotional type of a man inasmuch as at times RUBY would discuss things with BEALS in connection with World War II. RUBY appeared very interested in BEALS when BEALS told him that he was in combat during World War II and received injuries to his hand in connection with an explosion. RUBY mostly would talk of how the act was progressing and how business was doing and very rarely discussed politics. However, RUBY appeared very emotional at times when he discussed the atrocities committed by Fascists and Nazis during World War II. RUBY would talk about the war and how HITLER ordered millions of innocent people to be killed and tears would come to RUBY's eyes.

BEALS said that he remembered RUBY stated that "We lost a great man when ROOSEVELT died". Otherwise, RUBY did not express any opinion as to his political beliefs.

BEALS stated that RUBY had a gun, which was believed to be a Smith & Wesson .38 caliber with a six inch barrel. This gun was maintained on a shelf under the cash register.

BEALS said that in August of 1949 he received word that his father had died and RUBY voluntarily gave him money, approximately \$35.00, in order to attend his father's funeral.

BEALS said (FNU) ALLEN, the piano player, who had a barber shop on the 4200 block of South Myrtle Street in Dallas would be another individual who would know RUBY.

3

CG 44-645
DL 44-1639

BEALS stated that it was his opinion RUBY was a loyal American citizen and not connected with any subversive type of organization. BEALS said he could not believe that RUBY was the type of individual to commit murder. BEALS stated he had no knowledge of RUBY having hoodlum connections.

114

113

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Date December 18, 1963

DAVID S. LEVENTHAL, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Agent, Field Audit Division, IRS, Corrigan Towers, 212 North St. Paul, Dallas, Texas, advised that his office is located on the 8th floor of the Corrigan Towers and his telephone number is RI 8-5611, extension 2466. He stated, however, that he has never talked with JACK RUBY on this extension. He related that to his knowledge there is no DAVE ROSENTHAL employed by the IRS at Dallas and that he knows of no one by that name. He advised that another IRS Agent, GLEN STINNETT, has talked with RUBY on this extension several times in the recent past concerning a tax compromise with RUBY.

LEVENTHAL advised that he does know RUBY, however, and he first met RUBY in approximately 1951 or 1952 when he, LEVENTHAL, was a public accountant. He said RUBY hired him at that time to handle his account for him which LEVENTHAL did for about one year during 1951-52. He said RUBY was operating the Silver Spur Club in Dallas at the time and RUBY was not very successful in that business venture. He stated that in 1952 he was employed by a private firm and did not subsequently handle RUBY's account. He stated that as a result of the above service, RUBY owed LEVENTHAL money which he never paid. He added, however, that in subsequent years RUBY offered to pay LEVENTHAL but LEVENTHAL told RUBY to forget about it.

He related that in approximately 1954 RUBY and RUBY's fiancée, name unrecalled, invited him to accompany them to a boxing match in Dallas, which he did. He stated that outside of this association, he had no social contacts with RUBY. He added the only subsequent contacts with RUBY were occasional greetings exchanged when he saw RUBY on the streets of Dallas. The last time he saw RUBY was about two years ago when LEVENTHAL and LEVENTHAL's wife visited RUBY's Carousel Club in Dallas.

LEVENTHAL said nothing ever came to his attention reflecting that RUBY was engaged in any illegal activities and it has been his impression that RUBY was a law-abiding citizen, a serious minded businessman, and he operated a "clean," legitimate business. He related that his conversations with RUBY pertained primarily to business matters and RUBY never discussed his personal life or politics. He believed

107

on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639
by Special Agent JAMES E. GARRIS:BL Date dictated 12/17/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1474

DL 44-1639

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that RUBY is completely loyal to the U. S.

LEVENTHAL advised that RUBY is somewhat "hot tempered" but he has never seen him in a violent state or strike anyone. He added that RUBY likes "show business" and being his own boss.

LEVENTHAL stated he knew none of RUBY's close associates or acquaintances and he did not know if RUBY had friends on the Dallas Police Department.

LEVENTHAL did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD. He had no idea how RUBY gained entrance to the basement of the Dallas City Hall on November 24, 1963, or why RUBY killed OSWALD.

108

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1474—Continued

1

Date December 11, 1963

JAMES HENRY DOLAN, 101 North Edgefield, Dallas, Texas, interviewed Dallas, Texas Police Department, furnished the following information:

DOLAN has known JACK RUBY since 1957. From 1957 to 1960, DOLAN was union representative, American Guild of Variety Artists, 510 Interurban Building, Dallas, and during this time he saw a lot of JACK RUBY. He has visited RUBY at his club on several occasions. DOLAN was shocked when he heard that RUBY had shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD as he did not believe him to be the type of individual who would do such a thing. He recalled that RUBY was "an intense fellow", and "hot tempered", however, he considered him to be a nice guy, cordial and a free spender who frequently gave money to friends and acquaintances. Based on his knowledge of RUBY, DOLAN does not believe RUBY to be the type who would plan to murder someone. He has always known RUBY to be law abiding and RUBY was always strict in observing union regulations in connection with contacts with entertainers. RUBY was very high tempered and on occasion, would "flare up" and punch someone but he would get over these flare ups quickly.

DOLAN knew RUBY to be very friendly toward all police officers and it was his impression that RUBY was trying to abide by the law in the operation of his club. DOLAN does not know of any particular police officer with which RUBY was particularly friendly.

DOLAN had not been in RUBY's club in over a year and he last saw RUBY about three months ago at the Town and Country Restaurant in downtown Dallas.

During the time DOLAN was in contact with RUBY, RUBY never discussed politics and did not indicate any interest in politics. RUBY liked to impress people, he was an "attention getter". He was interested in prize fights and during the short time that DOLAN promoted fights in Dallas, RUBY always wanted to be on the front row of these fights. RUBY seemed to be a fanatic on physical fitness and muscle building and DOLAN considered this to be unusual for a man of RUBY's age.

To DOLAN's knowledge, RUBY did not have many outside

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent PAUL L. SCOTT & CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., /in Date dictated 12/10/63

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DL 44-1639

connections and he has no knowledge of any travel by RUBY.

DOLAN recalled that sometime ago, RUBY had some difficulty with an entertainer at the Carousel Club and she made a complaint to DOLAN as union representative for AQVA. DOLAN said such complaints were common during the time he was union representative and he does not recall any details concerning this particular incident.

DOLAN said he considered RUBY to be a rather unstable individual as evidenced by his apparent desire for attention and publicity. It is his opinion that RUBY is not the type of individual who would plan to commit a violent crime and that the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a "flash action" on the part of RUBY.

DOLAN said he could furnish no additional information concerning JACK RUBY. RUBY, to his knowledge, was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and there was no connection between these individuals.

DOLAN had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1475—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 1476

Route Republic
for personalized service on free L&L and volume shipments

For Jack Ruby.

\$5.00

Received By

Little Lynn

NOV 23 PM 10 33

REPUBLIC CARLOADING . OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL C.

COPY OF RECEIPT GIVEN BY LITTLE LYNN TO HUEY REEVES AT 10:33 P.M.,
NOVEMBER 23, 1963 (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 1476)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1476

Date 12-8-63

1

WILLIAM EDWARD HOWARD, age 61, operator, Stork Club, 3118 Oak Lawn Avenue, residence 4029 N. Central Expressway, furnished the following information:

HOWARD has known JACK RUBY for about 12 years and first met him when RUBY was operating the Silver Spur Club. He has been with RUBY many times socially and both have visited at each others homes. He last saw RUBY on about November 12 or 13, 1963, when RUBY stopped by the Stork Club in the afternoon to tell HOWARD the trouble he had had recently with a stripper named "Jada", and how he, RUBY, had out smarted her.

HOWARD was not surprised when he heard RUBY had shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as RUBY is capable of anything, because he is a head strong and impulsive individual. RUBY always carried a gun, a black, snub-nosed revolver, believed to be a .32 caliber in a .38 frame.

RUBY spoke often of JOHN F. KENNEDY and his family and expressed a great deal of personal admiration for the late President. RUBY also admired FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, as a great image. RUBY was not active in politics and was not a politically minded individual.

RUBY is a "one man operation" and a real "lone wolf" type of individual. HOWARD is certain RUBY had no assistance of any kind in the slaying of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as RUBY would not trust anyone. HOWARD is sure RUBY committed the slaying of OSWALD on the spur of the moment and made no elaborate plans, if he made any plans at all. HOWARD believes RUBY "lived for the moment" and was a real Damon Rumyon character. RUBY did not smoke or drink and had alot of color and "moxie" with girls, since RUBY was an extreme extrovert. RUBY never had a steady girl friend, but instead played the field.

2

DL 44-1639

RUBY was a physical cultural nut and the YMCA is the only club or group RUBY belonged to. RUBY was a real quick tempered, "rough and tumbling scraper" and it always amazed HOWARD that RUBY was not killed in one of his numerous brawls. RUBY received many threats to his life because of his constant conflict with other people. When HOWARD and RUBY were together, HOWARD frequently remarked to RUBY that someone was going to take a shot at RUBY and hit HOWARD. RUBY always found this to be extremely funny.

HOWARD has never known OSWALD and the stories about OSWALD and RUBY being connected is ridiculous. HOWARD would atake his life on this and feels that in his own strange way, RUBY is very patriotic toward the United States. In his opinion, RUBY could not possibly be associated with any type of subverse organizations.

RUBY never made any trips, and the only one that comes to mind in about 1958 or 1959, just about the time FIDEL CASTRO took over Cuba. HOWARD was associated with the Tropicana Club, Miami, Florida, and RUBY traveled to Havana, Cuba, to visit (FNU) McKINNEY, who operated the Tropicana Club in Havana. This trip by RUBY was just a social visit to McKINNEY, who is an acquaintance of RUBY's.

RUBY had few friends who were close to him because of RUBY's belligerent attitude. One RALPH PAUL, who runs the barbecue place called the "Bull Pen" in Dallas was about as close a friend as RUBY has. HOWARD does not know RUBY's roommate.

RUBY never discussed any Chicago connections and the only acquaintance from Chicago HOWARD ever met was MARTY GIMPLE, who before his death frequently was in Dallas on social trips.

12-7-63 Dallas, Texas DL 44-1639
on _____ of _____ File # _____
by Special Agent R. NEIL QUIGLEY & JOHN E. DALLMAN - md Date dictated 12-8-63

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123

174

Date 12/3/633

DL 44-1638

RUBY definitely does not have any homosexual tendencies.

RUBY knows almost all of the Dallas Police Department and explained to HOWARD that this was only good business in light of RUBY operating night clubs.

RUBY use to give the Police small gifts and favors, but never did expect any specific favors from the policemen. HOWARD could not recall any specific instances where gifts were given to policemen by RUBY.

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JOHN C. JACKSON, 201 Delphine, Lafayette, Louisiana, who is employed as Vice President of the National Research Corporation, advised that he became acquainted with JACK L. RUBY in November, 1956 in Dallas. JACKSON stated he had gone to Dallas to attempt to obtain financial backing for some experiments that he was conducting on degenerative diseases. He stated that his connections in Dallas had fallen through and that the man he had contacted had turned out to be a promoter who had no money and he was in Dallas then broke, and not knowing which way to turn. At about 3:00 AM, he was in Phil's Delicatessen when RUBY came into the delicatessen. RUBY spoke to practically everyone in the place, both individuals with whom he was acquainted and strangers and as a result, he and RUBY became engaged in conversation. JACKSON stated that he told RUBY his problems and RUBY insisted that JACKSON go to his apartment and gave him the key to his apartment, which was located at about 310 Hawthorne in Dallas. JACKSON said he accepted the key and went to the apartment and ended up living in RUBY's apartment until the end of 1957. During this period, JACKSON stated that he was engaged in trying to raise capital to continue his experiments and his acquaintance and association with RUBY at the Vegas Club provided him with contacts in this regard. JACKSON stated that he worked some at the Vegas Club, usually on weekends, but spent most of his time trying to raise money for his experiments. He stated that he spent quite a lot of time with RUBY during this period, but had had no contact with RUBY since May, 1958. He described RUBY as a "very complex person". He stated that RUBY was a proud person, proud of his Jewish background and became very angry if anyone made any uncomplimentary remarks about Jews. He was a neat dresser, but his apartment and his club were both messy and not well maintained. RUBY sometimes would take two or three showers a day, but his automobile, a 1951 Buick was a dirty "rattletrap" and RUBY would drive this car anywhere.

RUBY did not like violence and could not stand to see people suffer, but engaged in many fights, some that he was responsible for starting. RUBY liked to be recognized

On 12/2/63 at Lafayette, Louisiana File # 44-2064
by SA RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD and
SA LELAND A. LYNN :lav Date dictated 12/3/63

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175

NO 44-2064/lav

2

and liked to appear in a good light and seemed to have a need to be before people. He would often go on the stage at the club to introduce star performers, lead the applause or introduce prominent guests or customers. RUBY seemed to like people and talked to almost everyone. JACKSON related that RUBY seemed to have trouble reaching a decision and related that on one occasion he was with RUBY when RUBY went to buy some toothpaste, at a drug store. RUBY elicited the opinions of all the employees in the drug store and of the customers also before purchasing the toothpaste. On another occasion, JACKSON accompanied RUBY to purchase flashlight batteries and RUBY again went through the same procedure of soliciting opinions before purchasing the batteries.

When RUBY went to downtown Dallas, he would usually walk through the lobby of the Hilton Hotel, which was usually out of his way, just to see people and to be seen.

RUBY had what JACKSON described as a "defender complex" RUBY seemed to like to picture himself as a protector of good from evil and in the operation of his club would let some of the customers go too far in getting drunk, rowdy and creating a scene. After letting things go too far, RUBY would then become abusive with the customers and force the customer to either "crawl" or fight. RUBY was very strong and agile and a very good fighter and usually the customer would have to crawl. RUBY apparently pictured himself as protecting his customers from the rowdy individuals.

RUBY always carried a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson snub nose revolver when at the club and had this pistol in a bank bag when he went to the bank.

