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
2190 to 2651

Volume
XXV

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2190</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Six photos of postcards, including bullfight, brought back from Mexico by Oswald (FBI item D-64). |
| 2191                   | 4-7  |
| 2192                   | 8-16 |
| 2193                   | 16-20|
- FBI report dated March 16, 1964, of investigation into Oswald's trip to Mexico, containing a translation of a report prepared by a Mexican immigration inspector and an interview of the inspector (CD 675, pp. 1-7). |
| 2194                   | 20-24|
- FBI report dated December 18, 1963, at Los Angeles, Calif., of interviews with individuals who rode in bus with Oswald from Monterey, Mexico, to Mexico City, Mexico (CD 306, pp. 1-9). |
| 2195                   | 25-74|
- FBI report dated March 11, 1964, at Dallas, Tex., of investigation of trip by Lee Harvey Oswald between Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Mexico City, Mexico, on September 26-27, 1963 (CD 693, pp. 1-6; 9-95). |
| 2196                   | 75   |
| 2197                   | 76   |
- FBI report dated December 10, 1963, regarding records of the Conveyance Office, parish of Orleans, La., with respect to real property owned by relatives of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 152, pp. 79-80). |
| 2198                   | 77-78|
| 2199                   | 79   |
| 2200                   | 80   |
| 2201                   | 80-81|
- FBI report dated December 6, 1963, regarding records of the New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau at New Orleans, La. (CD 152, pp. 63-64). |
| 2202                   | 81-82|
- FBI reports dated December 9 and 10, 1963, of interviews of Mrs. Clara C. Hessler, Mrs. F. E. Valley, and Mrs. Fred C. Huff at New Orleans, La. (CD 152, pp. 70-72). |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2203</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2204</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2205</td>
<td>84-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2206</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2207</td>
<td>87-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2208</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2209</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2210</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2211</td>
<td>90-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2212</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2213</td>
<td>97-114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2214</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2215</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2216</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2217</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2218</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2219</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2220</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


FBI report of investigation conducted on December 16, 1963, concerning insurance policies held by Marguerite Oswald (CD 205, pp. 568-572).


FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of interview of Clem H. Sehrt at New Orleans, La. (CD 244, pp. 50-51).


FBI report of investigation conducted on December 16, 1963, to identify boy allegedly seen with Lee Harvey Oswald at Irving, Tex. (CD 205, pp. 635-636).


Secret Service report dated December 13, 1963, setting out background information on Lee Harvey Oswald from birth to return from Russia (CD 87, SS control No. 618, 10 pages).


View from Triple Underpass, Dallas, Tex.

View of Triple Underpass from location on Elm Street.


FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Mary Lou Lautenslager, assistant medical records librarian, Harris Hospital at Fort Worth, Tex. (CD 6, p. 234).


Letter to Commission dated May 13, 1964, from Peter Megargee Brown, enclosing photostatic copies of all materials relating to Lee Harvey Oswald in possession or control of the Community Service Society or its counsel (CD 930).


FBI report of interviews conducted on April 1–2, 1964, with former schoolmates of Lee Harvey Oswald at Beauregard Junior High School at New Orleans, La. (CD 860, pp. 21–24).

FBI report of interview conducted on April 2, 1964, of Mrs. Myra Darouse at New Orleans, La. (CD 860, p. 27).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2238</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated January 29, 1964, of interview of Maury Goodman at St. Louis, Mo. (CD 402, pp. 2–3).</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2239</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI reports dated December 13, 1963, of interviews of Mrs. James L. Taylor and Mrs. Edwin Enochs at Fort Worth, Tex. (CD 205, pp. 522, 529).</td>
<td>140-141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2240</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Dr. Benjamin Powell at Durham, N.C. (CD 189, pp. 1–3).</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2241</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated January 17, 1964, of interview of Saner Davis at Fort Worth, Tex. (CD 329, p. 172).</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2242</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Dr. Coleman Jacobson at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 204–205).</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2245</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of telephone interview of Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 429).</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2246</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2247</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental Dallas Police Department report dated December 24, 1963, on investigation of shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 81c, 53 pages).</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2250</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2251</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Graham Koch at Dallas, Tex. (CD 84, p. 203).</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2252</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2253</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2254</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2255</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

viii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2256</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Jerry Lee Kunkel at Dallas, Tex. (CD 85, p. 444).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2257</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Samuel Mack Pate at Dallas, Tex. (CD 85, p. 477).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2258</td>
<td>182-184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of David Flint “Mike” Smith at Burbank, Calif. (CD 85, pp. 513-516).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2259</td>
<td>184-185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2260</td>
<td>185-186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2261</td>
<td>186-187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2262</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2263</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2264</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Georgia Mayor at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 524).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2265</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Max Rudberg at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 530)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2266</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2267</td>
<td>191-192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2268</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2269</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2270</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2271</td>
<td>195</td>
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<tr>
<td>2272</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2273</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2274</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated January 11, 1964, of interview of Sam Campisi at Dallas, Tex. (CD 302, p. 162).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2275</td>
<td>198-200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ix
2276. FBI report of information received February 17, 1964, concerning interview of Philippe Labro at Paris, France (CD 856, pp. 3–4).

2277. FBI report dated April 7, 1964, of interview of William George Nikolis at Tyler, Tex. (CD 856, pp. 5–6).

2278. FBI report dated April 3, 1964, of interview of Rita Leslie Silberman at Dallas, Tex. (CD 856, pp. 7–8).


2280. FBI report dated April 17, 1964, of interview of Dennis Patrick Martin at Fort Ord, Calif. (CD 856, p. 12A).

2281. FBI report dated June 3, 1964, of interview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1121, pp. 32–33).

2282. FBI report dated June 4, 1964, of interview of Leona Lane at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1121, pp. 35–36).


2286. Envelope upon which Jack Ruby copied a name which appeared on the “Impeach Earl Warren” sign (CD 1148).


2289. FBI reports dated June 19, 1964, of interviews of H. L. Henley, and Robert B. Counts, Dallas Police Department patrolmen, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1193, pp. 163, 165).

2290. FBI report dated June 27, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Wilma Tice at St. Louis, Mo. (CD 1233a, pp. 1–4).


2293. FBI reports dated July 23 and July 22, 1964, of interviews of Mrs. Wilma Tice and James M. Tice at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1318, eight pages).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2295</td>
<td>228-229</td>
<td>FBI report dated August 6, 1964, of interview of Lt. James R. Gilmore, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1386, two pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2296</td>
<td>229-230</td>
<td>FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of interview of Joseph A. Glowacki at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1400b, three pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2297</td>
<td>231-232</td>
<td>FBI memorandum dated August 24, 1964, transmitting reports dated August 7 and August 21, 1964, respectively, of interviews of Roy A. Pryor and Kenneth E. Griffith at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1442, four pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2306</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Letter dated September 18, 1964, from Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. to Commission re long distance telephone company records for Eva Grant for period November 22–24, 1963, and FBI memorandum re same (CD 1193, p. 149).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2310. FBI report dated June 12, 1964, of examination of records of pay phone at Phil’s Delicatessen, 3531 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Tex. (CD 1193, p. 150).

2311. FBI report dated April 22, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Ralph Paul at Arlington, Tex. for period September 26 to December 1, 1963 (CD 914, pp. 20-30).

2312. FBI reports on check of phone numbers found in possession of Jack Ruby (CD 1193, pp. 247-248; CD 1121, pp. 4-6).

2313. FBI report dated March 10, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Bruce Carlin at Fort Worth, Tex., for period September 26 to November 21, 1963 (CD 722, pp. 54-66).


2315. FBI report dated April 21, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Bruce Carlin, for November 26-December 1, 1963, at Fort Worth, Tex. (CD 914, pp. 18-19).

2316. FBI reports dated June 3 and June 11, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Breck Wall and Joe Peterson at the Adolphus Hotel for period November 26 to November 29, 1963, at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1121, pp. 7-14; CD 1193, p. 193).


2321. FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of interview of Gladys Craddock at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1400c, pp. 1-2).

2322. FBI report dated July 24, 1964, of interview of Roy William Pike at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 1322a, pp. 1-3).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2326</td>
<td>286-287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2327</td>
<td>287-288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2328</td>
<td>288-289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2329</td>
<td>289-290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2330</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2331</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2332</td>
<td>292-295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2333</td>
<td>295-296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2334</td>
<td>297-298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2335</td>
<td>299-302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Twiford at Houston, Tex. (CD 74, pp. 1-8).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2336</td>
<td>303-305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2337</td>
<td>306-307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2338</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated August 19, 1964, of interview of Rosemary Helmick at Sparrows Point, Md. (CD 1435, pp. 1-2).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2339</td>
<td>309-314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undated letter from Wanda Helmick to Rosemary Helmick (CD 1435a, pp. 1-6).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2340</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2341</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2342</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter from FBI to Commission, dated September 17, 1964, setting forth handwriting analysis on a change-of-address card, dated October 10, 1962, purportedly signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; with copy of card (FBI Exhibit D-253).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

xiii
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2343</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>FBI report dated July 27, 1964, at Dallas, Tex., of Eva Grant's statement concerning Mrs. Tice's report on Mrs. Tice's deposition before the Commission (CD 1348, p. 93).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2344</td>
<td>317-322</td>
<td>Chronology of Jack Ruby's activities from September 26 through November 21, 1963 (pp. 1-11).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2345</td>
<td>323-324</td>
<td>FBI report dated August 17, 1964, of interview of Derostus McCollough Miles at Los Angeles, Calif. (CD 1415, pp. 1-3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2351</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Amos C. Flint at Dallas, Tex. (CD 105, p. 69).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2352</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Michael P. Doyle at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, p. 82).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2360</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Dr. Herman Ulevitch at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, pp. 157-158).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2362</td>
<td>343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated January 21, 1964, of interview of Raymond Jones at Dallas, Tex. (CD 360, p. 79).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2363</td>
<td>344</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2364</td>
<td>845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2365</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Jean Mason at Dallas, Tex. (CD 105, p. 223).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2366</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2367</td>
<td>347</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2368</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of John Lacy at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 320).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2369</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2370</td>
<td>349</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2371</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2372</td>
<td>351</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2373</td>
<td>351-352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report of interviews conducted December 13 and 15, 1963, of Elnora Pitts, Mrs. Joe Garcia, Linda Zumwalt, Emma Ship, and several employees of the Merchants State Bank at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, pp. 166-168).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2374</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Rose Sandra Renfroe at Dallas, Tex. (CD 86, p. 350).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2375</td>
<td>353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Mary Martin at Dallas, Tex. (CD 106, p. 64).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2376</td>
<td>354</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2377</td>
<td>354-355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2378</td>
<td>355</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Smokey Turner at Minneapolis, Minn. (CD 86, p. 369).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2379</td>
<td>356</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI reports dated December 17 and 19, 1963, of interviews of Gloria Fillmon at Dallas, Tex. (CD 105, pp. 204-205).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2380</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2381</td>
<td>357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2382</td>
<td>358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2383</td>
<td>358-359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Vern A. Davis at Oklahoma City, Okla. (CD 4, pp. 812-813).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2384</td>
<td>359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2385</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2386</td>
<td>360-361</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Frank J. Boerder at Dallas, Tex. (CD 105, pp. 5-7).</td>
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<td>2387</td>
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<td>363-369</td>
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<td>2390</td>
<td>369-371</td>
<td></td>
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<td>FBI reports dated September 8, 12, 1964, of interviews of Mrs. Robert D. Rogers; Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino and Felix Guillermo Othon Pacho at Dallas, Tex.</td>
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<td>2391</td>
<td>372</td>
<td></td>
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<td>FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Robert Y. Black at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, p. 44).</td>
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<td>2392</td>
<td>372-373</td>
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<td>2394</td>
<td>374</td>
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<td>FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Karen Green Williams at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 780).</td>
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<td>2395</td>
<td>374-375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBC reel 105, November 21, 1963, entitled, &quot;Police Chief Jesse Curry TV Interview.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2396</td>
<td>375-376</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2397</td>
<td>376</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2398</td>
<td>377-873</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Welcome Eugene Barnett at Dallas, Tex. (CD 104, pp. 5-7).</td>
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<td>Commission Event</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<td>Secret Service report dated December 2, 1963, at Houston, Tex. of investigation of allegation that Jack Ruby was seen in Houston on November 21, 1963 (CD 87, SS control No. 313, four pages); Secret Service report dated December 6, 1963, at Dallas, Tex. of investigation disclosing Ruby was in Dallas on November 21, 1963 (CD 87, SS control No. 509, two pages).</td>
<td>378-381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report of interview conducted on December 17, 1963, of Lamar Hunt at Dallas, Tex. (CD 105, p. 268).</td>
<td>381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Becky Jones at Dallas, Tex. (CD 205, p. 399).</td>
<td>382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report of interviews conducted on December 18, 1963, of Dennis G. Brewer at Irving, Tex., and of various other persons (CD 105, pp. 8-12).</td>
<td>332-384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Pauline Hall at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, pp. 315-316).</td>
<td>385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report re information furnished by the FBI Laboratory on November 25, 1963, re examination of hairs taken from Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 5, p. 144).</td>
<td>336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don Campbell testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 15-27).</td>
<td>386-392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William E. Howard testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 647-665).</td>
<td>393-402</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. V. Harkness testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 96-100).</td>
<td>402-404</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia Mayer testimony at Ruby trial (Trial), pp. 46-52.</td>
<td>405-408</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. D. McMillon testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 297-429).</td>
<td>408-474</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Rutledge testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 101-111).</td>
<td>475-480</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William G. Serur testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 614-646).</td>
<td>480-496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph Templin testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 611-613).</td>
<td>497-498</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley A. Wise testimony at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 82-95).</td>
<td>498-505</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI reports dated June 25 and 26 and July 1, 1964, concerning weather reports for November 24, 1963, at Dallas, Tex., and possible ownership by Jack Ruby of an overcoat or topcoat (CD 1306, pp. 68-76).</td>
<td>506-510</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI reports dated August 10, 13, and 19, 1964, concerning examination of phonograph records and papers pertaining to the Dallas crime investigation of 1946-48 (CD 1429a, nine pages).</td>
<td>511-515</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI reports dated August 4, 5, 11, 14, and 27, 1964, concerning receipts compiled by Dallas Police Department covering property of Jack Ruby (CD 1455, 11 pages).</td>
<td>515-520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated September 1, 1964, of interview of John J. Simpson, Jr., at Hurst, Tex. (CD 1460, three pages).</td>
<td>521-522</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Face of Western Union receipt given to Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963.

Back of Western Union receipt given to Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963, stamped 11:16 a.m.

Photograph of Jack Ruby after his arrest on November 24, 1963.

Photograph of Jack Ruby on third floor of Dallas Police Department about 11:30 p.m., November 22, 1963.

Photograph of Jack Ruby in basement assembly room of Dallas Police Department about midnight, November 22, 1963.

Photograph of Jack Ruby at Carousel Club.

Photograph of Jack Ruby’s bedroom on Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Photograph of “Closed” sign posted in window of Carousel Club.

Internal memorandum of Commission dated September 14, 1964, re examination of FBI files.


FBI reports dated September 1 and 2, 1964, of interviews of persons employed by Ralph Paul who might have knowledge of a telephone call Paul received from Jack Ruby at about 9 p.m. on Saturday, November 23, 1963 (CD 1466, pp. 1–8).

FBI report dated September 1, 1964, of interview of Harvey Lawill Wade at Chattanooga, Tenn. (CD 1468, pp. 1–2).

FBI reports dated July 31 and August 11, 13, 22, and 27, 1964, of checkout examination of telephone company records for Harry Olsen and Kathie Kay Coleman subsequent to November 14, 1963 (CD 1470 a, b, c).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2438</td>
<td>565</td>
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<td>2439</td>
<td>566-568</td>
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<tr>
<td>2440</td>
<td>569</td>
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<td>570</td>
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<td>575-583</td>
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<td>588</td>
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<td>590-595</td>
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<td>2452</td>
<td>597-598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2453</td>
<td>598-600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2454. FBI report dated August 21, 1964, concerning telescopic sight on Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle and interviews of Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Roy Truly, H. S. Aiken, Wesley Frazier, and Charles Woodrow Greener (CD 1464, pp. 1–6).

2455. Letter dated March 10, 1964, from FBI to Commission re results of processing by nuclear analytical techniques of items relating to assassination.


2457. FBI report dated May 7, 1964, concerning Mexican trip of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 960).

2458. Letter dated June 24, 1964, from State Department to Commission, with attached telegram and report of interview of Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. De Cuba (CD 1155 a and b).

2459. Letter dated June 29, 1964, from the FBI to Commission, with attached report of reinterviews of Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. De Cuba (CD 1187).

2460. FBI report dated March 31, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico (CD 872).


2465. FBI report giving translations of notations found in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book (CD 205, pp. 688–689).


2467. FBI report dated April 8, 1964, of interviews of Charles R. Pezet and Juanita Davalos at Dallas, Tex., concerning identification bracelet similar to that belonging to Marina Oswald (CD 1066, pp. 152–157).

2468. FBI report dated July 23, 1964, of interview of Jose Cruz Cuellar at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico (CD 1344, pp. 1–2).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2469</td>
<td>644-646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBI report dated July 9, 1964, concerning procedures involved in the issuances of tickets at Laredo, Tex., and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, of the Transportes del Norte bus line transmitted by letter dated July 16, 1964, from FBI to the Commission (CD 1257).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2470</td>
<td>646-647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBI report dated February 15, 1964, concerning manifest of Transportes Frontera Bus Co. covering trip allegedly taken by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 455(b)).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2471</td>
<td>648-649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBI report dated February 20, 1964, concerning list of passengers aboard [Transportes Frontera] bus which departed Mexico City October 2, 1963, for Nuevo Laredo (CD 455(c), pp. 1–4).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2472</td>
<td>650-656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBI report dated May 25, 1964, concerning fellow passengers of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico (CD 1037, pp. 1–14).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2473</td>
<td>657-658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secret Service report dated December 6, 1963, concerning photo of President Kennedy on “Wanted for Treason” handbills circulated in Dallas, Tex. (CD 87, SS control No. 482, three pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2474</td>
<td>658-662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secret Service report dated May 12, 1964, concerning “Wanted for Treason” handbills circulated in Dallas, Tex. (CD 949, SS control No. 1507, nine pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2475-A</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WINS, New York, N.Y., reel No. 1 of “Contact” program of February 18, 1964 (CD 1306).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2475-B</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WINS, New York, N.Y., reel No. 2 of “Contact” program of February 18, 1964 (CD 1306).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2475-C</td>
<td>664-667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WINS, New York, N.Y., excerpt from two reels of tape of “Contact” program of February 18, 1964, being the telephone conversation between Murray Burnett, Mark Lane, and Bernard Weissman (seven pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2475-D</td>
<td>667-669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBI reports dated July 8, 1964, of interviews of Linda Priestly and Murray Burnett, and summary of two reels of tape covering the “Contact” program, station WINS, New York, N.Y. (CD 1306, pp. 98–101).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2476</td>
<td>669-670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Applications for post office box at New Orleans and notice of change of address signed by L. H. Oswald (FBI item D-22, three pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2477</td>
<td>671-673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2478</td>
<td>674-675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lee Harvey Oswald’s Mexican tourist card (FBI item J-3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2479</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ruth Paine’s registration card at motel, Waskan, Tex. (FBI item D-147).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2480</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexican hotel guest register sheet for September 27, 1963, bearing name “Lee Harvey Oswald” (FBI item D-36).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2481</td>
<td>677-678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lee Harvey Oswald’s application for tourist card to visit Mexico (FBI item D-52, CD 735).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2482</td>
<td>679-680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flecha Roja bus line passenger list dated September 26, 1963 (FBI item D-107, CD 762).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commission Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>2483</td>
<td>681</td>
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<td>FBI report listing the contents of Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of arrest (CD 5, p. 95).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2484</td>
<td>681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Photograph of Marina Oswald's bracelet (FBI item D-75, CD 573).</td>
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<td>2485</td>
<td>682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>FBI photo of stub of bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte showing travel from Mexico, D.F., to Laredo, Tex. (FBI item D-237, CD 1458, two sheets).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2486</td>
<td>683-685</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Photos of pamphlet entitled &quot;This Week—Esta Semana,&quot; for the week September 28–October 4, 1963 (FBI item D–238, CD 1458, three sheets).</td>
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<td>2487</td>
<td>686-688</td>
</tr>
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<td>2488</td>
<td>689-704</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Photos of guide map of Mexico City (FBI item D–240, CD 1458, 16 sheets).</td>
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<td>705</td>
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<td>2490</td>
<td>706</td>
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<td>Photo of 1962 library pass written in the Russian language in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald (FBI item D–242, CD 1458).</td>
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<td>707</td>
</tr>
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<td>707</td>
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<td>FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Don Tabon at Dallas, Tex. (CD 4, p. 708).</td>
</tr>
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<td>708</td>
</tr>
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<td>2494</td>
<td>708-709</td>
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<td>709-710</td>
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<td>710</td>
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<td>FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Dr. M. L. Glickfeld at Fort Worth, Tex. (CD 86, p. 156).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2497</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Irene Zascoda Ward at Grand Prairie, Tex. (CD 86, p. 188).</td>
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<td>2498</td>
<td>711</td>
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<td>712</td>
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<td>712</td>
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<td>FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Luther Rowe at Irving, Tex. (CD 86, p. 355).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2501</td>
<td>713-714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Photograph of “Impeach Earl Warren” sign.


FBI report dated January 6, 1964, of interview of Jerry Anthony Boland at Dallas, Tex. (CD 302, pp. 75–76).

Letter dated March 27, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission.

Letter dated April 16, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane.

Letter dated April 29, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission.

Letter dated April 30, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane.

Letter dated May 6, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission.

Letter dated May 12, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane.

Letter dated May 18, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission.

Letter dated June 19, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane.

Letter dated March 18, 1964 from Commission to Mark Lane.

FBI report of investigation conducted on December 12, 1963, of arrest record of George Senator (CD 104, p. 211).


Proposed Manifest—AF No. 1, Fort Worth to Dallas, Tex. (CD 3, exhibit 7, attachment No. 2).

Manifest of Transportes Frontera bus (FBI item No. Q–332).

Manifest of Transportes Frontera bus (FBI item K–74).

Manifest of Transportes del Norte (FBI item 202–1, CD 875).

Manifest purchase order of Chihuahuenses Travel Agency (FBI item 202–3, CD 875).

Western Greyhound Lines international sales report for period October 1–31, 1963 (FBI item 202–6, CD 875).

FBI report dated May 11, 1964, re: Lee Harvey Oswald’s travel in Mexico (CD 963, pp. 1–14).

FBI report of investigation conducted on December 16, 1963, of schedule of Continental Trailways buses from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Tex. (CD 231, p. 12).

Secret Service report dated August 28, 1964, of schedule of buses traveling from Dallas and Houston to Laredo, Tex. (CD 1450).

FBI report dated April 7, 1964, of investigation of Mexican border records (CD 785, pp. 1–11).

Photographs of Transportes del Norte bus ticket No. 13688 and trip envelope for bus No. 373 (CD 828 (a)).

Letter from FBI to Commission dated April 16, 1964, attaching copies of Greyhound international exchange order and Greyhound ticket No. 8256009 (CD 792).

FBI report dated April 6, 1964, of investigation of records of Western Greyhound Lines at San Francisco, Calif. (CD 776–C).


FBI report of interviews of manager and other personnel of Hotel del Comercio at Mexico City, Mexico (CD 1084(e), pp. 53–57).

FBI report of investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's unemployment claims (CD 5, pp. 212–213).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2543</td>
<td>770</td>
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<td>2544</td>
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<td>784-785</td>
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<td>786-788</td>
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<td>789-791</td>
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<td>796</td>
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<td>2559</td>
<td>797-798</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


2548. FBI report of investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities for Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, La. (CD 7, pp. 164-165).


2550. Secret Service manual entitled “Principles of Protection of the President and Other Political Dignitaries” (CD 1141, pp. 36-37).

2551. Letter dated July 2, 1964, from FBI to Commission, attaching documents pertaining to origin and establishment of the FBI (CD 1217).

2552. Letter dated May 27, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning language in Appropriation Act pertaining to the FBI and to protection of the President.


2555. Treasury Department memorandum dated December 12, 1963, concerning questioned document examination of selective service notice of classification and certificate of service in name Hidell found in Oswald’s wallet at time of his arrest (SS control No. 580).

2556. Treasury Department memorandum dated December 11, 1963, concerning questioned document examination of selective service notice of classification and certificate of service in name Hidell found in Oswald’s wallet at time of his arrest (SS control No. 580, five pages).

2557. FBI report dated March 26, 1964, of investigation of ownership of Imperial Reflex camera (CD 724, pp. 1-8).


2559. FBI report dated March 26, 1964, concerning origin and identification of the rifle used in the assassination (CD 682).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2560</td>
<td>799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission memorandum for record concerning accuracy tests performed with the assassination rifle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2561</td>
<td>799-800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter dated April 2, 1964, from FBI to Commission in regard to paraffin tests conducted with the assassination rifle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2562</td>
<td>800-811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2563</td>
<td>811-813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2564</td>
<td>813-817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter dated August 31, 1964, from State Department to Commission, forwarding communication from Cuban Government concerning visa application of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1453).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2565</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter dated May 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning Oswald's expenses during travel to Mexico (CD 905).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2566</td>
<td>819-820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBI report dated May 4, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's travel to Mexico (CD 940).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2567</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excerpt from FBI report dated May 18, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to Mexico (CD 1084(e), pp. 113-114).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2568</td>
<td>821</td>
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<td>Memorandum dated September 17, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on hours of work at Cuban and Soviet consulates, procedures, and regulations for issuance of Cuban visas, and Mexican control of U.S. citizens' travel to and from Cuba.</td>
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<td>FBI report dated July 21, 1964, of investigation at Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City, Mexico (CD 1343).</td>
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<td>826-828</td>
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<td>FBI report dated July 28, 1964, of interview of Huerta Oliva at South Norwalk, Conn. (CD 1354).</td>
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<td>FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of interview of Fernando Valenzuela at Chihuahua, Mexico (CD 1382).</td>
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<td>FBI report dated August 4, 1964, of attempt to find Antonio Oliva (CD 1397).</td>
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<td>FBI report dated August 7, 1964, of interview of Gabriel Contreras Uvina at Chihuahua, Mexico (CD 1398).</td>
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<td>FBI report dated May 18, 1964, of investigation at Mexico City museums (CD 979(b)).</td>
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<td>838-844</td>
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<td>Greyhound bus schedule (CD 1449).</td>
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xxvi
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2579</td>
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</tr>
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<td>FBI reports dated June 2, 1964, of interviews of Thayer Waldo at Fort Worth, Tex., and Pat C. Howard at Hurst, Tex. (CD 1245, pp. 171-180).</td>
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<td>FBI report of interview of Mrs. Pauline Bates (CD 75, p. 538).</td>
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<td>FBI report dated July 9, 1964, of telephone interviews with Warren A. Reynolds at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1249).</td>
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<td>869</td>
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<td>870-872</td>
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<td>FBI report dated March 23, 1964, of investigation of possible relationship between attack on Warren A. Reynolds and assassination of President Kennedy (CD 683).</td>
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<td>FBI report pertaining to newspaper article on attack on Warren A. Reynolds (CD 897, p. 416).</td>
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<td>FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Robert J. E. Hughes at Dallas, Tex. (CD 735, p. 6).</td>
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<td>Secret Service report dated August 5, 1964, on distances between certain points in Dallas, Tex. (CD 1376, SS control No. 1722).</td>
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<td>Letter dated August 21, 1964, from FBI to Commission pertaining to an alleged eyewitness of the murder of J. D. Tippit (CD 1418).</td>
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<td>Letter dated May 6, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning re-interview of Mrs. Jean L. Hill.</td>
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<td>Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk (FBI item B1-1).</td>
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<td>Photo of Marina Oswald with her Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI item B3-3).</td>
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<td>Photo of Marina Oswald’s Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI item B3-4).</td>
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Photo of Marina Oswald and her Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI item B3-5).

Photo of Marina Oswald on train leaving Russia (FBI item B3-6).

Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk (FBI item B3-8).

Photo of Marina Oswald's Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI item B3-9).

Photo of Eleanor Zieger and Anatole who is holding June Oswald (FBI item B3-10).

Photo of Marina Oswald and her Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI item B3-14).

Photo of Larissa Petrovana Petrucevich and her cousin, believed named Valentin (last name unknown) (FBI item B3-18).

Photo of Larissa Petrovana Petrucevich and Marina Oswald (FBI item B3-20).

Photo of river scene at Minsk, taken from Oswalds' apartment (FBI item B3-23).

Photo of river scene at Minsk, taken from Oswalds' apartment (FBI item B3-24).

Photo of Marina Oswald, Valentin (last name unknown), and Larissa Petrovana Petrucevich (FBI item B3-32).

Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald, Pavel Golovachev, Rosa (Intourist guide in Minsk and friend of Lee Harvey Oswald), and Ella German, friend of Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI item D33-10).

Photo of Lee Harvey, Marina Oswald and Marina Oswald's Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI item 33-13).

Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald, Anita Zieger, and Mrs. Zieger (FBI item D33-22).

Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald and Alfred (last name unknown) (FBI item D33-24).

Photo of the Palace of Culture in Minsk, where Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald met (FBI item 33-29).

Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Zieger, and Anita Zieger (FBI item D33-30).

Photo of June Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Mrs. Zieger in Oswalds' apartment in Minsk (FBI item D33-31).

Photo of Anita Zieger and Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI item D33-32).

Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI item D33-33).