RUBY told JACKSON that he was from Chicago and had been raised on Maxwell Street, a tough area in Chicago; had grown up with and had been a lifelong friend of DANNY THOMAS, the television star. RUBY still maintained contact with

NO 44-2064/lav

3

THOMAS and they occasionally talked to each other on the telephone. RUBY had a brother in Chicago whose name was not known to JACKSON, but who, from comments of RUBY, apparently had a lot of money.

While in Chicago RUBY advised that he had been instrumental in organizing the Junk Handlers Union and in this venture, had taken as a partner a "huge" man, whose name JACKSON did not recall. RUBY and his partner were contacted by "The Syndicate" and informed that the organizing of the union would proceed much more smoothly if they would permit the syndicate to furnish the secretary. They agreed to this and as a result were forced out. RUBY and his partner fought back and as a result the partner was killed by a machine gun and RUBY apparently got out of the picture for fear of receiving the same treatment. JACKSON advised that RUBY always seemed to be apprehensive when Sicilians would come to his club or would hang around. JACKSON stated that he felt that RUBY was fearful of harm or trouble from Sicilians either in Chicago or in Dallas, but that he did not know why RUBY had this apparent fear.

JACKSON advised that RUBY was, in his opinion, a poor night club operator who had an income of about \$150.00 to \$200.00 a week during the time that he was in Dallas. JACKSON stated that RUBY gave away a lot of money and drinks which prevented him from making more money at the club. He stated that he did not believe that anyone who knew RUBY would finance him in a night club venture. There was a question in his mind as to the source of the money and the financing of the Carousel Night Club which RUBY was reported to own. He advised that if the financing of the Carousel Night Club could be satisfactorily explained, then it would be his opinion that RUBY had murdered OSWALD in an effort to put himself in a good light in the eyes of the public as an avenger and defender of good from evil. He stated that as RUBY seemed to be quite fond of policemen, it seemed entirely possible to him that RUBY shot OSWALD because OSWALD had shot a policeman and not because he was alleged to have murdered President KENNEDY.

84

85

JACKSON advised that RUBY did not, to his knowledge, have any underworld connections. He related that RUBY's friends were very few, though he had lots of acquaintances in all walks of life. In addition to DANNY THOMAS, he mentioned that RALPH PAUL, who worked at the Vegas Club was a friend of RUBY as was GEORGE SENATOR, who hung around the Artists Club and (FNU) MC WILLY, who resided in the Maple Terrace Apartments.

JACKSON stated that he did not recall RUBY ever exhibiting any interest in or discussing politics, communism or the racial situation. He related that RUBY did not have any homosexual tendencies to his knowledge, though he did have some slightly effeminate characteristics, bathing several times a day and being immaculate in his dress. He stated that RUBY had girl friends, but was peculiar in that after he had gone to bed with a woman, he was scornful of her and would not go out with her again.

JACKSON advised that Miniron was composed of mineral water with enzymes added. He stated that this product had been created by him and that he and RUBY were going to try to market it, but that they were unsuccessful in doing so, as Miniron was not a marketable product.

JACKSON advised that he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never heard of him before his name appeared in the news in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that he knew of no connection or association between RUBY and OSWALD.

JACKSON advised that RUBY had been in the Army Air Corps during World War II and seemed to take a great deal of pride in this fact. He said that RUBY had said that he was glad that his family had decided to come to the United States when they immigrated to this country.

JACKSON advised that in 1958, he had been arrested in New Mexico and incarcerated in the County Jail at Aztec, New Mexico in connection with the rental of an automobile which he had kept for a period of time considerably in excess of the rental agreement. While incarcerated in Aztec, New Mexico, JACKSON stated that he had been interviewed by an Agent of the FBI in connection with the matter.

86

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1478—Continued

87

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1478—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 11/26/63

GLADYS CRADDOCK, 710 North Ewing Street, Apartment 112, has been employed in the Classified Ad Department of the Dallas Morning News since August 29, 1962.

In this capacity she became acquainted with JACK RUBY who frequently placed an advertisement with that paper. Beginning approximately six months ago RUBY began asking her for dates. At first she was impressed over these offers knowing that he ran a "girlie stripper show".

Approximately one month ago GLADYS, in seeking night employment to supplement her wages, asked RUBY where she could get night work. He invited her to work for him at the Carousel Club as a hostess at this time telling her that "despite what she had heard all she had to do was keep an open mind".

During the first week of November beginning on November 4, 1963 she went to the club at night and worked as a hostess for three nights then missed Wednesday and Thursday nights, worked Friday night and again the following Monday, November 11, 1963 at which time she left the club and informed RUBY she could not continue this work.

During her work at the club she stated RUBY's only association and contact with the "strippers" was strictly business, that he did not date any of the girls, did not associate with them on a social scale and did not even introduce her to these girls.

CRADDOCK stated that the argument with "JADA" arose when RUBY had to turn off the lights during JADA's act when JADA took off her "G" string which would have caused RUBY to lose his license. She also stated that RUBY informed her that JADA was using the club to prostitute.

On the second date CRADDOCK had with RUBY he discussed his great admiration for President KENNEDY, his wife and family, and she stated that she knew he was a great admirer of the KENNEDY family as well as the United States having frequently made statements as to his childhood in the "tough part" of Chicago where he had at one time lived on noodles and water and it would be a day of

2

DL ~~44-1539~~

feasting when the family secured a spoiled herring. CRADDOCK stated that RUBY had a healthy respect for authority and police and that she definitely did not believe that he did or ever would have any connection, tie-up with any organization which was against the American Government.

CRADDOCK further stated that in her opinion his shooting of OSWALD was purely an impulsive and emotional act and if RUBY could have foreseen the criticism his action would bring against the City of Dallas that he would never have shot OSWALD.

CRADDOCK stated that he always was seeking "class" and was considering opening a private club on Maple Avenue in order to get away from the girlie shows.

She further stated that he had always treated her as a lady and on one occasion had kissed her on the cheek and patted her on the back when telling her good night and had never made any amorous advances.

CRADDOCK also stated she did not believe RUBY knew OSWALD and his only male friend known to her was RALPH PAUL.

CRADDOCK last saw RUBY around 11:00 a.m., Friday, November 22, 1963 when he was in the Classified Ad Section preparing advertisements for the Carousel Club, and she had received no message of any sort from him since the assassination of President KENNEDY.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1539
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN & JAMES C. KENNEDY/esh Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1479

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1479—Continued

Date December 11, 19631

KAY HELEN COLEMAN, nee HARVEY, stage name KATHY KAY, 323 North Ewing, Dallas, Texas, currently appearing at the King's Club, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised she had remained at her residence in Dallas, Texas, until December 2, 1963, at which time she was booked at the King's Club in Oklahoma City. She denied departing Dallas, Texas, hurriedly after JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

COLEMAN advised she was employed as an exotic dancer by JACK RUBY approximately two and one-half years ago and has worked for him at the Carousel Club since that time with the exception of a brief period during 1962 when she worked at the Colony Club in Dallas, Texas.

COLEMAN advised RUBY did not date the dancers at the club to her knowledge and that RUBY had never made advances to her at any time. She described RUBY as a person with definite opinions who felt a person who did not agree with him was, therefore, against him. She stated RUBY had never discussed politics with her or in her presence and advised the club business was apparently RUBY's main interest in life.

COLEMAN advised she had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Carousel Club in Dallas and was certain there was no connection whatever between OSWALD and RUBY. She stated on first hearing that RUBY had shot OSWALD she felt he had done it for the publicity but after further thought she had been unable to arrive at any reason RUBY may have had.

COLEMAN advised she has dated HARRY OLSEN, Patrolman, Dallas Police Department, presently hospitalized at the Methodist Hospital in Dallas, on a regular basis for over a year. She stated she and OLSEN had discussed marriage but due to her occupation no wedding plans had been made. She advised OLSEN's father is a preacher and though she has met OLSEN's family they are not aware of her occupation. COLEMAN stated HARRY OLSEN did not like JACK RUBY and seldom came to the Carousel Club. She pointed out RUBY discouraged boyfriends of the dancers at the club frequenting the club.

2

OC 44-430

She advised OLSEN's dislike for RUBY stems from RUBY's refusal to grant her days off.

COLEMAN advised OLSEN was on his "days off" during the weekend of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the shooting of OSWALD. She further advised she and OLSEN were together at the time a playback of the shooting of OSWALD appeared on television and OLSEN had made no comment which would indicate any connection between RUBY and members of the Dallas Police Department. COLEMAN was of the opinion RUBY talked his way into the Police Department on the day he shot OSWALD. She stated RUBY was friendly to members of the Police Department and several Police Department officers attended the club occasionally and that RUBY occasionally picked up their tab.

COLEMAN advised RUBY had mentioned being from Chicago, Illinois, and having had a hard time as a child and young man but he was never specific about his background or activities in the Chicago area and did not discuss his activities away from the Carousel Club with her at any time.

The following description was obtained at the time of interview:

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Born:	Edgeware, London, England
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	140
Hair:	Blond
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Light
Marital Status:	Divorced
Ex-husband:	KENNEDY JOSEPH COLEMAN, address unknown (divorced 1958 Salina, Kansas)
Citizenship:	England (entered United States May 14, 1956, as wife of COLEMAN.)

On 12/10/63 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 44-430
by SAs GLENN E. SILVEY and DAVID W. MC CLOSKEY:myr 12/11/63
Date dictated

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1480—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1480

902

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Date 12/24/63

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SA 44-748

DELORES SILVA was interviewed at the home of her mother, MARIA M. SANTOS, 155 Bradley, San Antonio, Texas, and she advised the following information:

SILVA stated she is an entertainer and uses the stage name, Dior Angel. Her act is as a striptease dancer and she worked at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, for three or four weeks in April 1963. She stated she could not recall the dates, but the engagement started on Monday after Easter Sunday. Her employer at the Carousel Club was JACK RUBY. She stated she had very little association with RUBY, other than business but indicated she had dinner with him on Easter Sunday and he later showed her around Dallas. She also advised he asked her to be his girl, but she refused him. She said he seemed very lonely and wanted companionship. SILVA stated that on other occasions she and other entertainers in Dallas at that time went out as a group and RUBY often went along, but she had little close association with him.

SILVA further advised she does not know OSWALD and can recall no one resembling OSWALD ever being at the Carousel or any other place she has worked. She stated she knows of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY. She added that, to her knowledge, they did not know each other and she has heard no one mention that they may have been connected in any way.

SILVA stated that during the time she worked in Dallas her boy friend was CARME PETRILLO, a member of Carme and Paul Comedy Team. She added that she does not know where they are appearing at present, but about two weeks ago they were at a hotel (name unknown) in Great Falls, Montana. She advised that PETRILLO does not resemble any of the photographs she has seen of OSWALD. She also advised that PETRILLO told her that the FBI had talked with him regarding RUBY. She further advised she was interviewed by FBI Agents in Massachusetts a few days after the President was assassinated.

SILVA indicated that RUBY seemed to let little things bother him and was emotional at times. He was loud at times and seemed to be trying to attract attention to himself. She said at times he was like a little boy in his desire for companionship. She added that she was surprised when she heard that RUBY had shot OSWALD because she did not think of him as a person who would do such a thing. SILVA also stated that she never knew RUBY to carry a gun, but guessed that he did as most club owners do since they often carry large amounts of money.

SILVA advised that she plans to leave San Antonio December 26, 1963, for a four-week engagement at the Show Bar, New Orleans, Louisiana.

On 12/21/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 44-748
by SAs E. CLEON GLAZE & DAVID G. LOVFLESS ek Date dictated 12/22/63

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-186-

-187-

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Date 1/15/64

JOSEPHINE ANN BUNCE, 3024 Walnut Street, advised she is now employed as a barmaid at the 39 Club, Main and 39th, Kansas City, Missouri. She advised she has worked as a barmaid and dental assistant. She is 20 years old, however, represents herself as 24 in order to gain employment. She has never married and has an illegitimate child two years old.

Miss BUNCE advised that during January, 1963 she and three others decided to go to Las Vegas, Nevada. They purchased an old automobile for \$50.00. They left Kansas City on January 26, 1963, but got only as far as Dallas, Texas. Her companions on this trip were: 1 - JAMIE BARTLETT, who is now in Baton Rouge, Louisiana; 2 - BONNIE CAVIN, who is now married and living in Dallas, Texas; 3 - AL BOYER, a hair stylist. BOYER was the only male, however, she learned on the trip that he was more homosexual than heterosexual. In Dallas BOYER sold the automobile for \$50.00, but left Dallas keeping the money; his whereabouts are unknown.

Miss BUNCE advised that when the above-group arrived in Dallas they stayed for approximately one week at a motel, the address she cannot recall, and said the name started with "EL." They left the motel owing a bill of approximately \$90.00.

Miss BUNCE advised she answered an ad in the newspaper for employment at the Lavender Room where she met GEORGE SENATOR. She does not know the name of the proprietor of the Lavender Room who interviewed her concerning the job, but through GEORGE SENATOR she obtained a job at the Carousel Club. SENATOR introduced her to JACK RUBY, the proprietor of the Carousel Club. This was while she was residing at the motel. She was the only one of the above-group who obtained employment.

Miss BUNCE advised she initially dated GEORGE SENATOR and BONNIE CAVIN dated a roommate of SENATOR, name recalled only as STAN.

Miss BUNCE advised she was employed at the Carousel Club for two weeks as a "Champagne Girl." She left the employment of the Carousel Club for a better position at the Club Royal, however, she was not there long and also worked at the Smugglers Lounge, Cavanah Club and Tom & Jerry's. During the second week at the Carousel Club she started dating JACK RUBY, by whom she

KC 44-497
2

meant that after work several of the employees would go out to breakfast and then she would accompany RUBY to his apartment. After she left the Carousel Club she still dated RUBY two or three times a week by going out to dinner and/or being in his apartment.

Miss BUNCE advised that she cannot recall the address or telephone number of RUBY's apartment and she has destroyed the address. The apartment she recalled was on the third floor, the first door at the top of the steps. SENATOR had an adjoining apartment. During the time she associated with RUBY he did not have a roommate. Miss BUNCE advised that she had been intimate with RUBY and that he was a "straight man" and did not resort to any acts of perversion. He owned about three dogs and on one occasion while she was in his apartment she received a telephone call from a person unknown to her who apparently made allegations that RUBY had sexual relations with his dog. After hanging up the telephone, RUBY made a joke of these allegations and in effect made denial to her of such actions.

Miss BUNCE further advised that she never met anyone either male or female at RUBY's apartment. While in his apartment she did not view any photographs or other items which might identify his associates. RUBY always carried a revolver, which was explained to her as being common practice for someone in his occupation as a means of protection.

Miss BUNCE advised she does not recall the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD being mentioned by RUBY or any of his associates at the Carousel Club. She has seen photographs of OSWALD on television and in the newspapers and his features resemble someone who she might have seen before, but not necessarily at the Carousel Club, in association with RUBY, or even in Dallas.

Miss BUNCE added that RUBY never gave her any reason to believe that he had any communist sympathies. He was devoted to his business in addition to having a good time. He was a highly emotional unpredictable person, particularly at work. For instance if a girl dropped a bottle of champagne, he would fly off the handle. Also while in his apartment she never

On 1/15/64 at Kansas City, Missouri File # KC 44-497
by SAs MARIAN C. STREET and
ROY L. TUSSEY :eal Date dictated 1/15/64

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72

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1482-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1482

noticed any literature which she could identify as communistic. On the night stand beside his bed she noticed on occasion a leaflet, about 8" by 11", which was written in a foreign language and which she thought might be Yiddish since RUBY is Jewish.

Miss BUNCE advised that she did not know of any other weapons in RUBY's apartment and she did not know if he ever practiced with the gun which he carried.

Miss BUNCE advised after leaving the motel, she and her two girl friends lived in an apartment at the Fontaine Villa at Junie and Collett Streets. Neither JAMIE nor BONNIE were ever in RUBY's apartment, however, they were at the Carousel Club on occasion. BONNIE was in GEORGE SENATOR's apartment which was next door to RUBY.

RICK MORRISON, 4402 Colgate Lane, and 318 Magnolia Street, Garland, Texas, advised he was currently employed by the Inter-Continental Manufacturing Company, Garland, Texas. He said he had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by name or description and had seen this man's photograph numerous times on television and in the newspapers, and was certain he had never met him.

However, he had met JACK RUBY on one or two occasions when RUBY operated the Las Vegas Club in Dallas. These meetings were not connected with any business, but he had heard RUBY had pistol-whipped a friend of his, and he wanted to meet him to see if he was really tough as people said he was. He knew of no connection between RUBY and any element which might be considered subversive and he had heard of no association between JACK RUBY AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

137

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1483

Date 12/4/63

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Mr. WYNN WARNER, 8400 Tuscany, Playa del Rey, California, residence telephone 398-9527, a musician who currently is appearing at the Host International Restaurant, 201 World Way, Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, California, advised that he had first met JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas, in about 1958 having been introduced to him at a restaurant known as Lucas' B & B Restaurant. Mr. WARNER said that he did not recall who introduced him to RUBY. WARNER advised that he resided in Dallas from about April 1958 for a short time during that year until he left for about six months returning to Dallas in July or August of 1959. He stated that during 1958 he saw RUBY on three or four occasions and found him to be a very personable, friendly type individual. WARNER said that when he returned to Dallas in July or August 1959 RUBY was the first man he informed that he, WARNER, was opening with his band at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Dallas. He said RUBY was very happy to hear this and remarked what a wonderful opportunity it was for WARNER. WARNER commented that RUBY is such a personable individual that everybody in Dallas knows him and that RUBY makes it his business to know what is going on in Dallas. WARNER said that he remained in Dallas, Texas, until May 1961 at which time he left and has not returned to Dallas, since that time. He said that he therefore has had no contact of any kind with RUBY since May of 1961.

WARNER said that he never considered his contacts with RUBY to be more than just a casual acquaintance as RUBY was an easy individual to get to know on that basis. He said that he was never at RUBY's home and that RUBY never visited at his residence. WARNER said that he believed that he had been to the night clubs operated by RUBY on one or two occasions for a very brief period. He recalled that on one instance he stopped in at the Vegas Club to hear a Negro band known as Joe Johnson's Group. WARNER informed that he met RUBY's sister on three or four occasions but never really became acquainted

2
LA 44-895

with her. He said that this was the extent of his association with RUBY.

WARNER stated he never heard RUBY mentioned the Dallas Police Department and he advised that he knew nothing whatsoever about any contacts RUBY might have had with the Dallas Police Department. He said that he knew little about RUBY's background and he commented that RUBY was the type who tried to obtain all the information he could about WARNER, but also on the other hand close mouthed about himself. He said that RUBY was an individual with a very inquiring nature. WARNER recalled that RUBY was from Chicago and that RUBY's father had died. He said that RUBY appeared to be a religious man because after his father's death RUBY visited the Jewish Synagogue every morning for a long time thereafter. WARNER said he knew this because RUBY had told him and WARNER stated that he recalled having seen RUBY at the Jewish Synagogue on one of the Jewish holidays. WARNER said that he was of the opinion that RUBY was a rather religious man.

WARNER stated he knew nothing whatsoever about any hoodlum, gambling or subversive connections of any kind which RUBY might have. In addition, he knew nothing about any radical or extreme views RUBY might have inasmuch as RUBY never expressed any interest in any organization of any kind to him. WARNER said that the only relative of RUBY's whom he had met was his sister and furthermore, he knew nothing about any close associates of RUBY. He said that it was his impression that RUBY was a lone operator and he could not recall RUBY ever introducing him to anyone. Concerning girl friends of RUBY, Mr. WARNER said that RUBY seemed to like to be in the company of women but that he never knew him to have any actual girl friends. He also informed that he had never met RUBY's parents and he could not recall RUBY ever discussing his parents other than to indicate that he visited the Synagogue after his father's death.

On 12/4/63 at Playa del Rey, California File # LA 44-895
by SA L. HOYT MC GUIRE/meh Date dictated 12/4/63

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3
LA 44-895

Date 11/27/63

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Mr. WARNER commented that he had been watching on television at the time RUBY shot and killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he was shocked when he learned that the identity of the man who had shot OSWALD was RUBY. He said that in speaking about the man he came to the conclusion that RUBY who prided himself on being a self-made man possibly felt that his whole world was shattered by the assassination of President KENNEDY. WARNER explained that RUBY may have felt that everything he had worked for and accomplished in Dallas would be wiped out as a result of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He further explained that since Dallas is a rather small town whose permanent residents do not frequent night clubs, a great deal, he would suffer from the publicity resulting from the assassination. He added that this in turn would have the effect of keeping visitors and conventions away from Dallas thereby hurting business in general and particularly businesses of the type operated by RUBY. WARNER said that this was pure speculation on his part.

In addition, WARNER described RUBY as an aggressive type individual who was somewhat demanding and also one with very strong feelings. WARNER said that he had the impression that RUBY was one who was always ready to come to the aid and assistance of someone who was taking abuse of one kind or another. He stated that RUBY felt strongly about religious abuse. He further described him as an individual with a very inquiring nature but who was rather close-mouthed about himself. Mr. WARNER said that in retrospect he considered that RUBY was possibly an individual with a split personality. He said that he recalled that a person could talk to RUBY but that RUBY at times appeared to be thinking about things other than what the conversation was about. Mr. WARNER said that he could furnish no further information.

Rabbi HILLEL SILVERMAN, residence, 6146 Lupton Drive, Dallas, Texas, stated that he is the Rabbi of the Temple Shearith Israel, located at Walnut Hill and Douglas Streets, Dallas, Texas.

Rabbi SILVERMAN stated he has known JACK RUBY for approximately ten years. He was not closely associated with RUBY until RUBY's father died in 1958. After this time of his father's death, RUBY came to daily services at the synagogue for about eleven days, both day and night, to attend the services.

RUBY, according to Rabbi SILVERMAN, was a very quiet person in the chapel, said his prayers, and left. RUBY, he said, would attend services on special holidays and, after RUBY's father's death, his attendance became very infrequent. Rabbi SILVERMAN advised that RUBY was at the services on Friday night, November 22, 1963, to attend the special memorial service held for the late President KENNEDY. These services were from 8:30 PM to 10:00 PM and, upon greeting those present at the door, Rabbi SILVERMAN met JACK RUBY. At this time, Rabbi SILVERMAN recalls RUBY appeared very emotional, was shaking and crying. RUBY, according to Rabbi SILVERMAN, attended Saturday services, November 23, 1963, 9:00 AM to 12:00 Noon. He considered the attendance of RUBY to be unusual, in view of RUBY's past service record and the fact that RUBY normally attended services only on the high holidays.

Rabbi SILVERMAN said RUBY was a very emotional man, especially towards animals. RUBY would treat dogs like they were children. Rabbi SILVERMAN recalled RUBY was even so sentimental about his pets that he had brought his dog, SHEBA, to week-end services. Another recollection was that RUBY dropped by Rabbi SILVERMAN's one day and had seven dachshund dogs in his automobile. RUBY would not give the dogs away unless he was certain the animals would be well cared for. RUBY had kept his dogs in his apartment and when he left home he would nearly always let the dogs accompany him.

Rabbi SILVERMAN advised that JACK RUBY was a very shallow individual intellectually, in that his background contained little education. Rabbi SILVERMAN considered RUBY an individual who would not know the difference between a communistic philosophy and a totalitarian philosophy, in that he was not well read and, to his knowledge,

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 77-44-1639

by Special Agent E. URAL E. NORTON, JR., & NORMAN W. Date dictated 11/27/63

PROFST/esp

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191
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1484-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1485

spect little time concerning himself with this type of information. Rabbi SILVERMAN said he had never had any political conversation with RUBY, as RUBY was not a close follower of political involvement. Rabbi SILVERMAN said RUBY was highly complimentary toward all persons of notoriety or of office, such as police, priests, and elected officials, and liked to surround himself with knowing persons of high esteem in the public eye. To his personal knowledge of JACK RUBY, Rabbi SILVERMAN said RUBY thought the President of the United States was the greatest individual in the world; not because of the President himself, but due to RUBY's respect for the position involved and of his high respect for the American Government. RUBY had often spoken to him of his love for the United States and its people.

Rabbi SILVERMAN said, in his opinion, JACK RUBY is a highly emotional man. To further emphasize this statement, Rabbi SILVERMAN recalled that over the past Jewish Holidays the latter part of September, 1963, EVA GRANT, the sister of RUBY, did not set in church with RUBY during the first of the two-day religious ceremonies. RUBY became very upset emotionally and confided in Rabbi SILVERMAN concerning the fact that his sister did not set with him, inasmuch as RUBY was going with a girl whom his sister, EVA, considered too young for RUBY. EVA, in not approving of this relationship, had caused a scene which ended in a heated argument and, consequently, the sister would not go to church with RUBY. He stated RUBY came to him telling him of this problem and of his opinion that families should be together on such an occasion. RUBY begged Rabbi SILVERMAN to call EVA and ask her to have lunch with RUBY, which he, Rabbi SILVERMAN, did. He stated that, in this manner, he had patched up the quarrel between RUBY and EVA and they attended the rest of the services together. Rabbi SILVERMAN advised he is certain that JACK RUBY has no communist affiliations or beliefs, as RUBY is too proud of being an American and always boasted his patriotism for America. Rabbi SILVERMAN said another reason for this statement is that, in his opinion, RUBY is not a smart man and did not know enough about communism to adopt the communistic ideology. He said RUBY was very sentimental and has, in his words, a nostalgia for certain things. To emphasize this, he said RUBY cried more over the death of former President KENNEDY than RUBY did at the death of his own father.

Rabbi SILVERMAN said he did not know JACK RUBY carried a gun. He advised he heard RUBY carried a gun to protect large amounts of money which he carried on his person, however, could not confirm this information.

339

Rabbi SILVERMAN advised he did not know RUBY had a male roommate. He thought perhaps RUBY might have a female but not a male roommate. He described RUBY as a man who becomes highly emotional suddenly and will blow up then, when he gains his composure, feels sorry for his actions. This was evident in the occasion with his sister, EVA, during the Jewish Holidays in September.

Rabbi SILVERMAN stated he could not concede that RUBY had committed premeditated murder, based on his previous association with RUBY. He stated that it is his opinion RUBY's decision to shoot OSWALD was a spur of the moment act. He advised RUBY had never confided to him anything which he feels pertinent, other than the information already furnished. He said should any further information come to his attention he will advise of this, as he plans to make arrangements to see RUBY as his Rabbi. The only other individual whose name Rabbi SILVERMAN could furnish as being well acquainted with RUBY is that of Doctor COLEMAN JACOBSON, residence, 6121 Preston Haven, phone EM. 8-2526, business address, 3707 Gaston, phone TA. 4-2087. He advised the JACOBSONS are close friends of RUBY and had RUBY in their home for a number of years to celebrate the holiday seasons. He advised that RUBY would lunch with the JACOBSONS and became closely acquainted with them as he was a bachelor and the JACOBSONS felt sorry for him.

340

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date December 4, 1963Date November 29, 19631

WAYNE M. KELLER, 1406 Paul Brown Building, 818 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri, telephone number Central 1-7766, advised he is the owner of Wayne Keller Theatrical Agency at the above address. He furnished the following information:

KELLER has not met JACK L. RUBY of Dallas, Texas, in person, however, has had several long distance telephone conversations with RUBY. During December of 1961, RUBY telephoned KELLER in an attempt to locate a comedian for the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas. Since that time he has had three or four telephone conversations with RUBY concerning talent for his club.

Approximately three or four weeks ago, probably during the first of November, 1963, he received a long distance telephone call from RUBY wanting to book a comedian by the name of BILL DEMAR, and who is currently playing at the Carousel Club in Dallas.

RUBY talks fast in machine gun-type language, meaning he talks swiftly. A lot of times the telephone conversation would last thirty to forty minutes, during which time they discussed various theatrical talent. RUBY would be talking swiftly and almost in the middle of the sentence would change the thought of the conversation and begin talking about something entirely different. In talking to comedians who had played in RUBY's club in Dallas, RUBY would instruct the comedians not to tell any Jewish jokes since RUBY stated "my people have suffered enough." RUBY would often heckle comedians during their act by shouting at them, "don't tell that joke."

KELLER did not have any knowledge concerning the friends or associates of RUBY. KELLER volunteered that prior to coming to St. Louis he was manager of the Louisville Office of Pinkerton Detective Agency for five years.