Photo of Pavel Golovachev in Minsk (FBI item D33-38).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commission Exhibit No.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2619</td>
<td>888</td>
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<td>Photo of Pavel Golovachev in Minsk (FBI item D33-39).</td>
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<td>Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald and Pavel Golovachev in the Oswalds’ apartment in Minsk (FBI item D33-40).</td>
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<tr>
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<td>889</td>
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<td>Photo of Larissa Petrovana Petrushechnaya and Marina Oswald (FBI item D33-47).</td>
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<td>Photo of Marina, June, and Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI item B3-19).</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Photo of the Oswalds with Marina’s Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI item B3-2).</td>
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<td>Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald with Anatole (last name unknown) and Alexander Romanovich Zieger (FBI item B3-7).</td>
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<td>Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald (in dark glasses) with fellow workers at the Minsk radio and TV factory (FBI item D33-46).</td>
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<td>2626</td>
<td>891</td>
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<td>Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald with Intourist guide Rosa Agafanovna, his guide and language instructor in Minsk during 1960 (FBI item D33-27).</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2627</td>
<td>892</td>
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<td>Photo of Palace of Culture in Minsk (FBI item D82-4).</td>
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<tr>
<td>2628</td>
<td>892</td>
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<td>Photo of the Oswalds, their child, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Romanovich Zieger, and Eleanor Zieger (FBI item D33-5).</td>
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<td>2629</td>
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<td>Photo of the Oswalds on the train departing Russia for the United States (FBI item B3-30).</td>
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<td>2630</td>
<td>893</td>
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<td>Photo of apartment building in which Oswalds resided in Minsk (FBI item D33-25).</td>
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<td>2631</td>
<td>894</td>
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<td>Photo of Oswald being moved through third floor corridor, Dallas Police Department.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2632</td>
<td>894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo of press interview with Chief Curry in third floor corridor, Dallas Police Department.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2633</td>
<td>895</td>
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<td>Photo of scene in third floor corridor of Dallas Police Department.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2634</td>
<td>895</td>
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<td>Photo of scene in areaway outside jail office immediately before shooting, Sunday, November 24, 1963.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2635</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo of Ruby in basement immediately before shooting, Sunday, November 24, 1963.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2636</td>
<td>896</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photo of Jack Ruby shooting Oswald, Sunday, November 24, 1963.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2637</td>
<td>897</td>
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<td>Letter dated September 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission attaching photograph showing comparison of irregularities on lift of palm print from barrel of rifle and on rifle barrel itself.</td>
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<td>2638</td>
<td>898</td>
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<td>Letter dated September 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico, D.F., Mexico, and Transportes del Norte bus ticket.</td>
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<td>Exhibit No.</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>2639</td>
<td>898</td>
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FBI report dated September 2, 1964, of interview of Roy Truly at Dallas, Tex.

FBI report dated April 3, 1964, of interview of Roy Milton Jones at Dallas, Tex. (CD 733).

FBI report dated February 25, 1964, of interview of Director of Dallas Public Library at Dallas, Tex. (CD 735, pp. 402-403).


FBI report dated June 15, 1964, concerning whereabouts of police cars subsequent to assassination (CD 1108).

“Demo Factions To Be Pacified, Salinger Says” and “JFK Time-table” Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Tex., Wednesday, November 20, 1963, page 18-A.


Letters dated August 22 and July 6, 1963, from Eugene John Murret to Lee Harvey Oswald.

FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Eugene John Murret and others at Mobile, Ala. (CD 24, 1-17).

Secret Service report dated December 10, 1963, and FBI report dated February 25, 1964, of checks of public libraries in New Orleans, La., and Dallas, Tex., and a list of books known to have been checked out by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 87, SS control No. 564 and CD 735, pp. 402-403).

Letter dated July 28, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning results of Ruby polygraph.
established OSWALD cashed a check at New Orleans, Louisiana, after 8:00 AM on September 25, 1963. He was reported to have telephoned Mrs. HOWAC E. TWIFORD at Houston on the evening of September 25, 1963, at a time she believed was between 7 and 9:00 PM. In the interim, an employee at Selective Service Headquarters, Austin, Texas, reported she believed he was contacted by OSWALD at Austin on September 25, 1963, at approximately 1:00 PM. When OSWALD talked to Mrs. TWIFORD at Houston, he indicated he was considering flying to Mexico. Other witnesses have reported OSWALD boarded a Continental Trailways bus at Houston, Texas, at approximately 2:00 AM on September 26, 1963, on which bus he traveled to Laredo, Texas, and thereafter traveled to Mexico City. Investigation was conducted to determine if OSWALD might have flown from New Orleans to Houston and thence to Austin, Texas, on September 25, 1963.

On January 16, 1964, DON RODGERS, Continental Airlines, Inc., Houston International Airport, stated that in September, 1963, Continental had the only air schedules between Austin and Houston, although these routes were subsequently taken over by Trans-Texas Airways in November, 1963. RODGERS checked his records and schedules and reported that on September 25, 1963, Continental Airlines had no flights to Austin from Houston between 6:50 AM and 12:20 PM. A person could have left Houston on Continental Flight 25 at 12:20 PM and would have arrived at Austin at 1:10 PM on that date. RODGERS located the manifest for Flight 25 on September 25, 1963, and the passenger list was examined. Neither OSWALD's name nor any of his known aliases appeared on this manifest.

RODGERS reported that a passenger could have left Austin on Continental Flight 212 at approximately 2:10 PM on September 25, 1963, arriving at Houston at approximately 3:10 PM. There were no more scheduled flights from Austin to Houston from 2:30 PM until 10:00 AM on September 26, 1963. RODGERS pointed out the identities of passengers on flights from Austin to Houston would not be available in the records maintained at Houston, Texas.

In view of the possibility that OSWALD, after arriving at Houston from New Orleans, actually considered flying to Mexico City, JAMES D. GIBSON, Station Manager,
Pan American World Airways (PAA), Houston International Airport, was interviewed on January 13, 1964. GIBSON made available copies of PAA flight releases for September 24, 25, 26, 1963. These are lists of the persons who requested space on PAA Flight 501 from Houston to Mexico City on those dates. OSWALD'S name was not on these lists nor was any of his known aliases. GIBSON pointed out that persons who fail to appear at flight time, who cancelled previous reservations, or who appeared at the last minute without reservations are also recorded on these lists, sometimes in ink by the employees on duty. These flight release lists are actually prepared by the PAA Central Reservations Department at Miami, Florida, and are furnished interested offices by teletype. GIBSON pointed out that the PAA Central Reservations Office at Miami had previously been carefully checked in connection with this investigation without locating OSWALD'S name. GIBSON stated his office had no record of any request or inquiry on the part of OSWALD in connection with possible air travel to Mexico City.

On January 17, 1964, DAVID R. TAYLOR, District Sales Manager, PAA, 1210 South Main Street, checked all available records in an effort to find a file card or other data indicating that OSWALD may have made an exploratory inquiry concerning possible travel to Mexico City without actually making a reservation. Mr. TAYLOR stated he could find no such record and his records had been searched thoroughly at an earlier date without locating any record pertaining to OSWALD. Mr. TAYLOR pointed out that PAA has the only direct air travel to Mexico City from Houston.

On January 24, 1964, S. R. OGB, Station Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Terminal, 1114 McKinney, made a thorough review of personnel and payroll records to identify all employees of his company who were physically present at the Continental Trailways Bus Terminal on the evening of September 25, 1963, and up to 2:30 AM on September 26, 1963. It was determined that the following twelve employees, consisting of six ticket agents, one information clerk, three porters, and two snack bar attendants were on duty at that time and could conceivably have observed OSWALD. Each of the listed employees was interviewed on the dates indicated and photographs of OSWALD and of his baggage were displayed to them. With the exception of E. P. HAGGART, mentioned below, none of these employees could recall having seen OSWALD in the Continental Trailways Bus Terminal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>ROBERT STEPHENSON</td>
<td>January 21, 1964</td>
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<td>MORGAN LAIRD, JR.</td>
<td>January 21, 1964</td>
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<td>RAY EYAL</td>
<td>January 21, 1964</td>
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<td>J. D. MOSS</td>
<td>January 27, 1964</td>
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<td>THOMAS MARSHALL</td>
<td>January 27, 1964</td>
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<td>MARTHA OATES</td>
<td>January 27, 1964</td>
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<td>THOMAS GREEN</td>
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<td>JIMMY HOLLINS</td>
<td>January 28, 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDWARD ARCHIE</td>
<td>January 27, 1964</td>
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<td>LUCILLE LAUGHLIN</td>
<td>January 28, 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA HUGHES</td>
<td>February 4, 1964</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2191—Continued
HO 105-1291

On January 21, 1964, GEORGE PRATT, Manager, Continental Trailways Cafeteria, advised the cafeteria closes at 7:15 PM and between that time and 7:00 AM the only employees on duty in connection with his facility are the snackbar attendants who were identified and interviewed as set out above.

Previous investigation at the Continental Trailways Bus Terminal, Houston, Texas, revealed that for the September 24, 1963, through September 26, 1963, only one ticket, bearing number 112230, was sold from Houston to Laredo, Texas, the price being $10.60. It is believed the stubs of all such tickets were permanently filed at Dallas, Texas.

On January 17, 1964, CORNIE WALZERS, Continental Trailways Bus Company, 2805 Logan, Dallas, Texas, made available a copy of auditor's stub for Continental Trailways bus ticket number 112230. A rubber stamp impression on this stub indicated the ticket was issued on September 25, 1963, at Houston, Texas, for travel from Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, at a price of $10.60. This rubber stamp impression carried "die number" 12, which Mr. WALZERS pointed out would identify the ticket agent at Houston who made this sale.

On January 21, 1964, E. P. HAMMERT, 8603 Detroit Street, Houston, Texas, employed as a ticket agent by Continental Trailways Bus Company, observed this copy of the above ticket stub and identified this as a ticket which he had sold on September 25, 1963. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and of a small zipper bag used by OSWALD were exhibited to HAMMERT. HAMMERT furnished the following information:

There are very few tickets sold for travel between Houston and Laredo, Texas, and HAMMERT sometimes will not sell more than one in a week. He stated for this reason any sales or inquiries about tickets to Laredo and/or Mexico are unusual and he usually remembers them. On September 25, 1963, HAMMERT went on duty at 10:30 PM and was the only ticket agent on duty from 10:30 PM until 6:30 AM on September 26, 1963.

- 5 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2191—Continued

HAMMERT stated he could recall a man strongly resembling the photograph of OSWALD coming to his counter at some time which would have been approximately in late September, 1963, and making inquiry concerning travel to Laredo and to Mexico City. HAMMERT believes this man came to his counter at approximately midnight. The man HAMMERT recalls was wearing a pull-over sweater which he believes was brown and white, white dungarees, and dirty white canvas shoes. This man inquired as to prices of tickets directly to Mexico City and also to Laredo. HAMMERT stated this man seemed to be very undecided and could not make up his mind and after considerable discussion he left the counter and was not observed for a short period. There was no discussion of visas or Mexican tourist cards, these matters normally being handled when passengers arrive at Laredo, Texas. This arrival man did not give HAMMERT his name, and normally there is no occasion for ticket agents to learn passengers' names.

HAMMERT stated after leaving his counter for some time, the above man finally returned and stated he decided to buy a ticket to Laredo, which HAMMERT sold him. This man was alone at the time and HAMMERT did not observe how he arrived at the bus terminal. HAMMERT noted that he believes it was about 11:30 AM or possibly 2:00 AM before this man finally purchased a ticket for use on a Continental Trailways bus which left Houston at 2:35 AM on September 26, 1963, for Laredo.

HAMMERT stated that the date stamp which he uses at the ticket counter is not changed at exactly midnight but is normally changed at 2 or 3 AM. He stated the date September 25, 1963, appearing on the ticket in question would not establish that it was necessarily purchased prior to midnight but could have been purchased as late as 2:30 AM.

After further study of the photograph of OSWALD, HAMMERT stated this photograph was definitely familiar to him and he believes he can associate OSWALD with the person who was associated with him travel from Houston to Laredo and Mexico City several months ago.

HAMMERT stated that between midnight and 2:00 AM there is only one ticket agent at the counter, two porters work in the driveways, and normally one person is on duty in the snackbar operated in the lobby. The restaurant opening onto the lobby closes every night at 7:15 PM.

- 6 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2191—Continued
On January 29, 1964, Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was interviewed at Dallas, Texas, and advised that to the best of her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD had not owned a brown and white pull-over sweater or white dungarees on white canvas shoes.

On January 29, 1964, JOHNNY W. JACKSON, 111 West 26th Street, Houston, Texas, advised that he had recently applied for a job at the Spring Branch Employment Service on Long Point Road, which was operated by a woman approximately 55 years of age who conducted this business alone. JACkSON related that while talking with this woman she mentioned that she believed LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in her agency to seek employment on or about October 28, 1963. This woman allegedly told JACkSON the man she believed to be OSWALD had told her his wife was in Dallas and was expecting a baby and that he was staying with friends while visiting in Houston. This woman also stated the man referred to remained in Houston for about four days before returning to Dallas. JACkSON stated this woman indicated she had not reported this matter to the FBI because she "did not want to become involved."

On January 28, 1964, Mrs. LOLA E. HOLiMAN, owner, Spring Branch Employment Service, 721 Long Point Road, advised that she is the sole employee of her company and that she deals mainly in office and technical personnel. She stated occasionally a transient "wanderer" will come to her office from the Texas Employment Commission located directly across the street.

Mrs. HOLiMAN related she could recall that one afternoon in late October a young man came in who stated he was looking for a job and would take any kind of work. She recalled this man was wearing a white shirt and stated he had been selling books but was not making any money. This man had a slight accent, stated his wife was expecting a baby and that he needed a job badly. Mrs. HOLiMAN asked this man if he was a local man and he replied he had been working in New Orleans. Mrs. HOLiMAN commented that she had formerly lived in New Orleans and this caused a short conversation. This man commented that "things were rough" in New Orleans and he was trying to get back to Texas. He stated his mother resided at Port Worth. Mrs. HOLiMAN asked this man if he was from Port Worth and he said he had lived there a long time and went to school there. Mrs. HOLiMAN did not obtain this man's name and did not take an application from him, but suggested that he go across the street to the Texas Employment Commission.

Mrs. HOLiMAN stated when she later saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers she immediately thought that this man may have been OSWALD. At that time she recalled that the man mentioned above had visited her about one month before the assassination of President KENNEDY. She recalled that this man was about 25 years of age, approximately 5'7" in height, wore no hat and had a very soft voice with a definite accent. He was wearing some type of jacket rather than a suit.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were exhibited to Mrs. HOLiMAN and she stated she now feels very uncertain as to whether the man she spoke to was OSWALD, although the photograph did look familiar. Mrs. HOLiMAN stated she had mentioned this matter to several of her customers but she denied having said to anyone that she knew this to be OSWALD or that the man in question had made any statements about staying with friends in Houston or how long he had been in Houston. Mrs. HOLiMAN stated she may have associated this man with OSWALD because of the published accounts that OSWALD was from Port Worth and had been in New Orleans, although she believed she associated OSWALD with this man because of the similarity in appearance.

On January 27, 1964, BOYD A. LARSEN, Manager, Northwest Office, Texas Employment Commission, 1506 Locodine, made a thorough check of all records maintained by his office and stated there was no record of LEE HARVEY OSWALD having applied for work through his agency at any time. Mr. LARSEN telephonically checked with the downtown offices of the Texas Employment Commission and was advised that records of those offices had previously been thoroughly checked and no information pertaining to OSWALD had been located.

It is noted the Northwest Office of the Texas Employment Commission is located directly across Long Point Road from the Spring Branch Employment Service.
NO 100-15501

Merges

obtained. OSWALD donated to New Orleans Public Library an unidentifiable item and acknowledgement sent him on
10/8/63. ARTHUR ALBERT HILLERT variously recalls OSWALD
as student in art class at Beauregard Junior High School.
No record of any contact by OSWALD with Radio Station
WMMB, New Orleans, La.