TOM NAZZIE PLAS advised that he resides at the Crystal Fountain Motel, Carson City, Nevada, but is presently confined in jail, Carson City, Nevada.

He informed that sometime between 1952 and 1954, he resided in Dallas, Texas for a year to a year and a half and during this time frequented the Silver Spur Club which was owned by JACK RUBY. RUBY subsequently gave him a job as overseer or manager of the club. His duties consisting of collecting cover charges and helping to take care of any disturbances. He related that he only worked three or four weeks, however, no longer than a month for RUBY and was paid in cash. He informed that during this time he was arrested by the Dallas Police Department for possession of a firearm and blackjack, both of which belonged to the club or RUBY. He left Dallas on the termination of his employment and did not see or correspond with RUBY again until approximately May, 1962, when he went through Dallas and visited with RUBY for a few minutes at the Carousel Club and drank coffee with him.

He advised he never discussed politics with RUBY and RUBY in turn never expressed any opinion of President KENNEDY, his cabinet or other individuals. He asserted that to the best of his knowledge, he had never met OSWALD.

As to associates of RUBY's, PLAS stated he did not know his acquaintances but added that RUBY liked "cats" meaning girls and his girl friend at that time was a secretary and of RUBY's approximate age bracket. He did not know her name but added that RUBY was very friendly with the Dallas Police and knew of no illegal associations RUBY had with local police.

He further recalled that RUBY informed him that his sister, name unknown to PLAS, actually owned the Silver Spur Club.

In closing PLAS advised he would be glad to cooperate in any matter concerning RUBY and any other information that would be of assistance to the FBI.

On 11-29-63 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 44-496
by SA JAMES W. CURTIS :paw Date dictated 11-29-63

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On 12/4/63 at Carson City, Nevada File # LV 44-48
by SA ALLEN R. BOOTH/aa Date dictated 12/4/63

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Date December 6, 1963

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Mr. LEE METKER, 308 North Delaware, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information:

In the winter of 1951, exact month and date not recalled, BILL CAMPBELL, a friend of METKER and a member of the Furniture Workers Union at that time, requested METKER and JIM WARD, another friend, to go with him as he was expecting trouble from JACK RUBY. METKER, CAMPBELL and WARD went to the Eatwell Cafe, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, and were seated at a table with a sandwich when JACK RUBY and three other individuals, identities unknown, came to the Eatwell Cafe. RUBY and two of his friends came in the cafe and one of the group with RUBY stayed outside.

RUBY proceeded to the table where METKER, CAMPBELL and WARD were seated and attacked CAMPBELL stating in effect, "I'll teach you to call anyone a Kike Jew." One of the men with RUBY then became involved in a fight with JIM WARD. METKER stayed out of the fight until the third man with RUBY and the second man with RUBY jumped on JIM WARD and he then entered the fight long enough to pull one of the men off WARD. The fight lasted several minutes and BILL CAMPBELL was severely beaten before the Dallas police officers arrived.

During the fight and before the police arrived, BILL CAMPBELL and JIM WARD told METKER that they had seen a German Luger pistol drop out of JACK RUBY's pocket while he was fighting; however, when the police arrived there was no pistol in sight and METKER told the policemen that RUBY had a gun in his pocket. METKER did not observe that the police searched RUBY for a pistol at that time and to his knowledge, RUBY was never checked to determine if he was carrying a concealed weapon. RUBY and BILL CAMPBELL were taken to the police station and WARD and METKER followed in METKER's car. It is METKER's recollection that BILL CAMPBELL had to post bond; however, he does not recall what disposition was made concerning RUBY at that time or the final disposition in this case.

METKER had never seen JACK RUBY prior to that time and has not seen him since that time. METKER said he believes JIM WARD presently resides in Houston, street address unknown, and he does not know the present residence of BILL CAMPBELL although he has moved from the Dallas area.

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639
by Special Agent PAUL L. SCOTT:EL Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1488

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Date December 18, 1963

GILBERT R. TRIESCH, 716 Morningside Drive, stated that he is a manufacturer's representative for Castle Nockware, Los Angeles, California, and deals with Lilly Dache line of clothing.

TRIESCH advised that he was at a men's fashion convention in Dallas sometime during April, 1963. While leaving his hotel one night with another man, he observed two well-dressed men and a woman arguing in front of the Carousel Night Club located across the street from the hotel. He and his companion crossed the street and told the three people who were arguing that they had better quiet down before causing a scene and getting arrested. At this point, the three individuals walked away and JACK RUBY stepped out of the Carousel Night Club and said to TRIESCH, "My name is JACK RUBY. I just saw what you did and would like to invite you in for a drink." TRIESCH introduced himself and his friend and they went in with RUBY and had a beer. While drinking the beer, RUBY stated that one of the waitresses needed a ride home and he had told her that he would give her this ride. He also stated that because he was a bachelor he would appreciate it if TRIESCH and his companion would go with him. They did and after taking the waitress home and driving back towards the center of town, TRIESCH commented that he wanted to get some bacon and eggs and then go to bed. RUBY replied that he would be more than happy to make some coffee in his apartment and then call a cab for TRIESCH and his partner. They went to RUBY's apartment, where RUBY showed the men his bar bells and other equipment used to develop the body, and drank a cup of coffee and then took a cab back to the hotel.

TRIESCH stated that during the conversation RUBY had said that if he ever had guests in Dallas that he could bring them to the Carousel Night Club and they would be personal guests of RUBY's. That night TRIESCH was in the lobby of the hotel and he was talking with a number of individuals, one of whom was Major DORKINS who is the Mayor of Del Rio, Texas. TRIESCH had said

On 12/18/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 44-748
by SA ROBERT F. KINSILLA, JR./dte Date dictated 12/18/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1489

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SA 44-748

that he knew the man who owned the Carousel Night Club and any time he wanted to bring visitors over there he could do so. The other men began to kid him and jokingly told him what a big man he was. He said that "if you think that I am kidding let's take a walk across the street and I'll prove to you that I know RUBY." They did this and upon walking into the Carousel Night Club RUBY approached TRIESCH and said, "How's it going GIL. I see you have brought some friends along." TRIESCH advised that at this point they all laughed and sat down and had a beer. RUBY did not join them nor did TRIESCH have any further conversation with RUBY that night.

He stated that he has never heard or seen RUBY since those two nights in April when he was at Dallas on business. He described him as being a very nice and friendly gentleman and was quite surprised when he heard that RUBY was responsible for the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	GILBERT R. TRIESCH
Address	716 Morningside Drive, San Antonio, Texas
Date of birth	July 7, 1919, New Braunfels, Texas
Height	6'
Weight	172
Occupation	Manufacturer's representative, Castle Neckware, Los Angeles, California.

1Date November 29, 1963

JERRY JENSEN, Assistant Executive in Charge of Supervising Physical Education, YMCA, 605 North Ervay Street, furnished the following information:

JACK RUBY has been a member of the YMCA Health Club from time to time in the past several years, usually on a three-month membership basis. His last three-month membership expired in September, 1962.

JENSEN stated RUBY was always interested in weight lifting and usually chose to handle the weights during workouts.

There was nothing unusual about RUBY's actions around the YMCA and conversations between JENSEN and RUBY from time to time were short and general with no specific topic discussed.

JENSEN stated that since RUBY's membership had expired, his gym shoes, personal toiletry articles and related equipment were removed from the regular dressing room and placed in a box for storage following RUBY's arrest on November 24, 1963, by the Dallas Police Department on murder charges.

Examination of RUBY's personal effects by JENSEN in the presence of Special Agents WILLIAMS and SAYERS disclosed a slip of paper bearing the telephone number ME 1-1700 and "CHARLIE." No other information was developed from examination of each item in the box.

JENSEN stated he did not know RUBY other than through association with him at the YMCA.

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-3639
by Special Agent J. DOYLE WILLIAMS & ALBERT SAYERS Date dictated 11/28/63

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1Date December 3, 19631Date 11/26/63

ROBERT KIRKWOOD, 1277 Bryden Road, Columbus, Ohio, was interviewed at his request. KIRKWOOD, a patient at Grant's Hospital, Columbus, furnished information to the Columbus Police Department that he formerly knew JACK RUBY. KIRKWOOD explained he left home, St. Louis, Missouri, in 1959, hitchhiked to Venice, Texas, to visit a girl. KIRKWOOD arrived in Dallas several days later without funds and stayed at the YMCA where he met JACK RUBY in the weight-lifting room. RUBY learned KIRKWOOD was without funds and gave him a job as cleaning man at the Vegas Club, Dallas, and furnished him a room at his residence. KIRKWOOD stated there were three bedrooms at this residence, the location not recalled, with RUBY sleeping in one bedroom, KIRKWOOD another and an unidentified man in the third room. KIRKWOOD stated he never met the third individual and could not recall his name.

KIRKWOOD did not know any associates of RUBY, other than employees whose names he could not recall who worked at the Vegas Club. He described RUBY as a nice person with a very hot temper. He never heard RUBY engage in political discussions and described him as a local American. KIRKWOOD stated he did not know OSWALD or any of his associates.

KIRKWOOD advised he cannot read or write and stated on November 24, 1963, he was interviewed by a Columbus, Ohio television station concerning his acquaintance with RUBY.

On 11/25/63 at Columbus, Ohio File # DI 44-1639
CL -456
 by Special Agent THOMAS R. BRISSON /cv Date dictated 11/26/63

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EDWARD HUGH GODDARD was interviewed this date at his residence which is a house trailer located behind an abandoned house numbered 472 Jefferson Boulevard, Pittman, Nevada. He was questioned concerning his knowledge of, and/or, his association with, JACK RUBY of Dallas, Texas.

GODDARD recalled that he knew RUBY well about ten years ago in Dallas, Texas, at which time RUBY was operating the Silver Spur Club in Dallas. He advised that he knew RUBY for about one year at that time, and that he has seen RUBY only once in the past nine or ten years when he and his wife passed through Dallas about five years ago. He added He added that he has never seen RUBY in the Las Vegas, Nevada, area nor has he ever known RUBY to have been in Nevada.

GODDARD related that during his one year association with RUBY he acted as sort of a "bouncer" at RUBY's Silver Spur Club. He said he knew RUBY to be a "shady type" character, a sharp operator and a con man.

He recalled that RUBY had a girl friend at that time whom he knew as ALICE. He said RUBY liked show girls and characterized RUBY as one who had a lust for "strip tease." GODDARD stated that during his association with RUBY, he, GODDARD, wrestled professionally under the name "TEZMAN." He related that for a brief period during this time, RUBY and he roomed together at the local YMCA in Dallas and that RUBY frequently worked out in the gym.

GODDARD advised that he was surprised when he heard over television and radio that JACK RUBY had been charged with the killing of LEE OSWALD. He attributed his surprise to the fact that he could not believe RUBY could kill anyone on the spur of the moment. He added that he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he never knew RUBY to be associated with any political organization.

On 11/27/63 at Pittman, Nevada File # LV 44-48
 by SAS JOSEPH A. MURRAY & FRANCIS J. SCHUBERT dictated 11/27/63
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1492

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1491

Date December 18, 1963

FRED B. ASCHE, JR., 1725 Coral Gardens Drive, Wilton Manors, Florida, after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent, advised that he was born on February 28, 1929, at Houston, Texas. He stated he operated an import-export business from his residence. He advised that he formerly resided in Dallas, Texas, and worked for LINK CHANCE VAUGHT in that area. He left there in May, 1960, but his divorced wife, BARBARA MOODY ASCHE, still lives there with their two children, ages 4½ and 3. Mrs. ASCHE maintains an apartment at 3020 Knight Street, Apartment 102, Dallas, Texas. ASCHE advised he has gone back to Dallas several times since 1960 to visit his children and the last time he was there was in August, 1963.

ASCHE advised he has known JACK RUBY since about 1956. He said RUBY owned the Las Vegas Club on Oak Lawn Street just off Lemon Street in Dallas and featured good jazz entertainment. He visited this club because he was a jazz buff and got to know RUBY. ASCHE advised he also lifted weights at Hugh McKenzie's All American Gym near the Dallas Police Department and RUBY also worked out at this gym. He stated this helped to develop their acquaintance.

ASCHE advised that after the Las Vegas Club venture RUBY opened the Carousel Club on Commerce Street in Dallas. This is a private club that did not do too well and RUBY converted it into a strip club about 1958.

ASCHE stated that RUBY never discussed politics in his presence, but he was sure he had no communistic or erratic political tendencies. He stated that RUBY was an excitable, impetuous man. He did not believe that RUBY had any real close friends, although he had a long list of acquaintances. He said he understood that RUBY had the reputation of knowing a "toughercrowd" from Chicago,

MM 44-1412

but as far as ASCHE knows, RUBY had no criminal record. ASCHE stated that he had taken the trouble to check into RUBY's background a little bit because he, ASCHE, was active in the Chamber of Commerce in Dallas, and they ran several functions at RUBY's club.

ASCHE advised he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had never seen him and knew of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY, and, in his own mind, he is sure that there was none.

ASCHE described himself as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	February 28, 1929
Place of Birth:	Houston, Texas
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Height:	5'9½"
Weight:	185 pounds
Wife (Divorced):	BARBARA MOODY ASCHE 2 children
Residence:	1725 Coral Gardens Drive Wilton Manors, Florida
Education:	Graduated from Amherst College
Occupation:	Import and Export Business.

On 12/17/63 at Wilton Manors, Florida File # Miami 44-1412
by SA JAMES J. KEARNEY:jlt Date dictated 12/18/63

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Date 12/6/631

BRUCE MC LEAN, Trichologist, Operator of McLean Hair Experts, Room 1323, Dallas Athletic Club Building, 1805 Elm Street, advised he was acquainted with JACK RUBY in a professional relationship only, in that RUBY has been a patient of his in connection with RUBY's attempts to restore hair. RUBY is approximately 80% bald and was taking treatment to prevent any advance of this condition.

RUBY took ten treatments during 1950. Since June, 1958, been treated regularly on an almost weekly basis. His records reflect RUBY took treatments on the following dates:

8/1, 8, 15, 25/63;

9/5, 12, 25/63;

10/4, 10, 22/63;

11/6, 20/63

Each treatment took approximately one-half hour and RUBY usually arrived between 6:00 or 6:30 PM for these treatments.