DETAILS:

Greyhound Bus Co., New Orleans, La., officials
advised Daily newspaper that tickets to Mexico City from
New Orleans are prepared in three sections, first
section for travel from New Orleans to Lake
Charles, La., second section for travel from
Lake Charles, La., to Laredo, Texas, and third
section from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City.
Third section can not be used on Mexican bus
lines for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico
City, but must be turned in at Laredo, where
traveler is issued ticket on Mexican bus line.
Greyhound Bus drivers who left New Orleans 2:45 p.m.,
9/25/63, on route Laredo, Texas, via Lake Charles,
La., do not recall observing any passenger resembling
LEE HARVEY OSWALD on their bus. Continental
Trailways Bus leaves New Orleans daily for Laredo,
Texas, at 6:45 a.m., arriving Laredo at 1:05 p.m.,
following day. Another Continental Trailways
Bus leaves New Orleans daily at 8:15 p.m., arriving next day
Laredo, Texas, 7:55 p.m. Bus drivers for these
Continental Trailways buses leaving New Orleans,
9/25/63, for Laredo and drivers of buses connecting
with these Laredo bound buses unable to recall
any one possibly identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD
on their buses. None of OSWALD displayed to
Chic Streetcar employees and Olive Avenue bus
operators employed on 9/26/63, but they were
unable to recall any one identical on their streetcars
or buses on 9/26/63. Subscribers of telephone
numbers called from telephone of Mrs. CHARLES F.
O'MALLEY identified and no pertinent information

Commission Exhibit No. 2192—Continued
Mr. F. A. REINHERR, Terminal Manager, Greyhound Bus Terminal, 1710 Cuthina Avenue, furnished the following information relative to the purchasing and handling of tickets sold by his company in New Orleans.

He informed that when a traveler buys a ticket that this ticket may come in one or more sections depending upon the traveler's destination.

For example, if a traveler purchased a one way ticket from New Orleans, Louisiana to Mexico City, this ticket would come in three sections. This ticket is known as Greyhound form number three. The first section of this ticket is for travel from New Orleans, Louisiana to Lake Charles, Louisiana, via Southern Greyhound Lines. Section number two is designated for travel from Lake Charles, Louisiana to Laredo, Texas via Central Lines. Section number three of this ticket is for travel from Laredo, Texas to Mexico City, Mexico.

As far as Mr. REINHERR knows, travelers who have purchased Greyhound tickets to Mexico City use the Mexican bus line called Transportes Del Norte.

Then if a round trip ticket is purchased from New Orleans, Louisiana to Mexico City, Mexico the ticket would consist of a total of six sections and this ticket is known as Greyhound form number six. The first three sections are the same as previously enumerated and the last three sections for travel are as follows:

Section number four designates travel from Mexico City, Mexico to Laredo, Texas. Section number five designates travel from Laredo, Texas to Lake Charles, Louisiana via Central Greyhound Lines. Section number six designates travel from Lake Charles, Louisiana to New Orleans, Louisiana via Southern Greyhound Bus Lines.

Mr. REINHERR said the value of a one way from New Orleans to Mexico City costs $30.25. A round trip ticket from New Orleans to Mexico City and return costs $54.45.
The ticket is bought in Mexico City by the traveler and is submitted to the ticket agent at San Antonio, Texas, who issues the ticket. The ticket remains with the traveler until he reaches San Antonio, where the ticket agent, after examining the traveler's identification and verifying the information on the ticket, stamps the ticket with the date of issuance and returns it to the traveler. The traveler then departs on the bus, and the ticket is used by the bus driver to validate the ticket at each stop along the route.

The ticket is valid for travel on both the Greyhound Lines and the Trailways Lines, and it is honored by the bus driver at each stop. The ticket is scanned by the bus driver at the beginning of the journey and at each subsequent stop to ensure that the traveler has paid the correct fare. The ticket is returned to the traveler at the destination, and the traveler is responsible for validating the ticket at each stop.

If the ticket is lost or stolen, the traveler may purchase a new ticket at the nearest Greyhound Lines or Trailways Lines office. The new ticket will be issued at the discretion of the company, and the traveler may be required to provide identification and proof of purchase of the original ticket. The new ticket will be valid for travel on both the Greyhound Lines and the Trailways Lines and will be honored by the bus driver at each stop.

The ticket is used for the purpose of travel, and it is not transferable. The traveler is responsible for presenting the ticket to the bus driver at each stop, and the ticket is not valid if the traveler is not in possession of it. The ticket is valid for travel on both the Greyhound Lines and the Trailways Lines, and it is honored by the bus driver at each stop.

The ticket is used for the purpose of travel, and it is not transferable. The traveler is responsible for presenting the ticket to the bus driver at each stop, and the ticket is not valid if the traveler is not in possession of it. The ticket is valid for travel on both the Greyhound Lines and the Trailways Lines, and it is honored by the bus driver at each stop.

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He pointed out that if the first part of ticket No. 10327136 was used it New Orleans on September 24, 1933, it was not possible for either plaintiff or defendant to have handled the first part of this ticket. He believed perhaps the date of September 24, 1933, may have been the date of return by the holder of this ticket, No. 10327136, after the punch mark on the sixth portion of this ticket seems to match Emerald's punch mark.

Mr. McConkey added that it is possible to identify the driver by using the last part of the ticket number 10327136 if same was used by the driver, and that the second and fifth parts of this ticket should be reviewed for identification of driver by the Superintendent of General Greyhound Lines in Houston, Texas.

Mr. McConkey pointed out that the date of issuance was August 31, 1932, and that he was of the opinion that this ticket was probably used shortly after issuance date, and that the date of September 24, 1933, was probably the date on which the last portion of this ticket, No. 10327136, was turned in when used by the holder of this ticket.

The driver's daily log indicates the bus driver and time of run but this log does not list any number for any trip, nor does it show the total number of passengers that were aboard the bus when it went on its run. However, he pointed out that the register punched by trip sheet submitted by the driver will show the date, time, driver and the number of passengers aboard the bus when leaving the bus station and also the bus destination. He advised that the tickets which are collected by the bus driver are placed in a separate envelope and forwarded to the accounting section of Southern Greyhound for further examination and that no entry is made by the bus driver on this register to identify tickets by ticket number.

Therefore, it is not possible to identify a passenger by the ticket number which may have been issued to the passenger.

He advised that on September 19, 1933, the bus leaving New Orleans for Lake Charles at 8:00 PM was driven by Operator No. 1830, Robert C. Goldin, who resides at 3312 Second Place, New Orleans. He pointed out that Operator Goldin has charged an account since September 19, and that he is presently on a trip which is not due to New Orleans until December 7 or 8. He further stated that the register submitted by Goldin for December 8, which he left New Orleans at 8:00 PM without passengers aboard, en route to Lake Charles, Louisiana. He stated further that shortly after arriving at Lake Charles there were a total of 60 passengers continuing on beyond Lake Charles. He pointed out there was no way to identify the hundred tickets collected by the bus driver as these tickets are placed in an envelope by the driver without any identification except the total number of tickets enclosed and forwarded to the accounting section, Lexington, Kentucky.
The following investigation was conducted by BA

1.

A. JAMES E. SCHMIDT ON DECEMBER 11, 1963

Mr. V. H. HOLSCHUHER, Supervisor, Regional Office, Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, advised that Bus Number 1245 was driven by Operator WILLIAM E. LEE, on run from New Orleans at 2:45 PM, September 25, 1963, for Lake Charles, Louisiana.

He advised there was not a "Double Header" out of New Orleans on September 25, 1963, however, there are two buses leaving at the same time, 2:45 PM, for Lake Charles, Louisiana. One bus is considered a through bus originating in Miami, Florida, continuing through New Orleans, and the other is a local bus originating at New Orleans. The local bus Number 1245 was driven by Operator Number 1177, F. A. MCLAUGHLIN, 420 Decatur Street, New Orleans.

Mr. HOLSCHUHER advised that any passenger holding a ticket from New Orleans to Laredo, Texas, would not be permitted to board the local bus, but would be directed by the driver of the local to the through bus at the time of boarding. He advised that the "Schedule" number assigned to a bus is for accounting purposes and no other reason.

Mr. WILLIAM E. LEE, 342 Claiborne Towers, New Orleans, advised he is employed as a bus operator for Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, and he furnished the following information regarding his driving Bus Number 1198 leaving New Orleans at 2:45 PM on September 25, 1963, for Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Bus Number 1198 is a bus through New Orleans originating at Miami, Florida, and arriving in New Orleans with 22 passengers continuing past New Orleans. This run from New Orleans to Lake Charles is not his regular run and was handled by him as an extra and he does not recall much of the details. He advised the dispatcher's records show he left New Orleans with 40 passengers aboard, indicating that 22 passengers boarded at New Orleans. Upon viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he was not able to state specifically that OSWALD was not on his bus. There is a possibility that OSWALD may have boarded this 2:45 PM bus on September 25, 1963, however, he does not pay any particular attention to the passengers, other than to make sure they are on the right bus according to the bus ticket in their possession. His only responsibility is to make sure the total number of passengers is correctly recorded showing how many passengers continue on past Lake Charles, Louisiana, which is the change point between Southern Greyhound and Central Greyhound.

LEE said there was another local bus for Lake Charles, Louisiana, leaving New Orleans at the same time which was driven by operator MCLAUGHLIN, but he is not able to give any details on this bus. He does not specifically recall any other bus leaving New Orleans at 2:45 PM on September 25, 1963, nor does he recall any transfers to his bus from any other bus at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on this run.

Date: 12/12/64

Co. 12/12/64 of New Orleans, Louisiana. Filed by NO. 100-16601

Mr. JAMES E. SCHMIDT, Jr. / Asst. Date dictated 12/12/64

This statement contains neither recommendation nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to your agency and is not to be distributed outside your agency.
CVI ---

Mr. F. J. McLaughlin, 4201 Canal Street, Mississippi,

Louisiana, received a call from the Bus Operator for

Central Greyhound Lines, informing him that he should furnish

the following information to the Bus Inspector:

Bus No. 622 left New Orleans on September 25, 1963,

and there are two buses which leave at the same time each day,

3:45 P.M. The other bus carried a through ticket which was
cancelled in Miami, Florida. This through ticket was issued

for all the passengers going past Lake Charles, Louisiana, and

the bus would accept such passengers only when the through

bus was overbooked. He referred to the September schedule

for September 25, 1963, which contained the following:

Bus Number 1249 left New Orleans at 2:45 P.M.,

Driver Number 177 (McLaughlin), with 32 passengers aboard,

and four Lake Charles. Bus Number 1177 left New Orleans at 2:45 P.M.,

Driver Number 1184 (McLaughlin), with 36 passengers aboard,

and 36 Lake Charles. Bus Number 1249 left New Orleans at 2:45 P.M.,

Driver Number 1384 (J. O. LaVanne) with 6 passengers aboard with one Lake

Charles.

McLaughlin advised that he did not recall observing

anyone resembling E. F. Newcomb on boarding Bus Number

1249 on September 25, 1963, and pointed out that according

to the chauffeur's records he did not carry any passenger

who boarded this bus at New Orleans past Lake Charles, therefore,

he does not believe Newcomb was on his bus. He advised that he

did not have his through bus, number 1184, driven by operator William

E. Lee, driven in New Orleans from Miami with 8 passengers

and left New Orleans with 42 passengers, which indicates this

bus loaded twenty-two new passengers and of these 42 passengers,

30 continued past Lake Charles, Louisiana.

He pointed out that if a passenger attempted to board

the bus with a ticket for passage past Lake Charles he would

not sell the ticket to the through bus, which is usually

sold next to the bus for loading purposes.

Regarding Bus Number 1184, which left New Orleans at

...
The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR., on December 12, 1963:

Mrs. A. C. LANFORD, 303 North Pierce Street, Jefferson Parish, advised her husband is employed by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, Louisiana. However, he is presently on vacation at the home of his parents in the country area near West Point, Mississippi.

Mrs. LANFORD produced a copy of her husband's Driver's Payroll Report for September 23, 1963. This report listed A. C. LANFORD, #3426, as operator of bus under schedule #8476 (bus number not shown) from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, departing from New Orleans 2:55 p.m. and arriving Baton Rouge, Louisiana at 4:50 p.m. It also shows LANFORD returned to New Orleans via another bus as a rider. This form does not list disposition of bus driven by LANFORD to Baton Rouge nor does it list the number of passengers from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

Mrs. LANFORD advised that she expects her husband to return to New Orleans on Monday, December 16, 1963. She advised that if it is necessary to contact him prior to his return, he can be contacted at the home of his parents, A. C. LANFORD, Sr., Route 2, Montee, Mississippi. LANFORD, Sr., owns a farm in a rural area out of Montee, Mississippi, located about 30 miles out of West Point, Mississippi on Highway #13 toward Memphis, Tennessee. She said if the farm cannot be located, her brother-in-law, THURMAN LANFORD resides in West Point, Mississippi, address unknown, West Point telephone 1628, and he can give better directions to the LANFORD's farm.

On December 13, 1963, Mr. A. C. LANFORD, 303 North Pierce Street, Jefferson Parish, telephonically furnished the following information from his parents' home near West Point, Mississippi:

He advised it is an operator for Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, Louisiana. He recalls that on September 23, 1963 he did make a short run to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but does not recall the exact time he left New Orleans. His Driver's Payroll Report will list the exact time, but he believes it was about 2:45 p.m. He returned to New Orleans from Baton Rouge, Louisiana the same afternoon on another bus as a rider.

LANFORD does not recall Lee Harvey OSWALD being a passenger on his bus to Baton Rouge on the afternoon of September 23, 1963, but remembers there were only a few passengers on his bus when he left New Orleans. He believes one of these passengers was listed as "by" Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This "by" passenger was a white male, of average size and shape with light colored hair on the front of his head. He has no information regarding possible luggage in possession of this white male passenger and he does not recall handling any luggage on this trip.

LANFORD advised he could give no details as to the transfer of this passenger to another bus at Baton Rouge, nor does he know what disposition was made of the bus he drove from New Orleans. He believes this bus was cut out at Baton Rouge, which can be verified at the Baton Rouge Greyhound Bus Terminal.

LANFORD advised he will return to New Orleans on December 16, 1963, at which time he desired to view a photograph of OSWALD to determine if OSWALD could be the white male passenger who was listed as a "by" passenger at Baton Rouge on September 24, 1963.
The following statement was dictated by SA
WINNIS L. HARR at 4:30 PM, September 30, 1933:

On September 29, 1933, another regular, Terminal
Express, Greyhound Bus No. 49, United States, departed
New Orleans, Louisiana, at 2:45 PM, September 30, 1933,
and arrived at Houston, Texas, at 5:45 PM, September 30, 1933.

This bus was operated by Mr. Lee, who operated another bus that day.

Bus No. 49 departed New Orleans at 6:10 PM, September 29, 1933, with 34 passengers.

Bus No. 49 also departed New Orleans on time,

Bus No. 49 departed New Orleans on time,
at 8:45 PM, September 29, 1933, with 34 passengers and
and with LEONARD as driver. Of the 34 passengers, three were
destined by Houston and two to this city and cars were
destined North of Houston. Mr. Leonard was scheduled to
drive the bus to the Houston terminal where he was to be
replaced by another driver, identity not reflected in the
these records.

Mr. LEONARD explained that they used the word
"by" before the name of a city if about the passenger or
passengers would continue to travel beyond the city men-

\[\text{Commission Exhibit No. 2192—Continued}\]
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 16, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 9, 1964, a confidential source abroad made available a copy of a report prepared by Mexican Immigration Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE and submitted to the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior) under date of November 30, 1963, with respect to investigation conducted by him concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. A translation from Spanish of that report is recorded hereunder:

"In accordance with the orders which I received to proceed to the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, for the purpose of conducting investigation regarding the alien of North American nationality, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, I am pleased to furnish to you the following report:

"REPORT DATA: The alien in question entered the country (Mexico) at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, documented with FM-8 No. 24085 on September 26, 1963. The Immigration Inspector who received him, NELIO TUXEN MAYDON, failed to record three essential items of information: the time he entered, his means of transportation, and his nationality. Interrogated in this connection, he admitted those errors and added that he was unable to furnish any further data which might assist in this investigation because of the lapse of time. He was unable to remember anything whatsoever with respect to the alien, OSWALD.

Commission Exhibit No. 2193"
"It was possible to determine with certainty he was received in the Immigration Office between 6:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. on that day, since the personnel records reflect that Agent TUEXI MAYDON was on duty during that shift.

"DEPARTURE: The above-mentioned alien left the country on October 3, 1963, having been handled by Immigration Agent ALBERTO AREAMENDI CHAPA at Kilometer 26 of the highway. When he left, said Agent noticed the omissions on the immigration form and corrected in his handwriting the one relating to nationality by writing the word 'American.'

"Agent AREAMENDI has two Assistants named LUÍS DE LA PEÑA and LIBRADO GARCÍA, but as was the case with the former (AREAMENDI), they were unable to furnish any information.

"It was also possible to ascertain that said alien passed Kilometer 26 between midnight and 8:00 a.m. of the day in question.

"STAY IN NUEVO LAREDO, TAMALPAS: Several hotels were checked in the foregoing locality without determining that he had stayed at any of them on September 26, 1963. However, taking into account that on the following day, September 27, 1963, he registered at the Hotel del Comercio in the Federal District, it must be assumed that he initiated his travel immediately without delaying in Nuevo Laredo, Tamalipas.

"METHOD OF TRAVEL: Passenger lists of the Mexican Aviation Company were reviewed, and it does not appear that the above-mentioned OSWALD made the trip by that means. Furthermore, since the 27th of September was a Friday, he would not have been able to travel by plane in view of the fact that during that month the company was not making daily flights to Mexico (city).

"It was not possible to determine whether or not he traveled on the bus line Transportes del Norte, since they do not prepare passenger lists. In addition, despite the fact that said lines make connections with 'Greyhound,' it also was not possible to verify if he traveled thereon, as the latter merely makes the notation 'occupied' on its passenger manifest.

"It appears most likely that OSWALD traveled by autobus, which would have allowed him to register at the hotel in Mexico on the day following his entry to the country, and railroad travel does not leave any record whatsoever of its passengers. The possibility exists that he might have made the trip by automobile, but this would only be reasonable if acquaintances had allowed him to ride with them, since, as will be seen later, he did not enter the country with a personal automobile.

"OSWALD'S DIVORCE: There are rumors in the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamalipas, to the effect that said foreigner had been there previously for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. In this connection, it was determined at the First Court of Nuevo Laredo under Attorney PINTO that it was another foreigner named HARVEY LARRY HUDSON who applied for and obtained a divorce there in 1960 from his wife, JUNE MARIE HUDSON. From a review of the file it was concluded that it was not related to the foreigner OSWALD.

"In a nearby town called Colombia, Nuevo Leon, divorces are also handled for North American citizens with a minimum of red tape. In view of the rains which were sweeping the area, it was not possible to travel by highway, which is the only means of access to that town, to determine whether or not any record could be located concerning the divorce in question. For that reason, an urgent telegram was sent to CINCO RANIEL RÍOJAS, head of the Civil Registry in that locality, requesting the information, and up to 29th of the current month, no reply had been received. The Chief of the Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo, Tamalipas,
"Mr. GILBERTO CAZARES PEREZ, volunteered to advise immediately in the event a reply was received.

"At the same time, in this connection, Attorneys JOSÉ TONGE RAXON and MARCUS TRINIDAD SALINAS, as well as the Tourist Guide, HATZO REYES, were interviewed, and they advised that they had not assisted the foreigner, OSWALD, in any judgment of this nature.

"ENTRY OF RELATIVES: A careful check was made for the purpose of determining whether or not the wife of OSWALD, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, had entered the country without any positive results. Also, with respect to his mother, named MARGUERITE CLAVARE OSWALD, a check was made with the same results with respect to the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

"AUTOMOBILE IMPORT PERMITS: According to what appears on the FM-11 Lists of departures, the alien OSWALD left the country on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, by automobile. Nevertheless, this data constitutes another error, this time by MISS SOLALIND, typist charged with making up said lists, who admitted that she had made a mistake, since the FM-8 which she had in view with respect to the alien OSWALD does not have any place thereon the appropriate notation to the effect that he traveled by automobile.

"On the other hand, there is annexed hereto a list of the Automobile Temporary Import Permits issued on September 26, 1963, by the Customs authorities at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, together with the Immigration data of each person. A study of this list reveals nothing that would be identifiable with the alien OSWALD.

"FM-8 CARDS LOCATED: A search was conducted and the FM-8 Nos. 24086 and 24087, which are the two following that of the alien OSWALD, were located and record the following data:

"FLORENCE PARSON DE HEN, 38 years of age, married, housewife, resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, of North American nationality, having entered the country at Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, with destination of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

"GEORGE HENRY DE HEN, 42 years of age, married, laborer, resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, with destination as Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, and the same place of entry and nationality as the foregoing.

"As did OSWALD, they applied for their cards (tourist) in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the importance of this information rests in the fact that since they obtained their immigration form(e) on the same day, they might be able to furnish some information, as their turn at the Mexican Consulate would have been immediately following that of the alien in question. In order to obtain additional data concerning both persons, the Automobile Temporary Importation Permit at Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, should be checked.

"Also, the FM-8 No. 24082 and No. 24083 were located for SAMUEL THOMAS NORTH and JUDITH MARIE RUTH NORTH, both North Americans and domiciled in New Orleans, Louisiana, who entered with an automobile at Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas. For the purpose of obtaining further data concerning both of them, the respective Importation Permit (automobile) should be reviewed.

Respectfully,

Mexico, D. F., November 30, 1963

/s/ JOSÉ MARIO DEL VALLE"
INTERVIEW OF INSPECTOR JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE

On March 12, 1954, Immigration Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE advised that "Kilometer 20" is the Mexican Immigration and Customs checking station which is located on Mexican Federal Highway No. 85 twenty-six kilometers (16 miles) south of Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

DEL VALLE related that subsequent to his submission of the report recorded above, he had been advised by Mr. GILBERTO CRUZ DE PÉREZ, Chief of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo, that a report had been received from the Chief of the Civil Registry at Colombia, Nuevo Leon, to the effect that no information identifiable with OSWALD had been located in the divorce records of that locality.

With respect to the method utilized by Inspectors of the Mexican Immigration Department in handling departure data concerning aliens who have entered Mexico with tourist cards valid for a limited time, DEL VALLE stated that he had made the following observations during the course of his investigations in the area of Nuevo Laredo:

In connection with aliens entering the country, reasonable care is exercised by personnel of the Immigration Department to record information concerning method of travel and the exact hour of entry, as this can become a matter of interest to the Mexican Government in the event the traveler fails to leave Mexico within the period of time permitted by his tourist card, or should a person who has entered as the owner of an automobile attempt to leave the country without removing that vehicle. He pointed out that a late departure usually occasions the assessment of a fine against the individual guilty of this violation, and both Mexican Customs and Immigration are constantly alert for the possibility that a traveler by automobile may illegally have disposed of the vehicle in Mexico despite warnings against this procedure which appear on the Automobile Temporary Importation Permit.

In regard to departure records, however, he had determined that although the Immigration Inspectors are charged with obtaining accurate data for completing the FM-11 forms (separate lists of persons entering Mexico and departing from the country which are submitted semimonthly by each Mexican port of entry and departure Immigration Station and record basic data which appears on the tourist cards or travel documents of each traveler), in actual practice very little attention is given to ascertaining actual "destination" and "means of travel," as this information is not of primary interest to the Mexican Immigration Department other than as a means of identifying the traveler and verifying his departure in the event any question of investigative interest should arise. He had found that it is the usual practice for the typist who prepares the FM-11 forms for "departures" merely to copy from the cancelled tourist card the "destination" as the place where the card was issued and as "means of travel" the same as that reflected on the card at the time the traveler entered the country. He also had verified that when an automobile or bus stops at the Kilometer 26 checking station traveling toward the border, the Immigration Agent merely collects the tourist cards of the passengers who are identified as aliens, places his personal cancellation and date stamp on the tourist cards he has handled, and subsequently delivers them to the desk of the typist who is to organize them in alphabetical order by date and copy from them the data which is required on the FM-11.

Inspector DEL VALLE expressed his personal conviction that the recording of "auto" as OSWALD's means of departure from Mexico had been merely a mental lapse on the part of the typist, although his having departed through the Kilometer 26 checking station does indicate with certainty that he left the country in a motor vehicle of some type.

- 6 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2193—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspect of this investigation.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies of two memoranda dated March 16, 1964. Our investigation into Oswald's trip to Mexico is continuing.

Upon detachment from the enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures - 4

Commission Exhibit No. 2193—Continued
MISS PATRICIA CLARE RASHELEIGH WINSTON, Jacqueline
Apartments, #206, at 155 North New Hampshire Avenue, Los
Angeles, furnished the following information:

MISS WINSTON and PAMELA LILLIAN MUNFORD were both
born in the Fiji Islands. The parents of both of these
girls represented a British company in the Fiji's. They
then migrated to the United States as permanent residents
under the Fiji Islands quota. They were in New York for
about six months, and then the United States, including
a trip to Mexico. MISS WINSTON is presently unemployed.

On September 25, 1963, WINSTON and MUNFORD purchased
bus tickets at the Trailways Bus Depot in Laredo,
Texas. These tickets were to Mexico City, with a
stopover at Monterey, Mexico. They departed the bus depot at 10:00 a.m. on September 25, 1963, and arrived in Monterey,
Mexico at 6:00 p.m. on the same day.

When the girls boarded the bus at Monterey, Mexico,
a man who later introduced himself to them as OSWALD, was
seated in the first seat of the bus next to the window. Next
to him was the first seat was an Englishman in his late 60's.
He was about 6' tall, weighed about 200 pounds, had a paunchy
stomach, was slightly bald, his hair was gray, he was clean
shaven, and he wore no glasses. He had lived in Mexico for
about 30 years. He had a definite English accent. He spoke
excellent English; the accent appeared to be that of a Londoner.

MISS WINSTON indicated that she was familiar with the various
accents in the various parts of Great Britain, and it was her
opinion that this man was or had been a Londoner.

Behind OSWALD and this Londoner, were a young English
couple, man and wife, in their 30's, who apparently had done
directional traveling in the United States, and were en route to
Yucatan to study the Indians. The girls were destitute of
sitting in the front seat on the other side of the bus, but
and all the other seats in the front of the bus, as well as the other seats in the bus, were occupied by Mexicans, nursing
babies, and small animals. None of these Mexicans spoke
English. The bus was loaded. There were about 50 passengers.
The only vacant seats were in the middle of the bus, and this
is where WINSTON and MUNFORD sat. As they attempted to sit down
in these two vacant seats, the Englishman came to them and
asked if he could be of assistance. He spoke in Spanish to the
Mexican sitting nearby to clean up the area so the two
girls could sit down.

The bus stopped every two hours at a rest and eating
station. Practically every time the bus stopped, OSWALD would
go in and eat the Mexican food, which he said he enjoyed.

At these various stops, and also while traveling,
the girls had conversation with the four persons on the
bus who spoke English. On one occasion, the man sitting next
to the Englishman came back to the girls and asked them where
they had been traveling, and they told him of their world tour.
He said that he had done considerable traveling also. He said
he had been to Japan, and he asked them if they had been to the
Soviet Union. They said "No", but that they had known a girl
who had visited Moscow a year or so ago, and they told OSWALD
that this girl had said that all the tours that she had in
Moscow were "guided" tours, and that the only thing that the
Soviets let you see in Moscow is what they want you to see, and
that they only tell you what they want you to know. They also
told OSWALD that this girl friend had said that if you asked a
question, and they did not want to give you the answer, they
would either ignore the question completely or else tell you
that they would answer the question at a later date. At this,

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to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit No. 2194—Continued
OSWALD said nothing, however, he did at that point jump up and say, "Oh, I've been to Russia. Let me show you." He then went to the front of the bus, where he had a small zipper bag. He opened it up and brought out a passport which he presented to the girls. When he first introduced himself to the girls, he said his name was LEE. They examined the passport and saw his last name was OSWALD. He also pointed out to them a stamp in the passport which indicated that he had traveled in the Soviet Union. OSWALD told them he had lived in Moscow for two years and that he had had quite a hard time getting out of Russia and back to the United States.

OSWALD did not indicate that he was married, however, he was wearing a gold wedding ring.

OSWALD made no comment concerning Russia, Cuba, or communism. He did not discuss the international situation, no mention was made of politics, no controversial issues were discussed, and nothing was said of Socialism or any type of ism or ideology.

OSWALD recommended that the girls stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico. He told them he had stayed there several times before while in Mexico City, as it was an inexpensive hotel. He told them that he was not staying there this time. They stayed at the Hotel Calvin because it was the hotel which their taxi driver recommended to them.

During their conversation with him, Miss WINSTON recalled that OSWALD said he came from Dallas, Texas.

OSWALD did not say why he was in Mexico, where he was going in Mexico, or what his future plans were, or what his occupation was.

At one of the stops that the bus made for rest and eating, the Englishman said to the girls, "I gather the young man sitting with me has been to Mexico City before." Miss WINSTON assumed from this statement that the Englishman had not been acquainted with OSWALD prior to boarding the bus. In talking with the English couple who were going to Yucatan she concluded that this couple had never heretofore seen OSWALD.

It was Miss WINSTON's opinion that OSWALD was traveling alone, that he had had no previous contact with any of the English speaking people on the bus prior to that time. When they arrived in Mexico City, the girls left the bus and took a taxi cab to the Hotel Calvin. When they last saw OSWALD, he was standing in the bus depot with one piece of luggage in his hand. OSWALD was always the first one off the bus at each rest point, and immediately went into the restaurants. He was not observed to talk to anyone at these restaurants. He always ate alone, except for breakfast on the morning of September 27, 1963, when he ate with the English couple in their 30's. OSWALD was wearing light gray pants, a pale green jersey, open shirt with a collar, and from time to time, would wear a charcoal gray sweater with a collar.

After first talking with OSWALD on the bus, the girls gave him the nickname of "Texas", and they referred to him in conversations between themselves thereafter as "Texas."