In connection with RUBY's treatment on November 20, 1963, MC LEAN recalled that nothing out of the ordinary occurred and RUBY's main interest seemed to be his business in connection with the Carousel Club. RUBY made no mention of the intended visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, Texas, on the following Friday.

MC LEAN was not acquainted with RUBY, other than his professional association. He was not acquainted with OSWALD and knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

Recently, a representative with Time Magazine has interviewed him, at which time the representative indicated an interest in whether or not it appeared RUBY had an operation on his skull or caused by the insertion of a silver plate. MC LEAN told the man it was his recollection that RUBY had no scars on his head which would indicate that such an operation had been performed.

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent JAMES F. GLONK/eah Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1494

Date 12/6/63

Mrs. JOHNNIE HAYDEN, aka MAY HAYDEN, Professional name MAY WILLIAMS, a concert signer and currently employed by the American Guild of Variety Artist, in Hollywood, California, residence 6610 Fulton Avenue, Van Nuys, California, advised the following:

Mrs. HAYDEN visited her husband JOHNNIE HAYDEN in Dallas, in June of 1961, at the time he was there about June 5, 1961, when she was appearing as a concert singer at the Fair Park Auditorium in Dallas. During this visit she met JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club and she had conversations with him at his office at the rear of this club. Her knowledge of JACK RUBY was that he was a highly emotional individual who seemed to be over sensitive to his dress and his appearance. He claimed to love dogs and had several, which he kept at the rear of the Carousel Club. She recalled observing a picture of FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, the late United States President, in what she believed was the office of JACK RUBY and she mentioned to RUBY that she thought ROOSEVELT was a great man and that RUBY had stated that he "loved Roosevelt". She did not recall RUBY mentioning the late President KENNEDY or engaging in any political discussions or mention any organizations or anything which would cause her to question his loyalty to the United States Government.

She had no knowledge of any association whatsoever between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and RUBY.

Mrs. HAYDEN said that she was not acquainted with any other phases of RUBY's life and that the above was in substance the extent of her knowledge of him.

On 12/6/63 at Los Angeles, California File # LA 44-895
by SA LESLIE F. WARREN/rg Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1495

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Date 12/8/63

DL 44-1639

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Mrs. FANNIE BIRCH, 9100 Metz Drive, was contacted at her residence and immediately advised of the official identity of the interviewing Agents, the fact that she did not have to make any statement; that any statement made by her could be used against her in court and of her right to counsel.

BIRCH furnished the following information concerning her association with JACK RUBY:

The BIRCH family moved from Seabright, New Jersey, to Dallas, Texas, in late 1946 or early 1947 to an address on South Ervay Street, almost directly across from the Silver Spur Night Club. This night club was operated by JACK RUBY and FANNIE BIRCH visited this night club and struck up an acquaintance with RUBY. A year or two later, RUBY sold the Silver Spur and purchased the Vegas Club, which FANNIE BIRCH also visited. The youngest daughter of Mrs. FANNIE BIRCH, who is now Mrs. PATRICIA KOHS, 2232 or 3222 Riverview Apartments, was employed by RUBY as a stripper at the Carousel Club, which RUBY later acquired, and was known by the stage name of PENNY DOLLAR. At the present time, PENNY DOLLAR is in rehearsal for an act to open at Lou Ann's Club, Greenville Avenue, Dallas.

During her employment at the Carousel Club, PENNY DOLLAR was forced to complain to the American Guild of Variety Artists in order to collect two weeks' salary from RUBY, and she won her case and received an extra \$125.00 from RUBY.

Mrs. FANNIE BIRCH was also employed by RUBY at the Carousel and the Vegas Club as a stripper approximately three years ago for about two months and performed only on Friday evenings. She performed under the name of FRANCINE. Mrs. BIRCH stated she considers JACK RUBY to be highly unstable and irration-al due to his actions in and around the Carousel Club which she witnessed while employed there.

RUBY, at various times, has forcibly ejected customers and, apparently, for no sound reason. One evening RUBY knocked down a man inside the club and then knocked him down a flight of approximately twenty stairs and did not even attempt to determine if the man had been injured.

About two years ago, when the television show "Route 66" came to Dallas to televiso scenes, a stunt man employed by the Route 66 Show visited the Carousel Club, and RUBY had his picture taken with this man, evidently for the purpose of some free publicity. RUBY later showed up at a party given by the TV crew at the Marriott Motel in Dallas and spent the entire evening sitting on a couch by himself reading a book.

Several other inconsistencies noted by Mrs. BIRCH were the fact that RUBY was continually adjusting the air conditioning in the clubs and could not seem to be able to leave them alone. It seemed when the temperature became comfortable he would adjust the air conditioner so that the room soon became stuffy; the bartender or the emcee at his clubs evidently did not know how to count the money; RUBY's erratic behavior in that he would sometimes welcome the same guests very warmly and at other times would tell these guests to leave his club, apparently with no reason.

Mrs. BIRCH stated that RUBY also seemed to get frustrated whenever large crowds would occupy one of his clubs and he would go from table to table setting down his hat and then immediately picking it up and going to another location.

Mrs. BIRCH noted that it was reported in a newspaper article that RUBY did not drink but that she has seen RUBY on several occasions completely inebriated. Mrs. BIRCH said that the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY did not surprise her because of her knowledge of RUBY's erratic behavior and the fact that she believes herself to be psychic. Mrs. BIRCH told her family at the time OSWALD was to be transferred to the County Jail that OSWALD would never make it alive, and that she also had this same feeling concerning President KENNEDY at the time she heard of his visit to Dallas.

Mrs. BIRCH stated she did not believe RUBY belonged to any clubs or organizations, but that on several occasions, dates unrecalled, during the time she was employed at the Carousel Club, she noticed a group of six or seven men seated at a table and she also noticed these men to have a tattoo design of what she took to be a dagger, located between their thumb and forefinger. Mrs. BIRCH thought this was what she took to be a pachuco mark. She stated these men never paid for drinks and that RUBY was familiar with these men and talked with them at their table.

Mrs. BIRCH stated she is currently undergoing treatment for a nervous condition under the care of Dr. B. PEARSON, JR., M. D., 1326 Stemmons Avenue, Dallas, Texas,

290

on 12/8/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent EDWARD J. MABEY and
KENNETH T. HUGHES - LAC 289 Date dictated 12/8/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DL 44-1639

3

and that she is required to remain very quiet and does not normally leave her husband except to visit the doctor and an occasional trip to the store.

Mrs. BIRCH advised that during her employment at the Carousel Club, it was common practice for police officers in uniform to visit the club, talk with JACK RUBY and the girls and to come back later in the evening dressed in civilian clothes and apparently accompanied by girl friends. The only officer known by Mrs. BIRCH by name was Officer SWAFFORD, and the others, by face only.

Date 1/22/641

JACK VAN KAMPEN, also known as DEL CAMPO, 3007 Lemmon Avenue, operator Dale's Restaurant, this address, furnished the following information:

JACK VAN KAMPEN has known JACK RUBY casually since about 1948 when RUBY was operating the Silver Spur Club on South Ervay, Dallas. He is not a close associate of RUBY. However, he has attended RUBY's clubs frequently, including the Silver Spur, Vegas and Carousel Clubs. VAN KAMPEN formerly operated Del Campo's Dance Studios and on one occasion a group of dancers from his studio performed at the Carousel Club. VAN KAMPEN has no knowledge of any close associates of RUBY, with the exception of one individual, possibly RALPH PAUL, who seemed to be in partnership with RUBY in operation of the Carousel Club.

VAN KAMPEN has no knowledge of any activities of RUBY other than operation of clubs in Dallas. RUBY, in connection with operation of his clubs, acted as his own bouncer, and VAN KAMPEN has seen him involved in a number of fights in his club whenever a patron would become unruly. He noted that on some of these occasions RUBY displayed a violent temper and, in VAN KAMPEN's opinion, would in some cases take more severe action than the situation seemed to warrant. He noticed RUBY seemed to have an uncontrollable temper for brief periods. He never saw RUBY instigate any fights or become involved in any fights outside of his club.

VAN KAMPEN did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 1/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent PAUL L. SCOTT - LAC Date dictated 1/22/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1496—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1497

Date 12/24/632

44-895

BARRY HERBERT JAMES DEAVENPORT, 984 Kenwood, Inglewood, California, was interviewed at the offices of architectural firm of Leach, Cleveland, and Associates, 8900 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California. He furnished the following information:

He formerly resided in Dallas, Texas, has been in the Los Angeles area about 1½ years, and is employed as an architect. He is acquainted with JACK RUBY by reputation only, having frequently gone to clubs in Dallas operated by RUBY. On occasion he would have to sign the membership register to gain admittance to some of these clubs, the names of which he cannot recall. He never liked RUBY personally, one reason being that about five or six years ago, RUBY pistol whipped a good friend of his. On several occasions when in RUBY's clubs, he observed RUBY strike a customer from behind.

He has no knowledge of any association between RUBY and OSWALD, never knew OSWALD and has no idea as to why RUBY killed OSWALD. On many occasions when he was in RUBY's clubs, he observed Dallas police officers present and frequently in conversation with RUBY, but could not identify any of these officers by name. He suspected at the time that RUBY paid off some of these officers because of the prostitutes, thugs and gamblers who were permitted to hang around his clubs, but has no basis for this suspicion other than hearsay information he obtained from unrecalled sources and his own intuition.

Several years ago, he happened to be in the Egyptian Lounge operated by the CAMPIST Brothers, and overheard one of the Brothers make a statement that he was financing RUBY, or words to that effect. His (DEAVENPORTS) father is an attorney in Dallas.

He is described as follows:

Name	BARRY HERBERT JAMES DEAVENPORT
Sex	Male

Race	Caucasian
Height	5'11"
Weight	203
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Date of Birth	March 15, 1934
Place of Birth	Dallas, Texas

On 12/20/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA PHILLIP B. DEILY /rms Date dictated 12/20/63

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- 56 -

- 57 -

Date December 20, 1963

(1)

Mrs. PATRICIA KOHS, nee PATRICIA ANN BIRCH, stage name "Penny Dollar," 3222 Riverview, Irving, Texas, advised that she had known JACK RUBY for approximately 15 years. PATRICIA, who is 21 years of age, stated she had worked for RUBY as a "dancer" for one week and three days, approximately 1 1/2 years ago. She quit as a result of disagreements with RUBY and had to go to the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA) to collect her salary, and RUBY was fined \$50 by the AGVA, which \$50 Mrs. KOHS received.

Mrs. KOHS stated RUBY had a violent temper and recalled one occasion when he jostled and shoved a woman down the stairs and struck her escort, who was a much smaller individual. On another occasion, he struck a cab driver who came to the club to collect for a fare and inquired as to where the customer was.

Mrs. KOHS further stated that KENNETH SPIVEY, a known homosexual, was known to be "quite friendly" with JACK RUBY. She stated that on one occasion KENNETH SPIVEY had accompanied her, her sister JANE BIRCH, and her mother, FRANCES BIRCH, when they had all visited the Carousel Club, being operated by RUBY.

Mrs. KOHS also stated that she, as well as her sister and mother, had been present on one occasion on an unrecalled date at a party given in some duplex, address not recalled but located in the Oak Cliff addition of Dallas, when RUBY had gotten drunk, and had taken off his clothes and rolled on the floor naked. Mrs. KOHS also stated that RUBY was evidently very proud of his physical build and would frequently come back to the girls' dressing room with his shirt off, pat his chest, and ask the girls if they didn't think he had a good physical build.

Mrs. KOHS concluded that she had never observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Carousel Club while she was employed there; that she did not know OSWALD and did not know of any association between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

on 12/14/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agents JAMES C. KENNEDY and
WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN/ctm; Date dictated 12/18/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1499

1

Date 11/28/63

JAMES E. DUNNE II, 21 Indian Hills Trail, advised he first met JACK RUBY in the summer of 1953 on a visit to Dallas. RUBY was then proprietor of the Vegas Club and a club with "Silver" in its name. DUNNE visited clubs as a customer. In 1954, DUNNE moved to Dallas, operating a lounge known as the Ritz Bar in 1955 and 1956. DUNNE has been in and out of Dallas since that time. His main interest is insurance. He was never a close associate of RUBY but came to know him as a "Guy you see around town". He would see RUBY in the business section of town and in various night spots. RUBY spoke to everyone and everyone knew RUBY.

In the late fall of 1959, DUNNE loaned JOE SLAYTON, a friend in Dallas, approximately \$5,000 which SLAYTON was going to use to establish a private club in downtown Dallas. As preparations were being made to open this club, Dallas newspapers blasted private clubs as a result of gambling at one private club. SLAYTON felt that private clubs were in disrepute, that success of the club was doubtful, and that more capital would be needed. JACK RUBY had looked at the club during the time it was being decorated and equipped and expressed an interest in the club. As a result, JOE SLAYTON took RUBY in as a partner.

The club opened as the Sovereign Club in January or February, 1960, to the best of DUNNE's recollection. It was not a success. SLAYTON, with DUNNE's consent, got out of the club, letting RUBY have the entire operation. DUNNE received nothing on his loan to SLAYTON. RUBY later changed it to a public club with strip tease acts and changed the name to the Carousel. DUNNE is of the opinion that RUBY put up \$10,000 initially, and SLAYTON indicated that RUBY lost \$5 to \$10,000 in operation before he made it a public club.

DUNNE indicated that he frequented the Sovereign Club during the period when SLAYTON was associated with the club which was only about a month and a half after it opened. He saw more of RUBY during this time than before or after.

on 11/27/63 at Louisville, Kentucky File # DL 44-1839

by Special Agents WARREN L. WALSH and
GEORGE W. HUTCHISON Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1500

2
DL 44-1639

DUNNE stated that he had no part in the management of the club.

RUBY impressed DUNNE as a man who came from very poor circumstances. He had a great inferiority complex and wanted to better himself. The Sovereign Club, DUNNE believed, impressed RUBY as a step up from the type of clubs he had been operating. RUBY had a great respect for authority and for success as exemplified by a bankroll and good clothes. RUBY was at his worst in a crowd when he would be loud. Alone, he was quiet.