On the weekend of the assassination, Miss WINSTON and Miss NONFORD were on a weekend vacation in Las Vegas, Nevada, and in the hotel in which they stayed, there was a television which had on it pictures dealing with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. During that weekend, they observed pictures of the person who had been arrested for the assassination. They also observed pictures of OSWALD as he was being taken out of the jail, at which time he was killed by RUBY. As soon as they saw the first pictures, WINSTON and NONFORD said to each other, "Oh, there's Texas." Miss WINSTON stated that she and Miss NONFORD both immediately identified the pictures of this person as LEE OSWALD, who had been on the bus with them from Monterey, Mexico to Mexico City.
Miss PAMELA LILLIAN MUNFORD was interviewed at her place of business, 611 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, Room 700. She is employed there as a legal stenographer for Dillavou and Cox, Attorneys. She resides at the Jacqueline Apartments, Apartment 206, 153 North New Hampshire Avenue, Los Angeles. She furnished the following information:

Miss MUNFORD was born in the Fiji Islands. Her father was a representative of a British company operating in the Fijis. Subsequent to her birth, her family moved to Australia. Two years ago she set out in company with PATRICIA WINSTON to travel around the world. She went to Great Britain and the European continent. She then immigrated to the United States as a permanent resident and worked in New York for about six months. She then toured the United States and took a trip to Mexico.

On September 25, 1963, Miss MUNFORD said that she and Miss WINSTON purchased tickets at the Trailways Bus Depot in Laredo, Texas. They departed from Laredo on September 25, 1963, in the morning and arrived at Monterrey, Mexico on the same day at 6:00 p.m.

On the following day, September 26, 1963, Miss MUNFORD in company with WINSTON boarded a bus in Monterrey at 7:30 p.m. and arrived at 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1963 in Mexico City.

When MUNFORD boarded the bus with WINSTON at Monterrey, Mexico, a man who later introduced himself to her as OSWALD, was sitting in the first seat of the bus. Next to him was an Englishman in his late 50's, approximately 5' 7" height, 150 pounds, short plump with white hair, balding.

This Englishman told her that he had been in Mexico for about 30 years. He still retained an English accent. The accent appeared to be that of a Londoner.

Behind OSWALD and the Londoner sat an English couple in their late 30's. They apparently had done extensive traveling in the United States. They indicated that they had been aboard the bus for approximately 36 hours prior to their arrival at Laredo. They indicated they had come from Washington, D. C. They said that they were going to Yucatan to study Indian culture.

MUNFORD recalled that there were approximately 39 people aboard the bus and that the only people that spoke English besides herself and WINSTON, were OSWALD, the Londoner, and the British couple. When they made an attempt to get seats in the bus, the only ones vacant were inside back in the bus and that the Londoner came back and talked in Spanish to the Mexicans so that the two girls could sit down.

The bus made a stop every two hours at a rest station, and at each one of these stations there was a cafe. MUNFORD recalled that OSWALD got off at every bus stop and would go in and eat some food.

At one of these stops the Londoner, sitting next to OSWALD, came over to MUNFORD and WINSTON and they engaged in conversation. MUNFORD said that she and WINSTON told him of their world tour. MUNFORD recalled that the Londoner indicated that he was retired and had lived in Mexico about 30 years and was very fond of the country and its people. MUNFORD recalled that the Londoner said during one of these conversations "I gather the young man sitting with me has been to Mexico before". MUNFORD assumed from this statement that the Londoner had not been acquainted with OSWALD prior to boarding the bus. At one of these stops MUNFORD and WINSTON talked to the English couple going to the Yucatan and MUNFORD concluded from their conversation that this couple had never had any contact with OSWALD prior to boarding the bus.

While traveling on the bus the man sitting next to the Londoner came back to where they were sitting and engaged in conversation. They told him of their world tour and he said that he, too, had done considerable traveling having been to Japan and also to the Soviet Union.

He asked MUNFORD and WINSTON if they had ever been to the Soviet Union and they said no. MUNFORD said at this point that she and WINSTON told the man that a friend of theirs, a girl, had been to Moscow on a "guided" tour and that the only
thing that she had seen was what the Soviets wanted her to see. Furthermore, that the Soviets would not answer questions freely. This man made no comment to this story.

At this point in their conversation with the man, he said "I have been to Russia" and he went to the front of the bus and got his passport which he showed to MURFORD. He introduced himself as Lee and he recalled in examining the passport that his last name was OSWALD. He pointed out to her in his passport a stamp which indicated that he had traveled in the Soviet Union. OSWALD said that he had lived in Moscow for two years and he had had quite a hard time in getting back into the United States.

OSWALD was wearing a gold wedding ring, however, he made no mention of a wife or family. OSWALD made no comment concerning Russia, Cuba or communism. He did not discuss the international situation and no mention was made of politics and no controversial issues were discussed between MURFORD and OSWALD.

MURFORD recalled that OSWALD recommended staying at the Hotel Cuba, in Mexico City. He indicated that he had stayed there several times before while in Mexico City. He pointed out that it was an inexpensive hotel. He added, however, that he was not going to stay at the Hotel Cuba on this visit.

MURFORD recalled that OSWALD said he came from Fort Worth, Texas. He did not indicate to her why he was making this trip to Mexico City, how long he was going to remain, what his future plans were or what his occupation was.

Upon their arrival in Mexico City, MURFORD said that he and WINSTON took a taxi cab to the Hotel Calvino. The last time she saw OSWALD he was standing in the bus depot with one piece of luggage in his hand. MISS MURFORD believed that the bus line on which they traveled from Monterrey, Mexico to Mexico City, was called Auto Buses Estrella. She also believed that the bus depot in Mexico City where she last saw OSWALD was called the Estrella Bus Depot.
Investigation disclosed LEE HARVEY OSWALD made a trip on Flecha Red Bus leaving Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, 9/26/63 and arrived Mexico City, Mexico, 9/27/63. OSWALD reportedly sat beside an elderly white male on this bus trip. The elderly white male has been identified by other English speaking passengers that were on the bus as ALBERT OSBORNE who is also known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. ALBERT OSBORNE was interviewed 1/7/64 at which time he described JOHN HOWARD BOWEN as an acquaintance and said he had no way of communicating with BOWEN. He was interviewed as BOWEN on 2/8 and 1/7/64 at which times he denied being identical to OSBORNE. But said he was acquainted with OSBORNE, and furnished considerable information regarding OSBORNE and himself. On 3/3/64 OSBORNE was again interviewed at which time he admitted that he is also known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, having used that name since soon after World War I. During latter 3 interviews, OSBORNE admitted making a trip from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico City, Mexico, on September 26-27, 1963, but does not identify photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as person he sat beside on trip. He states he sat beside a young man that appeared to be Mexican or Puerto Rican and claims he, OSBORNE, was only English speaking passenger on bus. OSBORNE is reputed and claims to be a missionary in Mexico for many years and he receives financial assistance from churches and individuals throughout the United States for this work. OSBORNE has furnished any detailed information as to his movements and/or activities, claiming he is unable to supply such data. OSBORNE is 75 years of age, born in England, reportedly served in the British Army and migrated to the United States in 1914. Thereafter, he claims he has lived in Washington, D. C. and

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, served in the Canadian Army during World War II, returned to the United States and has traveled throughout the United States and Mexico, being employed as an itinerant rug cleaner, gardener, boys' camp operator, and minister. States he is not a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith and attached are the following exhibits for the President's Commission that is investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXHIBIT NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>WHERE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION REPORTED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-141</td>
<td>Photograph of letter, addressed to Central YMCA, Montreal, Canada, signed ALBERT OSBORNE with an address in the upper, right hand corner of &quot;EMILIO CARRANZA 4-8 Texmelucan Pue. Mexico&quot;.</td>
<td>Instant Report, Pages 14-15</td>
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manifest of September 26, 1963, as having entered Mexico at
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, en route to Mexico, D. F. The person
using the name OSWALD was on the 2:00 PM Flecha Roja bus and
had one bag. The bus was No. 516 with the driver being listed
as ROBERTO MORALES. A total of eighteen passengers boarded
this bus at Nuevo Laredo, twelve of whom were en route to
Monterey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. Passengers en route to Mexico
City were listed as PAULO VALENZUELA and possibly his wife, since
he is listed as a party of two, S. MORAN, ALFREDO BRESANO,
ROIG SOQUIS, T. GONZALEZ, (PNU) ROWAN, LEE OSWALD, (PNU)
BOVAN - possibly JOHN H. BOWEN, Houston, Texas, JOHN MC
FARLAND and two other persons for a party of three.

Passengers en route Monterey, Nuevo Leon,
Mexico, were ANDRES MORALES and one other person for a party
of two, APE MARTINEZ, HARRY J. MITCHELL with two for a party
of three.

On December 24, 1963, Confidential Informant
Dallas T-4 furnished the following information concerning
efforts to locate JOHN H. BOWEN, a passenger with OSWALD on
a southbound bus from Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963.

Informant advised that investigation discloses
BOWEN departed Mexico City, October 1, 1963, on Flecha
Roja bus, bound for Nuevo Laredo. Mexican Immigration
records reflect BOWEN departed Mexico, at Nuevo Laredo, on
October 2, 1963, but no information concerning his home
address was available.

Informant advised that Flecha Roja bus records
reflect BOWEN and one WILLIAM S. SHIVELY purchased consecu-
tive tickets for Flecha Roja bus trip from Mexico City to
Nuevo Laredo, although they did not occupy adjacent seats.
Mexican Immigration records reflect SHIVELY was issued a
tourist card at Nuevo Laredo, September 22, 1963, and entered
Mexico at that location on the same date. SHIVELY departed
Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 2, 1963, with BOWEN and
him being checked out by the same Mexican Immigration Service
employee.

The Mexican tourist card described SHIVELY as an
American citizen, 22 years of age, and a student. He presented

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
to an eighty-year-old United States citizen who looked to be about sixty years of age who lives in Cuernavaca and the State of Tennessee. The individual that sat beside OSWALD was allegedly a retired schoolteacher who taught in India and Arabia and is currently writing a book on the Lisbon Earthquake of 1755. A review of FBI files reflects one JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, born January 14, 1887, at Chester, Pennsylvania, once resided in Houston, Texas. On June 4, 1942, CHARLES W. PICKEL, Rural Route 7, Henderson Springs, Tennessee, Svier County, advised an Agent of the FBI, Knoxville, that one J. H. BOWEN, whom he believed to be an Italian, had resided in the vicinity of Henderson Springs for the past two years. He stated that BOWEN operated a camp for boys known as the "Camp Fire Council." According to PICKEL, one of the boys at the camp told GEORGE SHARP, of Route 7, Henderson Springs, Tennessee, that he had seen BOWEN tear down an American Flag and stomp it into the ground. PICKEL said that BOWEN had three large police dogs at his home, which were very dangerous. PICKEL complained that the boys at the camp were committing some acts of thievery and property damage in the neighborhood. PICKEL stated that BOWEN spends time traveling over the country roads in and around Henderson Springs and that he knew for a fact that BOWEN had once traveled to Mexico City. At the request of the FBI, PAUL LILLY, Patrolman, Tennessee Highway Patrol, made an investigation of the above allegation. On August 21, 1942, Patrolman LILLY, by letter, advised the FBI, Knoxville, that he had contacted Mr. GEORGE SHARP, Mr. CHARLES W. BOWEN, and others, and all these persons had told him that the main trouble concerning BOWEN was on account of some vicious dogs which BOWEN had at his camp. LILLY stated that the neighbors told him they were deathly afraid of these dogs and that something had to be done about them. LILLY reported that he talked to some workers at the camp and they told him they had never seen or heard of any activities that would lead them to believe that BOWEN was or had been disrespectful to the United States.
The news article referred to by HAL C. STEPHENS of the Boys’ Club regarding BOWEN’s reported departure for Europe appeared in the November 14, 1963, issue of the Knoxville Journal; however, an examination of the records of the morgue on December 30, 1963, did not disclose any correspondence relative to this particular article. The morgue did reflect a news article dated December 5, 1963, in the Knoxville Journal, which reported that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN resided in Laredo, Texas, and had established a missionary station and a Baptist Church in Mexico. He was reported to be the first protestant missionary in the land of the Mixtecas Indians. His address was listed as Box 308, Laredo, Texas. The source of this item appeared to be a letter addressed to the Journal from BOWEN.

The newspaper file contained a postal card from BOWEN bearing an illegible postmark of Tampa (Florida?), November 7, 1954. On this postal card BOWEN advised the Knoxville Journal that he was mailing some photographs to the Journal. He stated that last Christmas he announced he was retiring but after a trip to England, where he spoke at a missionary conference, he decided to return to Mexico.

The newspaper file contained a letter dated April 7, 1958, from a Dr. MARTIN MILDANO, Oaxaca, Oax, Mexico. He wrote that BOWEN, a missionary, had saved two schoolchildren from being struck by a truck. In dashing in front of the truck to help the children from the path, BOWEN was slightly injured on his left side when he came in contact with the truck. The writer stated that this was the same missionary who had saved three children from a burning hut about eight years previously.

A short article in the Knoxville Journal dated April 12, 1958, described this incident, based on the above letter.

The newspaper file also contained a letter dated September 11, 1961, from an ALBERTO OSBORNE, which was post-marked at Texmelucan, Pue, Mexico. This letter reported that BOWEN was injured when he fell on a bus between Mexico City and Puebla, and it reported that BOWEN had been doing missionary work in Mexico since he left Knoxville in April, 1943. The letter set forth that BOWEN was invited to Mexico by the late Dr. C. E. LACEY, a missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention. The letter reported that BOWEN would be eighty-two in January (1962), but that he could easily pass for a man in his middle 50’s. This letter went on to relate that BOWEN, prior to coming to Knoxville, had served as a missionary in India and had been active in missionary work since 1510 except the time he spent in Knoxville.

The Knoxville Journal published a short news article on September 15, 1961, based on the above letter.

On December 20, 1963, Mrs. CLARA BULL, Knoxville Credit Bureau, advised that a search of her files reflected no credit record for JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

On December 20, 1963, Mrs. CHARLES DAVIS, Records Department, Knoxville Police Department, advised she found no arrest record in the files of her office for JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

The newspaper files also contained two photographs that purport to be pictures of J. H. BOWEN. One photograph depicts a white male wearing a waist length zipper jacket and a sun helmet. The other photograph depicts a white male wearing a double-breasted business suit, no hat, standing before a castle-like edifice. Copies of these photographs were obtained.

PATRICIA WINTON and PAMELA MUNFORD, 153 North New Hampshire Avenue, Los Angeles, California, were interviewed on January 8, 1964, by SA’S CHESTER C. ORTON and JOSEPH DOYLE POWELL.

WINSTON and MUNFORD viewed photographs of BOWEN that were obtained from the files of the Knoxville Journal and stated the photograph of BOWEN wearing the sun helmet was not familiar to them. They said that the picture taken in 1954 of BOWEN standing in front of a castle was familiar and possibly could have been the man who sat next to OSWALD on the bus trip from Laredo to Mexico City, on September 26 - 27, 1963.
In this regard, it is pointed out that both
WINSTON and MUMFORD had previously stated that they made a
trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on a Flecha Roja bus on
September 26 - 27, 1963, and identified LEE HARVEY OSWALD as
a passenger on that bus with whom they conversed.

On December 20 & 27, 1963, reviews were made
of birth records, school board records, credit bureau records,
city directories, newspaper morgues and death records at
Chester, Pennsylvania, with no information being developed to
identify JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, born January 14, 1887, at
Chester, Pennsylvania.

On January 7, 1964, Confidential Informant Dallas
T-4, supra, advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN had not been located
in Mexico.

Dallas T-4 reported the interview, on January 7, 1964,
of Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, an elderly Canadian missionary,
residing at 4-A Emilio Carranza Street, San Martin De
Texmelucan, State of Puebla, who disclosed the following information:

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is an ordained Baptist Minister
who, over the years, has collected funds for construction of
several churches in Mexico. BOWEN has not been in Mexico since
late September or early October, 1963, at which time he advised
OSBORNE he was thinking of giving up his missionary work be-
cause many of his contributors who helped him financially
over the years are now deceased. OSBORNE suggested that
BOWEN could be located through the Hotel Jong or Jung, New
Orleans, Louisiana, where he was recently employed and was
making efforts to qualify for Social Security benefits. OSBORNE
also opined BOWEN might be located through Hotel St. Anthony,
Laredo, Texas.

OSBORNE claimed he has no way of communicating
with BOWEN and does not know his exact address in the United
States, although he believed BOWEN was in the United States
at that time. He said BOWEN never lived at 4-A Emilio Carranza
Street, San Martin De Texmelucan, Puebla, but did pick up his
mail there during his visit to Mexico in September - October,
1963.

The following investigation was conducted on
January 13, 1964, by SA MILTON R. KAACK:

HARWOOD HOLT, Auditor, Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal
Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, checked his records and
advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is not presently employed
by the Jung Hotel and has not been employed during the
past two years.

Mrs. MAXINE MATTHEWS, Secretary to GEORGE DAWSON,
Manager, Hotel New Orleans, 1300 Canal Street, New Orleans,
checked the records and advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is
not employed at the present time by the Hotel New Orleans,
nor has he been employed during the past two years.

Reverend O. S. CHIOCCIO, Pastor, Canal Boule-
vard Baptist Church, 5320 Canal Boulevard, New Orleans,
advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is unknown to him. Reverend
CHIOCCIO stated that he would know BOWEN if BOWEN was living
and working in the New Orleans area and was engaged in missionary
work for the Baptist Church.

Miss DOROTHY PATerson, Secretary to Reverend
JOHN GILBERT, New Orleans Baptist Association, 3339 Gentilly
Boulevard, New Orleans, advised that she could find no record
in her files of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. Miss PATerson stated that
if BOWEN was engaged in missionary work for the Baptist Church
in the New Orleans area he would be listed in her files.

On January 21, 1964, Dallas T-4, supra, reported
that the photographs (2) of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, one wearing a
sun helmet and zipper jacket, the other with him standing
before a castle-like edifice, were identified on that date,
January 21, 1964, by a servant at the residence of ALBERTO
OSBORNE, in Texmelucan, Mexico, and by a Mexican minister
in the same community as being identical with OSBORNE.

Dallas T-4 further reported that when ALBERTO
OSBORNE was interviewed on January 7, 1964, he was in possession
of a Canadian Passport, No. 5-605377, and claimed residence of
4114 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada. Correspondence was

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
located at the residence of 4-A Emilio Carranza Street, San Martin de Temascal, Puebla, bearing a return address of WALTER OSBORN, Old Folks Home, Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England.

The servant at the Temascalen, Mexico, address stated OSBORN was then on a trip to an unknown part of the United States and indicated he may return to Mexico within the next two or three weeks.

Dallas T-4 reported that inquiry at the American Express Office, Mexico City, Mexico, revealed ALBERT OSBORN knew there as JOHN H. BOWEN and last visited that office about two weeks prior to January 21, 1964.

Further, on November 15, 1963, BOWEN requested that letters to him be forwarded to American Express, 649 5th Avenue, New York City, New York, and American Express has no other address for him, but reported that BOWEN frequently travels to Laredo and San Antonio, Texas.

On January 27, 1964, Dallas T-4 reported that a Canadian missionary, ALBERT OSBORN, was known to the Mexican Immigration authorities in 1958 as a missionary in Mexico and inquiries then conducted failed to develop any background information of value through investigation by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Canada. The Canadian address for OSBORN then in possession of the Mexican Immigration authorities was found to be non-existent. A photograph of OSBORN obtained at that time appears to be the same person interviewed as ALBERT OSBORN on January 7, 1964.

Dallas T-4 reported that several officials of the Baptist Church in Mexico City had reported they have no knowledge of JOHN H. BOWEN or ALBERT OSBORN.

T-4 reported that OSBORN normally resides in a native mud wall dwelling in Temascalen, where the only person having knowledge of his movements is the teen-age caretaker, who, himself, frequently visits his family in Oaxaca, Mexico, when OSBORN is not there.

On January 16, 1964, the caretaker disclosed that a wedding announcement had been received from Mrs. LOLA LOVING, Mileboro, Oregon, announcing the wedding of her daughter, SHARON RUTH LOVING, on October 20, 1963.

Dallas T-4 reported that on January 21, 1964, letters addressed to BOWEN had been received at the Temascalen, Mexico, address from Gatehouse Publishing Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and from "The Beam", 6248 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, Texas.

On January 27, 1964, Confidential Informant Dallas T-6, a confidential source abroad, reported that a check of the passport files, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, Ontario, indicates an ALBERT OSBORN was issued Passport No. 5-605377, on October 10, 1963, through the office of the Canadian Consul, New Orleans, Louisiana. At that time OSBORN indicated his mailing address as "Will Call" and his permanent address since 1917 as 1441 Drummond Street, Montreal, Quebec. OSBORN reflected his date of birth as October 22, 1888, in Bramley, England, 5'10". 200 lbs., blue eyes, dark brown hair - slightly grey, single, and indicates he is a member of the clergy.

Attached to his passport is an affidavit in lieu of guarantor indicating he was at the time in New Orleans and was "presently in transit." The passport contained a photograph of ALBERT OSBORN having been taken in October, 1963. Copies of the photograph were obtained.

On January 28, 1964, Dallas T-6 reported 1441 Drummond, Montreal, Quebec, is a YMCA and ALBERT OSBORN is not known there. The YMCA received a letter from an ALBERT OSBORN, dated January 13, 1964, with return address of Emilio Carranza Street, San Martin de Temascalen, Puebla, Mexico, indicating that he, OSBORN, would not come to Montreal as planned, but instead he going to Alberta and any mail should be forwarded in care of General Delivery, Detroit, Michigan. The original of this letter which bears the signature of ALBERT OSBORN was obtained.

Dallas T-6 reported on February 6, 1964, that Passport No. 5-605376 issued to ALBERT OSBORN by Canadian Authorities on June 8, 1953, at Ottawa, Canada, and was valid until June 8, 1958. It was not revalidated at the time and, therefore, expired on that date. Further, OSBORN could have retained possession of the passport until June, 1953, but it would not have been a valid document.

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
Under date of February 19, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by Confidential Informant Dallas T-6 on February 11, 1964:

Specimens received 2/17/64

Q493 One page typewritten letter bearing heading "Emilio Carranza 4-A Texmelucan Pue. M. E X I C O. O.1 addressed to "Central Y.M.C.A., Montreal, Canada," beginning "Dear Sir - If you have ...." and signed "Albert Osborne"

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q493 matches most closely the Laboratory standard for an Underwood pica style of type spaced ten letters per inch. This typewriting was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File and a photograph of the typewriting will be added to this file.

The typewriting on Q493 was not identified with any of the previous typewriting in this case.

On February 14, 1964, extensive investigation, which has previously been reported, and is not being repeated in detail, was made at the General Delivery, U. S. Post Office; Special Investigations Squad, Detroit Police Department; Better Business Bureau; Board of Commerce; Council of Churches; Catholic Missions Office; all Detroit, Michigan, with negative results concerning ALBERT OSBORNE's present location:

-15-

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued

GEORGE E. BLACKSTOCK, Canadian Consul, Suite 1710, 225 Baronne Building, produced an application for a Canadian Passport which was signed by Reverend ALBERT ALEXANDER OSBORNE at the office of the Canadian Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana. This application was dated October 10, 1963, at which time OSBORNE furnished his residence address an 1441 Dunwoody Street, Montreal, Canada. The application contained the following descriptive data concerning OSBORNE: Born November 12, 1888; sex—male; place of birth—Grimley, Lyinco, England; height—5'10"; weight—200 pounds; blue eyes; brown and gray hair; marital status single; no visible scars and marks; occupation—minister (clergy).

OSBORNE claimed that he resided in Canada from August 21, 1917, to the present time and is a naturalized citizen of Canada because of his services in the Canadian Armed Forces. OSBORNE's Canadian Passport #4-347367, which was issued in June, 1953, was cancelled and Canadian Passport #6-603537, dated October 10, 1963, was issued to him by Chief Clerk PERCY WHATMOOGE, of the Canadian Consulate General's Office. This passport is valid until October 10, 1968, and was delivered to OSBORNE personally on October 10, 1963. At the time OSBORNE applied for a new passport, he exhibited his birth certificate and a record of service in the Canadian Armed Forces. In addition, he signed an affidavit claiming that no one knew him in New Orleans well enough to act as a guarantor because he was "in transit." OSBORNE's file contained a letter from OSBORNE dated October 16, 1963, at Mexico, D. F., which was received at the Canadian Consulate General's Office on October 18, 1963. This letter thanked the office employees for their kindness and enclosed $5.00 with the instructions that BLACKSTOCK purchase a little present for the clerical employees at the Canadian Consulate General's Office. The $5.00 was returned to OSBORNE by letter dated October 18, 1963, explaining that the employees of the Consulate General's Office could not accept any gifts, which letter was addressed to "Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, care of American Express Company, Nissa 22 Mexico, D. F."

-16-

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
PERCY WHATMOUGH, Chief Clerk, Canadian Consulate General's Office, Suite 1710, 225 Baronne Building, advised that he examined OSBORNE's application for a passport, cancelled his old passport, which was issued in June, 1953, and issued his new passport, No. S-805377, to OSBORNE on October 10, 1963. WHATMOUGH recalled that OSBORNE told him that he, OSBORNE, had come to New Orleans from his residence in Montreal, Canada, by bus and that he was on his way to Mexico City by bus and that he was making this trip as part of his vacation.

OSBORNE did not tell WHATMOUGH what bus route he had taken from Montreal to New Orleans, nor did he tell him his intended route from New Orleans to Mexico.

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NO 100-16601
DL 100-10461
MRK: lav: wh

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The following investigation was conducted by SA MILTON R. KAACK on January 31, 1964:

JOHN A. DONALD, Canadian Consul, Canadian Consulate General's Office, Suite 1710, 225 Baronne Building, advised that in many instances natives of Great Britain who are naturalized citizens of Canada, claim dual citizenship and therefore continue to carry a British passport in addition to their passport issued by Canada.

HARDWOOD BOLT, Auditor, Jung Hotel, 1500 Canal Street, advised that he had no record of ALBERT OSBORNE as an employee of the Jung Hotel during the past two years.

GEORGE DAWSON, Manager, Hotel New Orleans, 1300 Canal Street, advised that ALBERT OSBORNE has not been employed by the Hotel New Orleans during the past two years.

Reverend G. S. CHIOCCIO, Pastor, Canal Boulevard Baptist Church, 5320 Canal Boulevard, advised that the Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE is not known to him. Reverend CHIOCCIO stated that if OSBORNE was engaged in missionary work for the Baptist Church in the New Orleans area he would most certainly know him.

Miss DOROTHY PATERSON, Secretary to Reverend JOHN GILBERT, Executive Secretary, New Orleans Baptist Association, 3330 Gentilly Boulevard, advised that there was no record in her files concerning Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE. Miss PATERSON said that if OSBORNE were engaged in missionary work in the New Orleans area he would be listed in her files.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2195—Continued
On February 10, 1964, Dallas T-4, supra, advised that OSBORNE had not called for his mail at the American Express Company, Mexico City, Mexico, since that office was previously contacted and additional letters had been received addressed to JOHN HOWARD BOWEN from GEORGE FULLENKAMP, Jonesville, Virginia, postmarked January 29, 1964; from P. O. Box 517, Eagle Pass, Texas, postmarked January 31, 1964, and from Piegah House Movement, Pikville, Tennessee, postmarked February 5, 1964.

T-4 further reported that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was known to the Senior Cashier, American Express Company, for the past eight years and had cashed numerous U. S. Postal Money Orders in amounts of $25 - $30 each. The cashier does not know ALBERT OSBORNE and is unable to substantiate the claim that the American Express Company, Mexico City, had agreed to honor payments for OSBORNE in the name of BOWEN because BOWEN had died and OSBORNE was carrying on BOWEN's missionary work. This individual is only known at American Express Company as BOWEN and as being connected with some type of religious activities in Mexico.

T-4 reported that inquiries at Texmelucan, Mexico, on February 8, 1964, revealed OSBORNE had not been seen there since about January 15, 1964, but the caretaker reported that he had received post cards from ALBERT OSBORNE postmarked February 3, 1964, with a return address of General Delivery, Birmingham, Alabama; postmarked January 22, 1964, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, with return address of General Delivery, Atlanta, Georgia, and postmarked January 21, 1964, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, contained in the envelope of the William Lee Hotel of Memphis, Tennessee. Caretaker claimed he was unaware of the present whereabouts of OSBORNE, but believed he was still in the United States.

T-4 quoted the caretaker as stating that he had not mailed any letter to LOLA LOVING of Forest Grove, Oregon, in late January, 1964, but pointed out that OSBORNE may have mailed such letter before departing Texmelucan.

T-4 reported that Mexican Immigration authorities, Mexico City, are interested in detaining OSBORNE if he returns to Mexico as he was ordered to leave Mexico in 1958 as an undesirable alien and at that time exited Mexico at Laredo, Texas, April 5, 1958. The Mexican Immigration files show BOWEN to also be known as JOHN H. OWEN.
JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was interviewed February 8, 1964, and he furnished the following information:

BOWEN advised that he has been in the Russellville, Alabama, area, speaking at various rural Baptist Churches, and has been residing at the residence of WYLLI UPTAIN, Rural Route, Russellville, Alabama. He stated he intended leaving the Russellville, Alabama, area February 11, 1964, on route back to Laredo, Texas, by way of New Orleans, Louisiana.

BOWEN stated to the best of his knowledge he was born at Chestor, Pennsylvania, on January 12, 1885, and his father’s name was JAMES A. BOWEN, and his mother was EMILY BOWEN. He did not know his parents, but he was reared in an orphanage in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His grandmother, SARAH RALL, participated to a limited extent in giving him guidance and shelter during the early years of his life. His grandmother and relatives are all deceased, and he has no known relatives of any kind.

BOWEN attended elementary school intermittently in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area, but took correspondence courses and has completed the equivalent of about two years of college. He also took a correspondence course in theology, which he completed in about 1914. About fifty years ago, he was ordained as a minister by the Plymouth Brethren Church, in Trenton, New Jersey, and about forty-five years ago he was ordained as a minister’ by the Northern Baptist Convention at Binghamton, New York. He also is recognized as an ordained minister by the Missionary Baptist Convention and he currently considers himself associated with that church body.

BOWEN stated he considers himself an itinerant gardener and preacher. He was formerly a member of the First Baptist Church at Knoxville, Tennessee, and more recently was a member of the First Baptist Church at Laredo, Texas. He has visited and worshiped at the latter church intermittently for the past twenty years.