DUNNE noted that RUBY's treatment of policemen at his club was not an attempt on his part to buy favors but was merely an indication of his respect for authority. RUBY intimated but never directly stated that he had "important" connections in Chicago. He dropped names of underworld figures who were mentioned in newspapers. DUNNE stated that he also was acquainted in Chicago although not in the underworld, and that he never found anyone in Chicago who knew RUBY.

RUBY once took periodic trips to Chicago. He would intimate that he had to go to Chicago to see his connections. DUNNE suspects that "RUBY was merely following Jewish custom" of paying his respects to his father.

DUNNE stated RUBY is not as rough as news reports indicate. He would eject any customer from his clubs if the customer was causing trouble and he would protect his interests but he was not aggressive or quarrelsome. To the contrary, he seemed to want everyone to like him.

While RUBY and SLAYTON had the Sovereign Club, RUBY had a blue .38 caliber snub-nosed revolver which he carried in his money sack when he carried money. RUBY indicated he feared being robbed, that he had been robbed at one time or threats to rob him had been made, and that he was going to protect himself.

RUBY also intimated that he had had to leave Chicago because he had offended some of "the big boys" but actually, DUNNE believes RUBY was simply not smart enough to make a living in his field in Chicago.

3
DL 44-1639

DUNNE indicated he believed RUBY is basically a simple, lonely man who was easily motivated and swayed. He indicated that RUBY was easy to handle in business deals. DUNNE does not believe RUBY was "ribbed" into shooting OSWALD. DUNNE believes rather that RUBY may have been influenced by bitter talk he must have heard from police, plus the attitude evidenced by OSWALD. RUBY may have seen his shooting of OSWALD as the one great act in his life and his one great chance to amount to something.

DUNNE recalls no political comment by RUBY whatsoever. He is certain RUBY had no radical or extremist views. RUBY exhibited such admiration for financial success that he could have had no socialist sympathies whatsoever. DUNNE has no reason to believe RUBY had any connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee or any other organization of a similar character. DUNNE had never heard of OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and has no information as to any prior connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

DUNNE stated he did not know of RUBY's ever having dates with girls but he had never noticed anything which caused him to suspect RUBY of being a homosexual, although DUNNE particularly considered this possibility because RUBY did not seem to have dates with females.

DUNNE knows that the current roommate of RUBY, GEORGE SENATOR, did date girls.

Another associate of RUBY was a man named RALPH, whose last name DUNNE does not recall. This man, probably foreign born, operated a drive-in restaurant at Grand Prairie, Texas. During dealings with SLAYTON regarding the Sovereign Club, RUBY indicated he was getting money from a brother in Chicago but DUNNE suspects that RALPH was furnishing RUBY money. RALPH is in his late sixties or seventies.

DUNNE recalled that during the Sovereign Club period, RUBY was visited by a man from Miami, Florida, who talked like a millionaire but was apparently broke and who boasted of having operated night clubs in Florida.

RUBY employed a Dallas attorney named KAUFMAN to draw contracts regarding the Sovereign Club.

4

DL 44-1639

DUNNE knows none of RUBY's relatives. He last saw RUBY about two years ago in Dallas and then only to say hello. DUNNE has never been in the Carousel Club since it has been so named.

1

Date 11/24/63

TONY ZOPPI, a columnist for the Dallas Morning News, writes a daily column on entertainment life in the Dallas, Texas area with emphasis on amusement spots and night clubs.

ZOPPI has known JACK LEON RUBY, also known as Jack Rubenstein, for approximately 12 years. He stated RUBY first came to Dallas from Chicago, Illinois. ZOPPI is of the opinion that he was using the name, JACK RUBY, upon his arrival in Dallas.

ZOPPI stated RUBY at first associated with the Plantation Club where he would appear nightly dressed in a cowboy outfit and would at times act as Master of Ceremonies and came to be known as "the Chicago Cowboy".

After approximately one year RUBY obtained the Vegas Club and still owns this club which is allegedly managed by his sister, EVA GRAND or EVA GRANT.

In addition to the ownership of the Vegas Club, RUBY also now operates the Carousel Club, but has requested ZOPPI not to refer to him as the owner of the Carousel Club.

Recently ZOPPI stated that RUBY informed him, "Business is good and I have moved into a prestige apartment." RUBY's roommate is GEORGE SENATOR (who was picked up for questioning by the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of November 24, 1963).

For approximately the past two years RUBY allegedly has been going with a Dallas girl (name unknown to ZOPPI).

ZOPPI "has heard rumors" as to the possibility of RUBY being a homosexual, but has no definite information on this.

ZOPPI described RUBY as "highly emotional" and stated that he could change from one mood to another instantly and when in an angry mood "would not reason".

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent# WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN & JAMES C. KENNEDY/jc Date dictated 11/24/63

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295-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1500-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1501

ZOPPI stated that RUBY had employed a Master of Ceremonies by the name of WALLY WESTON, with whom he had had a disagreement and presumably WESTON had left as a result of this disagreement. WESTON is presently believed to be in Louisville, Kentucky working in some club as a Master of Ceremonies.

ZOPPI also stated that "he believed" that IRVING MAZZIE, District Director of the AGVA, Los Angeles telephone number 2137661193 (up until three weeks ago when he was fired) to have information concerning RUBY.

ZOPPI stated that in his opinion RUBY had no political beliefs one way or another, and in his opinion was strictly a character out of "guys and dolls".

ZOPPI further informed that in his opinion RUBY was not the type of individual who would plan an act such as the shooting of LEE OSWALD, but was capable of doing such an act on the spur of the moment.

ZOPPI stated that he knows from recent conversations with RUBY that RUBY had been very concerned about the KENNEDY children, CAROLINE and JOHN, JR., and his sister, EVA GRAND or GRANT, allegedly had made the statement "someone ought to shoot him", referring to OSWALD.

ZOPPI also stated that he believed RALPH PAUL, age approximately 65, who formerly ran the Miramar Motel and now resides in either Irving or Grand Prairie, Texas, was, to some extent, financial backer of RUBY.

ZOPPI concluded that JACK RUBY was 52 years of age, single, and had recently had an argument with a night club stripper, JADA, who had gone to the Justica of the Peace Court in Dallas, Texas and through this court obtained her last week's salary which RUBY had refused to pay her because of her failure to show up for one night's work.

Date November 25, 1963

Sergeant JERRY HILL, Personnel Office, Dallas Police Department, advised that he became acquainted with JACK RUBY approximately ten years ago when he, HILL, was employed as an amusement writer for the Dallas Times Herald, and he advised RUBY ran the Silver Spur, also known as the Patti Club on South Ervay. He stated he had no close contact with RUBY for the first few years and became more closely acquainted with RUBY when he opened the Carousel Club on Commerce Street in Dallas, and he, HILL, was assigned duty in the downtown district. He stated that he recalled shortly after RUBY opened the Carousel Club he employed three Turkish dancers whose appearances only lasted two days. He stated the dancers were taken into custody and deported by immigration officials. He stated that he recalled having talked with EARL NORMAN, a former master of ceremonies for RUBY, who stated that one time the question on the Mississippi integration problems was being discussed and that RUBY expressed his opinion that any decisions which were made by the United States Government should be abided by and that anyone who opposed the government or took the law into their own hands was wrong.

HILL stated that RUBY is a man with a violent temper which he has often let explode toward patrons of the business and employees at the club. He said he only recalled one incident where RUBY ever used firearms. A man by the name of JOE BOND, a night club owner and known to be associated with lewd parties and homosexual acts, became engaged in a quarrel with JACK RUBY. He stated this involved the purchase of some air compressors and during the quarrel which ensued, RUBY got a pistol from the club and chased BOND down an alley shooting at him two or three times but not hitting him. He stated as he recalls this was approximately nine years ago and was shortly before HILL became a policeman.

HILL stated that he was not present at the shooting by RUBY of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as he was in San Antonio, Texas attending the Texas Municipal Police Officers Convention. He stated that upon returning to Dallas at about 6:30 p.m. on November 24, 1963, he began inquiring among members of his

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent URAL E. HORTON, JR. & NORMAN W. PROBST/jn:ceh Date dictated 11/25/63

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department and ascertained that two detectives, R. L. LOWERY and W. J. CUTSCHAW, both of the Juvenile Department, were present at the time of the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY. He stated that they related that just before the shooting, a television camera for Channel 5 was tipped over while being brought to the scene where OSWALD was shot. He stated that LOWERY and CUTSCHAW stated they recalled three men pushing the camera through a doorway leading into the basement area through which OSWALD was to be escorted. He stated that at approximately the same time RUBY dashed from the front and to the left of OSWALD and fired the fatal shot. He stated that Detectives LOWERY and CUTSCHAW recalled glancing in the direction of the camera for Channel 5 and noted that there were only two individuals with the camera at that time. He stated that they were of the opinion that possibly RUBY was one of the individuals who had accompanied the camera into the area and had made his move from this position. He said that he had contacted a man by the name of TIMMON (First Name Unknown), the sound engineer for the Channel 5 camera, who told him that the other individual assigned to the camera with him was one JOHN ALEXANDER and that he, TIMMON, recalled no other individual assisting them in placing the camera in the location before the fatal shot. TIMMON said it was very possible that someone else was present and immediately behind them. He stated that he had not had an opportunity to speak with ALEXANDER.

HILL said that not being present at the time of the incident, he would not know what security measures had been taken for the protection of OSWALD.

HILL said that he recalled a girl by the name of WINNIE (Last Name Unknown), who works at the Colony Club and was beat up by RUBY a few months ago. In talking to her, she had mentioned a girl by the name of ALICE who lived in North Dallas with whom RUBY had resided for a time. He stated he had further determined that this was not the ALICE who used to work at RUBY's club. HILL said he had been transferred from the downtown section to the Personnel Section of the Police Department in October of this year and had not seen RUBY since that time. He described RUBY as a person of many moods; an individual who could be very congenial or one who could explode in a moment's notice and seemingly without provocation. He said the first

time he met RUBY after his Egyptian act had been broken up he had talked with him and RUBY had told him of the hard time he had getting started in Dallas after coming from Chicago. He said RUBY related that he was born and raised in a tough neighborhood where a person had to get along by fighting at an early age.

HILL said that he knew of no hoodlums with whom RUBY associated and knew of him to have no top hoodlum connections. He said he had no indication that RUBY was a homosexual. He did recall, however, that RUBY resides with a GEORGE SENATOR, a man of questionable reputation. He advised that SENATOR, in his opinion, would do anything for a dollar and always had some type of a gimmick which he was trying to operate to fleece the public. He stated that SENATOR worked for RUBY as a ticket taker and general assistant around his night club. He advised that he had never heard of any intimacies between RUBY and SENATOR; however, he considered this a possibility since learning that RUBY and SENATOR resided together. He stated he heard that RUBY had a silent partner by the name of RALPH PAUL who retained RUBY's present attorney after the shooting of OSWALD. He said he had never heard of RUBY giving gratuities to any officer other than the fact that he would let officers and close friends come into his club without paying the cover charge. He said that it is his opinion that RUBY is an individual who would do anything to gain public recognition. He offered as an example the fact that RUBY's business had been closed by authorities for three days sometime ago and that RUBY had published this in the paper apparently to gain publicity. He said that his association with JACK RUBY consisted strictly of contacts with RUBY on business matters.

308

309

Date 11/27/631

Mr. EDWIN CARRELL, 7123 Vivian Avenue, who is employed by the Robert Eastman Company, an advertising firm, advised he had known JACK RUBY for eight or nine years. He had business dealings with him in connection with a recording titled, "The Gila Monster," which was published by Cascade Records of California. This firm is now non-existent and was owned by AL KABELIN and FESS PARKER, the movie star. Neither KABELIN nor PARKER is known to be acquaintances of RUBY, however.

CARRELL stated that JACK RUBY was the manager of JOE JOHNSON, a band leader who recorded this record. JOHNSON and RUBY were supposed to get a cut of the proceeds from the sale of the record but, as no royalties were collected, they received no money. CARRELL stated that RUBY came from Chicago and, during conversations with him, impressed him as knowing several people in the musicians' union there. He is the type of individual who one minute would do anything for you and the next minute would get mad over some little thing. CARRELL has never heard RUBY discuss politics and stated that he knew nothing which would indicate RUBY has any sympathy to communism.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN/eah 346 Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1503

1

Date 11/24/63

RAYMOND H. MYERS, 431 Murdeaux Street, telephone EXchange 1-6942, Dallas, stated that he formerly was a bondsman and during 1954 made a \$5,400 bond for a man named JOSEPH BONDS who is also known as JOE LECURTO who was charged at that time by Dallas County authorities for Sodomy and fled the Dallas area, resulting in MYERS having to pay the \$5,400 bond. He stated that he searched for JOSEPH BONDS from 1954 until he was apprehended in the East during 1959 and, as far as he knows, JOSEPH BONDS is still in the Texas State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas, serving an eight-year sentence.

Mr. MYERS stated that regarding the connection between JOSEPH BONDS and JACK RUBY, BONDS, prior to 1959 definitely was associated with RUBY in various night club ventures and that another individual by the name of RALPH PAUL was associated with the same group who predominately hung out at the Sky Club. He stated he believes RALPH PAUL is living somewhere now in New York City and that as far as he knows, all three, JACK RUBY, JOSEPH BONDS, and RALPH PAUL are homosexuals.

Mr. MYERS then stated that JOSEPH BOND's wife, RUTH COLLINS BONDS, may be in the Dallas area, and that she has performed in night clubs under the stage name of DALE BELMONT. He went on to say that RUTH BONDS, prior to 1954, was very closely associated with JACK RUBY and if she is in the Dallas area she would likely have much information concerning him. He stated that, as background information, JOSEPH BONDS' mother is VIRGINIA LECURTO, 333 East Mosholu Parkway North, Bronx, New York, and that RUTH BONDS' last known address in 1959 was 11736 College View Drive, Silver Springs, Maryland.

Mr. MYERS then stated that as to any possible connection or relationship between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of late President KENNEDY, he had no information to offer and prior to the assassination he had never heard of OSWALD.

MYERS went on to state that he overheard from some source unrecalled (either radio or television) that OSWALD was allegedly seen in the Vegas Club about two nights prior

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent s JAMES W. ANDERTON & EDMOND C. HARDIN:jt ECB 359 Date dictated 11/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1504

DL 44-1659

Date 11/26/63

to the assassination, and that the Vegas Club is allegedly owned and operated by RUBY as far as he knows.

ROBERT LEE SHORMAN, 332 Magnolia Avenue, Long Beach, operator of the Peppermint Pike, 337½ West Pike, Long Beach, advised he met JACK RUBY around Christmas time of 1961. SHORMAN was a musician in the Jan Garber Band, playing other engagements at the time, and would spend his off hours at RUBY's Carousel Bar and night club for a period of approximately four or five weeks, sometimes helping out in the band at the Carousel.

SHORMAN advised RUBY told him he was born and brought up on the northwest side of Chicago, Illinois. In later years, RUBY lived hard to mouth working floating crap games in the Chicago area. RUBY made vague reference to leaving Chicago in 1948 for Dallas, Texas "when things got too hot". An unrecalled source told SHORMAN RUBY had been dumped in a garbage can and left for dead in Chicago. Upon arrival in Dallas, RUBY changed his name from RUBENSTEIN to RUBY.

SHORMAN advised the only hoodlum connections known to him was a mention one time on the part of RUBY that he had known the brother of JOHN GALLO (phonetic), the lead alto for the Ralph Martiere Band. SHORMAN was a musician in the Martiere Band prior to playing for Garber. The brother of JOHN GALLO, name unknown, had several names, one of which was GALLO, and was under indictment in Chicago around 1948 for some unremembered offense. MARTIERE's recordings allegedly were pushed by the crime syndicate and MARTIERE received preferential treatment from unions, and received engagements because of the syndicate's monetary interests in his earnings.

SHORMAN advised police officers, uniform and plain clothed, on duty and off, frequented the Carousel, and SHORMAN never saw a police officer pay for a drink. The only police officer SHORMAN knew by name was an older detective, last name FRITZ, whom he saw on one occasion at a table in the Carousel. SHORMAN estimated he saw between 150 to 200 police officers at the Carousel at one time or another, however, some of these he identified as police officers because they were associating with

On 11/26/63 at Long Beach, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SA JOHN H. BORGMAN:gcw/ism 805 Date dictated 11/26/63

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360

LA 44-895

known police officers off duty at the Carousel. Whenever there was a case of unusual interest in Dallas, RUBY would run down to the police station to find out what was going on. He told SHORMAN he was "in" with the police department. SHORMAN advised it was common knowledge RUBY had been arrested for carrying a concealed weapon but it was also common knowledge that RUBY still carried a .38 caliber revolver, although SHORMAN did not see RUBY with any weapons.

RUBY never gave any indication of being pro-communist or anti-American. His interests were entirely limited to making money. He was never heard to make mention of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee nor did SHORMAN ever hear of LEE HARVEY OSWALD during that period.

RUBY appeared to have no more or less the attitude of most individuals of his class and locale for Negroes. He spoke of them in disrespectful terms such as "spooks, spades, and niggers" and refused on one occasion observed by SHORMAN to admit to the Carousel a mixed group of Negro and white businessmen. However, SHORMAN never heard RUBY explicitly express hatred or make inflammatory remarks concerning Negroes.

SHORMAN did not know RUBY's family other than to hear RUBY state that his father was past 80 years. RUBY stated that he had several brothers and sisters and one brother, name unknown, who operated the Vegas Club for RUBY elsewhere in Dallas. RUBY was apparently on speaking terms with many apparently affluent individuals who came slumming to the Carousel but apparently had no close friends or associates. SHORMAN believed RUBY had approximately 50 ex-partners in and around Dallas and there appeared to be a constant turn over of partners. SHORMAN broke relations with RUBY when RUBY attempted to get SHORMAN to invest \$6,000 in his business.

SHORMAN advised RUBY played the field and attempted to date various entertainers and waitresses employed by him. The girls were expected to mingle with the guests and to double as B girls. RUBY had no apparent lasting interest in any girl.

SHORMAN characterized RUBY as a JEKYL and HYDE personality, affable and genial when it served his purpose but apt to fly into a rage at the most insignificant remark or

LA 44-895

happening. SHORMAN stated that RUBY was a showoff who would often attract attention to himself by artificial loud laughter and by impromptu injection of himself into the floor show. RUBY apparently prided himself on the fact that he did not drink or smoke. RUBY had more than a passing interest in gambling and he bet heavily, made frequent telephone bets on horse races and basketball games. RUBY was, from time to time, sloppy and very careless in his dress and tended to show more consideration for animals than people. RUBY allegedly had three dogs. RUBY never showed interest in politics, national or international. He never gave any indication of having even a passing interest in religion. SHORMAN stated that as far as he could tell, RUBY's only goal in life was in making money, although he never appeared to have a surplus of this.

Date November 26, 1963Date 11/27/631

Miss JUANITA DALE PHILLIPS, also known as Candy Barr, Box 375, Edna, Texas, advised that she first became acquainted with JACK RUBY at Dallas, Texas, in approximately 1952. At that time she was working as a stripper for BARNEY WEINSTEIN at the Theater Lounge. She said that after the Theater Lounge closed, she would frequent the Vegas Club, an after hours club operated by RUBY. From 1952 until 1957 when she left Dallas, her association with RUBY was very casual. She said that she never worked for him and never associated with him outside of the Vegas Club and the Silver Spurs Club, which was also operated by RUBY.

After being paroled from the Texas Department of Corrections, on April 1, 1963 and returning to Edna, Texas, she has been telephonically contacted by RUBY on approximately ten occasions and he visited her at Edna on two occasions in May, 1963. She said the telephone calls and visits were of a friendly nature and that she suspects he may have been interested in employing her as a stripper if she is released from parole and returns to stripping, which she said she has no intention of doing.

She said she recalls RUBY has a sister, name unknown, residing in Dallas, but knows nothing more of his background. She said she knows of no connection between RUBY and the Dallas Police Department; she does not know of any connection between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD; and RUBY has never indicated any radical tendencies or sympathy for any form of government other than that of the United States.

She said after hearing OSWALD's name and seeing his photo on television, she is certain that she has never seen or heard of him before.

On 11/25/63 at Edna, Texas File # HO 44-939
by SA HOLLIS Q. BOONE & SA JOE P. PATTY:bp Date dictated 11/26/63

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438

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1506

1

MICHAEL SHORE was contacted at his place of business, Reprise Records, 1347 Cahuenga Boulevard, Los Angeles. He stated that his home address is 109 Almont Drive, Los Angeles, and that his telephone number is 274-0043. He stated he did recall receiving a telephone call from JACK RUBY at his home within the past several months, exact date not recalled. He stated he had never met JACK RUBY but that he knew his brother, EARL RUBY, in Chicago in the 1930's when they were growing up together. He stated he used to play baseball with EARL RUBY when they were about 12 - 14 years of age. When SHORE was about 14 years of age, he ran away from Chicago but periodically would return there and would see EARL RUBY, although he never visited in his home and never knew his parents. He stated he only vaguely recalled knowing that EARL had an older brother. SHORE stated that he had an office in Chicago in connection with "Mad Man Muntz" for whom he, SHORE, did the advertising. EARL RUBY had a novelty manufacturing business in Chicago and SHORE last saw him in about 1953 or 1954. EARL moved from Chicago where he set up a laundry business in Detroit.

SHORE stated that the first time he ever heard from JACK RUBY was about a year and a half ago when he received a telephone call from him in Dallas, when he identified himself as "SPARKY," EARL RUBY's brother. RUBY stated he owned an artist by the name of JOHNSON, who had a Negro band, and he stated he was going to send SHORE a record for him to play to see if he could promote the artist. RUBY did send the record under a Joel label, which SHORE played, but did nothing about because JOHNSON was already on a label. SHORE stated that RUBY seemed to want to promote something and to "make a buck" and on about a dozen occasions since that time, RUBY has called him in connection with some type of sales promotion with some product of which he had knowledge. On one occasion, RUBY sent him some Wilkinson razor blades and he called him on the telephone about the blades. Most of the time he called SHORE at his office telephone, Hollywood 6-8211.

SHORE stated he was staying at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City between October 23 and 25, 1963, and he received a call from Dallas from RUBY at that time. RUBY had

On 11/27/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 44-895
by SAs CHARLES B. SULLIVAN & CLAUDE E. WILLES:JM Date dictated 11/27/63

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484

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1507

LA 44-895

2

First called Los Angeles to attempt to locate him. He was calling in connection with trouble he was having with the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA), whose headquarters are in New York. AGVA had sent him communications, telling him he would be in trouble if he continued to use amateur talent at his club in Dallas. RUBY told SHORE that he had ceased using this talent but that his two competitors in Dallas had continued to use them and were hurting his business. He made the statement, "They are killing me." SHORE asked him if he did not have an attorney to handle the matter and RUBY stated he did, and that they were going to threaten his competitors with a law suit. RUBY seemed very upset about the AGVA situation and sounded "hyper-thyroid." RUBY stated, "I don't know what to do." He apparently felt that because SHORE was in show business, he might have the right connections.

RUBY called SHORE again in Los Angeles about the same situation and SHORE told him that he would contact DOBBIE PHILLIPS of Associated Booking Corporation in Beverly Hills, California, who could contact HARVEY MAGEE, President of AGVA in New York. PHILLIPS later told SHORE that MAGEE is aware of the Dallas situation and he would make the other two clubs stop using the amateur strippers. SHORE stated PHILLIPS was not contacted by RUBY.

On one occasion, RUBY indicated he had flown from Dallas to New York to try to settle the AGVA problem. SHORE stated RUBY impressed him as being a man who wanted to "get things done."

During some of the conversations with RUBY, he indicated he was "well connected" in Dallas but he did not explain what connections he had. RUBY did tell SHORE that if he ever came to Dallas or ever needed anything, he, RUBY, would help him out.

SHORE stated he knew of no mutual acquaintances except that on one occasion when talking with RUBY he indicated he knew a well-known businessman in Chicago by the name of IRVING L. WEINER, Aka "Struc" who is also known to SHORE. RUBY asked if he should call WEINER about the trouble he was having with AGVA but SHORE replied, "What can he do?" SHORE did not know

LA 44-895

3

if RUBY did call WEINER. When SHORE learned RUBY was a bachelor, he intimated that he must be acquainted with some of the "broad" in Dallas, but RUBY replied, "Never mix pleasure with business."

SHORE stated he did not know any of the associates of RUBY.

SHORE stated he received an Air Mail - Special Delivery letter from JACK RUBY, postmarked October 30, 1963, in which RUBY wrote a letter outlining his troubles with AGVA. RUBY's return address was listed as 1312 1/2 Commerce, Dallas, Texas.

SHORE stated that RUBY never indicated to him any radical or extremist views or any subversive connections on his part and he never indicated that he had known LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/28/63

SALVATORE VINCENT GIAMBONE, professional name SAL VINCENT, night club comedian, presently performing at the Copper St. Hotel, Minneapolis, and residing at the Imperial Hotel, advised he has been acquainted with JACK RUBY for approximately two and one-half years. He first met RUBY through a WALLY WESTON, who is supposedly a friend of RUBY. WESTON recently completed an engagement at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, and his present location was unknown by GIAMBONE.

GIAMBONE obtained an engagement at the Carousel Club, Dallas, October 21 to November 3, 1963, through "PAPPY" DOLSON, Theatrical Booking Agent, Dallas.

GIAMBONE described RUBY as an explosive and violent person, who is capable of extreme behavior when angered. RUBY was very strict about types of jokes comedians could use at his club and forbid ridicule of great persons and minority groups. During his last engagement at the Carousel Club, RUBY strongly reprimanded him for telling a joke about the late President KENNEDY.

RUBY frequently associated with and had utmost respect for Dallas Police Officers; however, GIAMBONE did not know the identity of any specific police officers. GIAMBONE never knew RUBY to have a gun. GIAMBONE does not know OSWALD and knows of no association between OSWALD and RUBY. GIAMBONE never heard RUBY make any comments of a political nature or give any indications of radical or extremist views or activities. GIAMBONE knows of no other close friends or close associates of RUBY.

on 11/25/63 at Minneapolis, Minnesota File # MN DL 44-1639
by Special Agent A. GEORGE G. ROSS & RAY W. GILSON/eah Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1508

1Date 11/26/63

Mr. ROBERT T. BROWN, 4245 West Way, was contacted at his office, 3000 McKinney Avenue, at which time he advised that on October 21, 1963, while he was in Amarillo, Texas, on business, a man contacted his secretary, RUBY SWENSON, and identified himself as JACK RUBY. RUBY expressed his desires to see the one story commercial building located at 2417 Maple Avenue, which is owned by Mr. BROWN. Mr. BROWN stated that his secretary refused to show RUBY this property in that she wanted to clear it with him first.

Mr. BROWN related that he returned from Amarillo on October 22, 1963, and sometime during the day was telephonically contacted by RUBY who indicated he wanted to rent the building, claiming as his purpose, that he wanted to open a night club at that location. BROWN further related that he told RUBY that he would not rent the building for that purpose but was willing to sell the property. Mr. BROWN stated that RUBY requested to see the building and was permitted to do so later that day when he, RUBY, met his secretary at the location of the building along with an individual that RUBY claimed to be his decorator. Mr. BROWN advised that he has never seen RUBY, knows nothing about him and had not been contacted by him since that day.

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1603
SA's JAMES W. SWINFORD & WARREN LATSON/ov
by Special Agent 463 Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1509

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 11/28/63

LYNN N. BURK, Assistant Supervisor, Texas Liquor Control Board, 351 West Jefferson, Dallas, Texas. BURK advised his records reflect that JACK L. RUBY, operator of the Silver Spur changed to the Silver Club, received a six-day suspension in 1949 which was reduced to a five-day suspension on March 7, 1949, by his superiors in Austin on a charge of "Agents - Moral Turpitude". He stated in February, 1954, RUBY received a five-day suspension for "lewd and vulgar show, strip tease act, consumption of alcohol and beverages during prohibited hours". Further, that in 1954 RUBY in an application stated he had been investigated for violation of curfew but the case was dismissed. He stated his records show in 1953 RUBY received a five-day suspension for obscene performance and in 1954 received a ten-day suspension for allowing a drunk on the premises. These records reflect that JACK RUBY was born March 25, 1911, at Chicago (Cooke County), Illinois, 5'9 1/2", 190 pounds, brown hair and eyes, residence 1719 1/2 South Ervay Street, Dallas, from 1947 to 1955, formerly resided at Chicago, marital status single. He gave as character references STANLEY M. KAUFMAN, 1520 Mercantile Security Building, Dallas; ALICE NICHOLS, 8707 Redondo, Dallas, and HAL COLLINS, JR., 4510 Glenleigh.

These records also show RUBY as the owner and operator of the Vegas Club, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. BURK stated he has known RUBY for approximately ten years and has been in his place of business on numerous occasions as an undercover agent and in his official capacity of Supervisor of the Liquor Control Board. He has always found RUBY very cooperative with his office although he is aware that RUBY is quick tempered and likes to whip customers that do not get along with him. He stated he knows of no organization or interest on the part of RUBY with the exception of women and knows of no connections. BURK stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never saw him in RUBY's company or place of business.

Mr. BURK made available the file on the Carousel, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, File No. BG200676, which showed the Carousel to be owned by the S & R Corporation, owners,

NO 44-1639

JCR:ADN:cv

2

RALPH PAUL, President, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas; JACK RUBY, Vice President, 4727 Homer Street, Dallas; and SAMUEL D. RUBY, Vice President, 11616 Jamestown, Dallas. The application for wine and beer retailer's permit was dated February 22, 1961. The application for liquor license dated February 21, 1961, showed JACK (NMN) RUBY, born March 25, 1911, in Chicago, Illinois; occupation night club operator; 1954 to present (1961), Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn; and February, 1960, to present (1961), Sovereign Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce; marital status single; residence past five years 4727 Homer; two years 4160 Hawthorne; three years address before coming to Dallas, Texas, Chicago. References were STANLEY KAUFMAN, Mercantile Security Building, Dallas; ALICE NICHOLS, 8707 Redondo; and JACK RUSSELL, Musicians Union, St. Paul Street, Dallas. The beer and wine permit and the liquor license were renewed February 20, 1963, in the name of JACK RUBY.

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent S. J. CALVIN RICE & ALFRED D. NEELEY /cv Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1510

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1510-Continued

479

1

Date December 19, 1963

FRANK DEVERA, residing 4907 Parkside, Memphis, Tennessee, on interview advised as follows:

DEVERA is currently the Memphis, Tennessee, representative of Encyclopedia Britannica, Incorporated, which is owned by WILLIAM BENTON and the University of Chicago. He is in the process of taking over as Memphis area manager of another branch of Britannica known as Great Ideas Program, with offices at 3387 Poplar Avenue, Memphis.

DEVERA, a native of New York City, and now 49 years of age, was until the late 1950's a professional ballroom dancer and ballroom dance instructor. His wife KITTY DEVERA, a native of Jedsonia, Arkansas, teamed up with him as his dancing partner. During the 1940's, the DEVERAS operated a dance studio in Washington, D. C. In 1948 they moved to Dallas, Texas, where they opened and operated the Devera Dance Studio, teaching ballroom dancing. In 1949 they had an exhibit at a Dallas Home Show, and put on several ballroom-type dancing demonstrations. There FRANK DEVERA made the acquaintance of JACK LEON RUBY who came to the home show with EDDIE DICKER, a one-time U. S. Representative from the Dallas area, and a prominent builder in Dallas. RUBY, he recalled, was a personable, gregarious and inherently friendly individual.

Later around 1951 or 1952 FRANK and KITTY DEVERA, in an effort to advertise and promote their dance studio, began putting on dancing demonstrations at country clubs, hotel ballrooms and other functions frequented by ballroom dance enthusiasts. During this period, RUBY was operating a dance hall in Dallas, believed to be known as the Silver Spur. The DEVERAS, for about two months, would, once a week, put on dancing exhibitions at Ruby's Club. This would probably have been around 1954 or 1955. DEVERA said actually the name of RUBY's dance hall at that time may have been the Vegas Club on Oaklawn Street, Dallas.

Later around 1956 DEVERA who by then had two dance studios went broke when his landlord broke a lease in the Commerce Bank Building Studio.

ME 44-1165

2

RUBY, on hearing of DEVERA's bad financial plight, loaned him \$200.00. DEVERA claimed he later repaid the \$200.00 loan to RUBY.

About that time KITTY DEVERA went to Jedsonia, Arkansas, to live with her parents. During this period, RUBY, being his usual generous self, offered to allow FRANK DEVERA to share his apartment. DEVERA claimed he declined the offer.

Later DEVERA went to work for Encyclopedia Britannica in the Dallas area and later transferred to the Little Rock, Arkansas, territory.

Around 1959 or 1960, RUBY opened up a private club known as The Carousel. This was open to members who had paid fees and dues. The Club permitted members to leave their whiskey at the Club, permitted dancing and, on occasion, would provide live entertainers in the form of comedians and exotic dancers. FRANK DEVERA was a member of this club for a short time, immediately prior to moving to Arkansas about 1960.

DEVERA said that The Carousel Club has since become a public place of amusement and RUBY has provided live entertainment such as strip-tease type dancers. He claimed not to know the details of RUBY's business operations in recent years.

During the afore-mentioned period, FRANK DEVERA became fairly well acquainted with RUBY.

Both DEVERA and RUBY were members of the Downtown YMCA in Dallas. Both used to engage in physical exercise at the "Y" but not necessarily together. DEVERA recalled that RUBY did not drink, carefully watched his diet in order to not become over weight. He opined that RUBY kept in reasonably good physical condition, but was never a fanatic regarding his physical well being.

RUBY never manifested any unusual sexual or moral tendencies. RUBY was interested in women and, in fact, once told DEVERA he was engaged to a secretary in Dallas, name not recalled.

On 12/18/63 at Memphis, Tennessee File # Memphis 44-1165
by SA's JOSEPH H. KEARNEY, JR., and WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE:mjn Date dictated 12/19/63

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149

150

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1511

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1511--Continued

RUBY read considerably but was never a deep reader. He frequently discussed politics, religion and philosophy with DEVERA. DEVERA, a Catholic, used to discuss his religion with RUBY and sometimes RUBY, a Jew, would discuss Judaism. He gave no indication, however, of being a regular attendee at any synagogue. His interest in politics appeared to be provincial, in that it seemed consistent with the typical Texas viewpoint of being openly extremely pro-American. RUBY always seemed to support the given national administration in power. Nevertheless, DEVERA considered RUBY's political depth and interest to be rather shallow, not unlike that of the typical "man on the street."

RUBY appeared to be a hard worker, intense in his activities and loyal to his friends.

He carried a gun on occasion according to his own statements, although DEVERA never saw him with a gun. RUBY claimed he frequently carried large sums of money in the form of his club's receipts and needed the gun for protection.

RUBY never gave DEVERA any indication that he had any organized vice or gambling-type connections. He never told DEVERA about his activities in Chicago prior to moving to Dallas in the 1940's. He did say that he had been reared in poor surroundings in Chicago.

RUBY never gave any indication of making a lot of money out of his clubs or dance halls. He told DEVERA that he was frequently in arrears in his income tax payments and used to bemoan the fact that he had to go down to the Internal Revenue Office to straighten out his income tax.

RUBY definitely had a quick temper and was prone to argue. He appeared to be highly emotional and somewhat impetuous. In certain areas, he had a very strong sense of moral and legal justice in that he could not tolerate what he felt to be injustices to people or animals. DEVERA could not recall any specific examples of RUBY's so-called sense of justice.

On occasions RUBY would tell DEVERA that he was having trouble with Dallas authorities concerning his liquor license in that on occasions he would be charged with selling to minors or serving liquor after hours. DEVERA said he did not know any of the details.

RUBY appeared to know many of the Dallas city police officers. He would frequently have them as guests at his clubs. Also on Friday and Saturday nights and on other nights of heavy patronage, RUBY would frequently hire off-duty Dallas police officers to serve as glorified bouncers or guards in his clubs. DEVERA did not know the identities of these officers.

DEVERA said he had not personally seen or talked with RUBY since about 1960 despite the fact that DEVERA has been to Dallas several times in recent years to attend sales meetings of Encyclopedia Britannica, in the latter's divisional office.

DEVERA said that in retrospect he can recall no indications in any of RUBY's utterances or actions to indicate that RUBY has ever had any pro-Communist or pro-Cuban sympathies, associations or affiliations. Similarly, he has never had any reason to believe RUBY to be connected with any extreme type conservative movements. RUBY has never given any indication of holding any extreme views nor has RUBY ever manifested any apparent racial or religious prejudices.

DEVERA was last in Dallas in March or April, 1963, to attend a divisional sales meeting of Britannica. He did not see RUBY during that visit.

DEVERA said he never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the appearance of his name in the press following his arrest and being charged with the assassination of the late President, JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Based on reading of OSWALD's background and pro-Communist connections, DEVERA said it was incomprehensible in his mind that RUBY could have previously known OSWALD.

DEVERA theorized and conjectured that RUBY undoubtedly shot ~~OSWALD~~ of his own volition, probably motivated by emotion or the desire for publicity.

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11/25/63

Date _____

DEVERA said that he was not familiar with the fact that RUBY allegedly "had the run of the Dallas Police Department" as reported by various news media. He said that this was possible in that RUBY was so well known in downtown Dallas and evidently knew so many individual police officers.

SHARI ANGEL WESTON, also known as SHARI ANGEL, Apartment 13, 4617 Smauville Boulevard, advised that she is 29 years old and has known JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBEN-STEIN for over 14 years. She said her husband, WALLY WESTON, has worked for RUBY for about one year and two months and has known him for the past three years. She said that JACK runs the Carousel Club and his sister runs the Vagabond Club, which is also owned by JACK presumably.

Mrs. WESTON said that she has observed that JACK RUBY is a very unusual person who has very few close friends or associates. He has a violent flaring temper which causes him to commit acts without reason and then to regret them. She recalled that he has a knack for promotional devices and executes them always for his selfish personal gain. She noted that he promotes the few friends that he has for his personal gain and in spite of his impetuous actions he is always sympathetic after he hurts anyone and tries to make amends with these persons whom he hurts.

She said that she had never heard him express anything about his political beliefs, but he has gone into "insane rages" on many occasions and rumor has it is the not too distant past, he beat his sister quite severely. She stated that she knows of no club membership or lodges or civic groups that he might belong to and he has never expressed any ideas which she would construe to be Un-American, pro-communist, or radical as far as political expressions are concerned. She said he has never criticized the American form of Government or its leaders in any manner and has never been sympathetic toward any country which is not democratic in its form of Government. She recalled that he refused to allow jokes to be told by the players in his club which had to do with politics or racial matters and along this line she definitely recalled that he was extremely sensitive toward his "Jewish background". Mrs. WESTON said that RUBY has an extreme inferiority complex and it is her first impression after hearing of the murder of OSWALD that this act was occasioned by an intense desire on the part of RUBY to make a name for himself and obtain the nation-wide publicity which would accompany such a horrible situation. She said it was also possible that he may have built up a fit of anger against OSWALD by having observed OSWALD at the jail over an extended period of time and he may not have been able to control his emotions and impulses when he saw OSWALD and had a gun in his possession

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent AS-ARTHUR E. CARTER & CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./cjr Date dictated 11/25/63
C.T.B. F.V.

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DL 44-1639

and murdered him without reason and premeditation.

She said RUBY had many close contacts with various members of the Dallas Police Department and some of ~~his friends~~ ^{anger or whatsoever} motivated him to murder OSWALD may have been occasioned by this friendship for members of the police department and as a result of OSWALD'S having murdered one of them, RUBY could have committed the act of murder. Mrs. WESTON stated she believed if RUBY had moved in a manner to create publicity for himself, she did not feel that he would have intended to murder OSWALD, but merely to have wounded him to attract attention for himself. She said her husband WALLY WESTON was presently in Dallas, but he spent most of his time at the "Kings Club" in Oklahoma City. She recalled that RUBY had no close personal friends to her knowledge, except her husband and one GEORGE (last name unknown), who lived next door to RUBY before he moved into his present apartment and she believed he might be helping RUBY'S sister in the management of the Vegas Club. She said RUBY formerly had a blonde haired middle-aged girl friend whom he went with rather steadily for sometime, but quit this acquaintanceship several years ago and she believed his sister would be able to identify this person.

She said that he had been known to go with some of the people who worked for him as entertainers very briefly and it seemed that he had no real desire to be with women, however, it was common knowledge that whenever he made acquaintance of a female he would ask her if she believed him to be masculine or to have a good physique. She said he seemed to be conscious of the fact that he is getting older which has made him more eager to win the favor of women by asking them questions as to whether they thought he had a good physique. She said this more or less demonstrated his hidden inferiority complex in her opinion. She further advised that girls he had dated had commented about his uncouth manners and untidy dress and it was for this reason few girls desired to have any dates with him. She also stated as far as she personally was concerned, she found him an extremely difficult person to even talk to since he always spoke in a very loud manner which was irritating to the person he was talking to. She stated she presumed he carried a pistol with him because he always carried the club's receipts with him, but she had never observed him when he was carrying the gun. She said she was unable to name any of the persons who might add to information she had furnished about him except her husband, WALLY WESTON, who perhaps is his closest friend at the time. She stated it was her

515

DL 44-1639

personal opinion that RUBY was a man with a "big heart" who would do anything for anyone if he liked them.

She said with regard to the information that BILL DE MAR, an entertainer presently appearing at the Carousel had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Carousel, that she personally felt this might be a publicity attempt on the part of DE MAR. Mrs. WESTON continued "you must remember we are all entertainers and some of us will do almost anything for publicity purposes." She said from her own experience working at the Carousel Club, it was difficult for her to understand how DE MAR could have recognized OSWALD by merely observing him as a customer at the Carousel, particularly when DE MAR was on the stage with a spotlight in his face and faces of persons in the audience were not clearly visible.

Mrs. WESTON said she has not seen RUBY since the President's assassination on November 22, 1963 and she is unable to account for his whereabouts since that time.

516

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