About thirty years ago, BOWEN applied for a job as a juvenile counselor, with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee, and recalled that he was fingerprinted on that occasion. From about 1929 to about 1934, BOWEN worked

With juvenile delinquents for the City of Knoxville, Tennessee. While doing this work, he became well acquainted with Doctor A. D. MUELLER, who is now associated with the Veterans Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, and lives at 4035 Tutwiler Road, Memphis, Tennessee. He also became well acquainted with Miss MARY ELLIOTT, who is a prominent social worker in the Knoxville, Tennessee, area.

BOWEN states since becoming ordained about fifty years ago he has traveled extensively in the United States, particularly in the St. Paul, Virginia, area, and in the southern part of the United States as an itinerant Baptist Minister. During the past twenty years, he has also made numerous trips as an itinerant Baptist Minister throughout Mexico. He stated he has never been to Canada or England or any other foreign country, except in about 1939, he once visited Bermuda. On these itinerant preaching tours, he resides in the homes of the host pastor, and he moves from place to place frequently. He considers his home to be the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, and he is well known there by the manager, OSCAR FERRINA. He has been residing at that hotel intermittently for the past twenty years, and has made trips to Mexico for the past twenty years as an itinerant preacher.

BOWEN stated he has no passport, but carries for identification purposes the following items:

Social Security Card in the name of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Social Security No. 449-35-9745.

Texaco Company Credit Card #T-11373, in the name of J. H. BOWEN, P. O. Box 3042, Knoxville, Tennessee.

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2195—Continued
BOWEN stated he was not interviewed in Mexico at Texmelucan or anywhere else, by the FBI, regarding OSWALD or OSWALD. He pointed out when he came to Laredo, Texas, recently he learned that the FBI had been making inquiries there regarding his recent trip to Mexico. He stated that he thereafter looked through his papers and files at Laredo and learned that he had made a trip by bus from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico to Mexico City, on September 26-27, 1963.

BOWEN explained that at the bus station in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at about 3:30 PM, September 26, 1963, he boarded a bus on route to Mexico City, and signed his own name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, to the roster of passengers. He sat in the third seat from the front on the right side. A young man who apparently boarded the bus at the same time sat in the seat adjacent to him. He described this person as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex:</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Race:</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age:</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>5'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight:</td>
<td>150 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair:</td>
<td>Blond and thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion:</td>
<td>Dark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He explained this passenger had a small zipper bag which he placed in the rack above his feet. He did not talk to this person or hear him speak to anyone else on the bus. He presumed this person was Mexican or Puerto Rican because he was dark complexioned and did not appear to be an American. He recalled that directly in front of him was a man and a woman who were about sixty years of age. The man was retired from the Bermuda Police Department, and he apparently had been traveling extensively since his retirement. BOWEN recalled that two Mexican women and a small child occupied the seat directly behind him. He could not recall who the other passengers might have been on the bus. He did recall that the bus was fully occupied when it left Nuevo Laredo.

-25-

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
OSCAR FERRINO, owner of St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, viewed photographs of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, one taken with pitch helmet and other in business suit in front of what appears to be old English castle, and stated that both photographs appeared to be photographs of the JOHN HOWARD BOWEN that has been staying periodically at the St. Anthony Hotel, P. O. Box 356, for several years.

FERRINO stated that BOWEN usually stays at the St. Anthony when he is passing through Laredo, Texas, en route to Mexico.

FERRINO stated that when BOWEN is not at the St. Anthony Hotel he, FERRINO, holds BOWEN's mail until he receives instructions from BOWEN on where to send the mail or until BOWEN returns for the mail.

FERRINO stated that the name of ALBERT OSBORNE sounds familiar and he was of opinion that mail has come for BOWEN with name of ALBERT OSBORNE on it, but he said that he could not be certain of this, but that BOWEN has always been known around the hotel as BOWEN and has not, to FERRINO's knowledge, used the name of ALBERT OSBORNE in Laredo.
JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was interviewed at the St. Anthony Hotel, Room 105, Laredo, Texas, at which time he related the following information.

He made available two ticket stubs from the "Flecha Roja" (Red Arrow) Bus Lines, one purchased at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, bearing number 0921, dated September 26, 1963, reflecting fare of $71.40 pesos, from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the other purchased in Mexico bearing number 1142 and dated October 1, 1963, reflecting fare of $71.40 pesos from Mexico-

Nuevo Laredo.

BOWEN stated he departed Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, approximately 2:00 p.m., September 26, 1963, on a Flecha Roja Bus and arrived in Mexico City around 10:00 a.m., September 27, 1963. He stated there were no other Americans or English speaking persons on this bus and to his knowledge, none of the Mexican passengers spoke English. He sat near the front of the bus next to the window and there was a young man sitting next to him.

This man appeared to be Mexican, about 29 years of age, dark brown hair, had Mexican look, about 5'6", 150 pounds. He was shabbily dressed, wearing khaki pants and was carrying a brown slippers traveling bag which he placed on the top rack of the bus.

BOWEN stated he did not talk to this man, nor did this man speak to him, or anyone else on the bus. He stated that upon leaving Sabina's Hidalgo, after stopping there for lunch, this person went to the rear of the bus and went to sleep. He stated he does not know where this man went off the bus.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to BOWEN, and after viewing it carefully, stated that he could not identify this photograph as being identical to the man who sat next to him on the Flecha Roja Bus September 26, 1963. He viewed the photograph of OSWALD again and stated that he has never seen that person at any time.

BOWEN stated that this bus arrived in Mexico City about 10:00 a.m., September 27, 1963, and he boarded another bus on the afternoon of the 27th and went to Puebla, Mexico, where he stayed at the Tezona Hotel overnight. From there he boarded a train and went to JESUS CARANAS, Mexico, and stayed at the Railroad Hotel about two nights, and returned to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963.

When queried about his activities since September 1, 1963, he became indignant, and wanted to know why the FBI was interested in his itinerary, adding that this was a free country and he could travel whenever and wherever he pleased.

Under further interrogation, BOWEN stated that during the month of September, 1963, he stayed at the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, until his trip to Mexico on September 26, 1963. After returning from Mexico on October 2, 1963, he remained in Laredo at the St. Anthony Hotel until the latter part of October when he went on a lengthy trip in the United States, visiting churches and collecting religious books. He added that the records at the St. Anthony Hotel would not reflect that he stayed there in September or October inasmuch as the owner of the hotel owed money from a typewriter that was stolen from his room and did not charge him for use of the room and, therefore, did not sign his name on the hotel register.

Referring to the lengthy trip he took in the United States the latter part of October, November, and most of December, he stated that he first went to Houston, Texas, where he stayed two nights at the Spur Hotel near the Greyhound Station having left Laredo, Texas, in mid-October. From Houston, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, to see Dr. A. D. Mur, however, did not see him as he arrived there at night. He stayed in Memphis two nights at the William Len Hotel. From there, he went to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he stayed at the YMCA and then went on to Columbia, South Carolina, and back to Laredo, Texas, just before Christmas. After Christmas, he went on another trip and visited Houston, Texas; Lake Charles and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and returned to Laredo, Texas. He added that this occurred in January, and in February, he made a trip to Birmingham, Alabama.

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
BOWEN stated that he has never stayed in Texmelucan, Mexico, adding that he has only been through there on his way to Mexico City. He denied being interviewed in Mexico by anyone, and denied ever using a dual identity or ever having been in any other foreign country. He further stated that he has never used the name of ALBERT OSBORN. He knows a man by that name who is also a preacher and missionary in Mexico. He last saw OSBORN in Mexico City in mid-summer of 1963, and he and OSBORN were last together in Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1959. He added that he and OSBORN look very much alike and were often mistaken for each other in Mexico.

BOWEN stated that during his travels in Mexico, he always stays with pastors and Christian people and sometimes does the same thing in the United States. He could not furnish names of people in the United States with whom he has stayed, explaining that he just could not remember their names. He stated that he is well known in Mexico, particularly Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca, and mentioned the following names of persons who know him and with whom he has stayed in the past: MORIS NAUM, pastor in Vera Cruz; LEONARD INGRAM and PERCY COX, both preachers in Mexico City; JOHN HARRIS, preacher in Arizaba, Vera Cruz. He added that COX and INGRAM are both listed in the directory, Mexico City. He also knows the man in charge of the Bible Society in Mexico City, however, cannot recall his name. He stated that he visits other cities in Mexico, however, could not recall all the names.

BOWEN was again exhibited photograph of OSWALD and reiterated that he could not identify OSWALD as being on the same bus with him on September 26, 1963, and has never seen him at any time. When confronted with the fact that three other people on the same bus identified him and OSWALD as being seated in the same seat, he stated that he was saying only what he knew, and that possibly other people are not being truthful.

When queried about his background, BOWEN stated that he organized the Boys Club in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1934, now known as the Boys Club of America. At this point,
Oscar Ferrino, owner, St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised that he recalls John Howard Bowen staying at this hotel in October and November, 1963; however, did not recall the dates and his records would not show inasmuch as a typewriter belonging to Bowen was stolen from his room and he, Ferrino, paid Bowen $30.00 for the loss of this typewriter. He did not actually give Bowen $30.00, but let him stay in the room free, which would be about fifteen days for that amount of money.

In view of this, he did not record Bowen's name on the register. In checking his records further, he noted that Bowen stayed at the St. Anthony Hotel three nights in December, 1963, commencing on December 29.

Ferrino added that Bowen checked out of the hotel at 7:00 a.m., February 17, 1964, and did not say where he was going.

The following investigation was conducted by SA Fred T. Lee, Jr., at Eagle Pass, Texas.

On February 18, 1964, Reverend Walter L. Klichan, Minister, Pentecostal Church of God, advised that on about February 6, 1964, he had received an undated letter from Albert Osborne whom he knows as John Howard Bowen. Return address on the letter was Albert Osborne, Eladio Carranza-4-8, Texmelucan, Pue., Mexico. In this letter Osborne indicated that he had returned to Texmelucan before traveling for some time in England, Spain, Northern France, and Northern Africa. Osborne did not indicate in his letter the length of time he had spent in Europe, but did indicate he expected to remain in Texmelucan for some time. Reverend Klichan advised he could not furnish any additional information concerning the whereabouts or travel plan of Osborne.

On February 19, 1964, Reverend James Timmons, Baptist Minister, advised he has known Osborne since about 1944. Timmons advised he has not seen Osborne for some two years and does not know anything concerning his present whereabouts or activities. Timmons indicated that he recently sent a letter to Osborne with a return address, Eagle Pass, Post Office Box 517, but that he has not received any reply to this letter. Timmons continued by stating that in the past Osborne had frequently visited Reverend Joe Amarin, Mission Secretary, Southern Baptist Convention, Alice, Texas.

Further, Mr. Timmons described Osborne as a person who "acted mysteriously and secretly" and that to his knowledge he had not attended any ministerial school and his only affiliation with any religious group was the Plymouth Brothers which he described as an English non-denomination sect.

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
Dallas T-5, supra, reported the following information:

Dr. and Mrs. JOHN MC FARLAND, 7A Riverdale Road, Liverpool, England, were contacted by Detective Inspector WILLIAM BESTALL of the Liverpool City Constabulary on February 12, 1964.

The MC FARLANDs viewed the photos of ALBERT OSBORNE and JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. They definitely identified the photo of OSBORNE taken October, 1963, as being identical with the man they previously described who sat next to OSWALD on the bus trip into Mexico on September 26, 27, 1963. They were not that positive in identifying the other photos, however.

Mrs. MC FARLAND stated that she remembered OSBORNE as speaking with a slight North England accent and when she questioned OSBORNE if he had ever been in England he replied in the negative, stating that his mother was English. She was led to believe by OSBORNE that he was an American Citizen and had traveled in Mexico extensively as he appeared to know intimately the countryside they were passing through while on the bus trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City.

Both the MC FARLANDs were specifically questioned as to whether they had any knowledge of previous trips OSWALD had made to Mexico and they replied they were under the impression OSWALD had never been to Mexico before because he appeared to be completely ignorant about the country and language.

The Hotel Cubas never came into their conversation with either OSWALD or OSBORNE. Mrs. MC FARLAND stated OSBORNE was carrying a haversack-type bag containing canned food and she was under the impression he was returning to some sort of school or mission in Mexico and she believed it was at Cuernavaca.

On February 15, 1964, Detective Sergeant J. STANDISH, Grimsby Police, England, conducted investigation and interviewed relatives of ALBERT OSBORNE in the Grimsby area. The persons interviewed were WALTER OSBORNE, who resides in an old people's home in Grimsby and is ALBERT OSBORNE's brother. The other individual interviewed was a Mrs. LILLIE FEATHERSTONE, sister to ALBERT OSBORNE who resides at Station Road, Prestcotes, Lincolnshire and is a rural district outside Grimsby.

Both WALTER OSBORNE and Mrs. FEATHERSTONE immediately identified all photos as being that of their brother, ALBERT. They stated that ALBERT was born in Grimsby and left England as a young man with a Lincolnshire Army Regiment for Gibraltar and Bermuda. This was some time prior to World War II as by that time he was in Canada and studied for the ministry and served as a chaplain in the Canadian Army during the period 1914-1918.

They stated it was almost 40 years before ALBERT returned to England and that very little was actually known of his life. He corresponded infrequently with them and they have heard that he was married and had a son but have no idea of the present whereabouts of them.

They did say, however, that for approximately the last five years they have used the address in corresponding with him as ALBERT OSBORNE, care of JOHN W. BOWEN, Box 308, Laredo, Texas, and they continued to use that address until ALBERT suddenly appeared in Grimsby in early November 1963.

According to WALTER OSBORNE, ALBERT traveled to Prestwick, Scotland in the company of a group of scientists who were going to Iceland to photograph a volcano which has emerged there from the ocean. It is not known whether he got off the plane in Prestwick before or after the expedition did the photographing in Iceland, however, he traveled over night by train from Prestwick and arrived early in the morning at Mrs. FEATHERSTONE's home. He remained there four or five days and left for London stating he was going on to Spain.

Mrs. FEATHERSTONE then received a letter dated December 14, 1963, postmarked New York City, in which ALBERT stated he had arrived back in the United States at New York on December 5, 1963.

WALTER stated he heard from ALBERT by letter postmarked Mexico, January 8, 1963, in which ALBERT used the following return address: Emilio Torres 44, Texmelucan, Pue, Mexico. He said that he had destroyed the envelope so that it was not possible for Sergeant STANDISH to determine from where the letter had been sent.
Neither WALTER OSBORNE nor MRS. FEATHERSTONE was able to shed any light on the name JOHN H. BOWEN except that ALBERT had told them in the past to write to him care of that name in Laredo. They had never heard him mention BOWEN in any of his letters or in conversation with him.

MRS. FEATHERSTONE advised, however, that she has a sister, MRS. ADA AMOS, who resides on Manchester Street, Gary, Indiana, and it is the only other relative she has who resides in the United States. She added she does not think MRS. AMOS and ALBERT have been in close contact over the years as MRS. AMOS visited them in Grimby a few years ago and at that time advised she had seen or heard very little from her brother, ALBERT, even though they were in the same country.

Dallas T-5 also furnished photographs of certified copy of an entry of birth given at the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, Application No. 514373. This document reflects a birth in the District of Caistor, Sub-District of Great Grimby in the County of Lincoln, England, on the 12th day of November, 1888, at 106 Oxford Street, New Clee, England. The baby is reflected as a boy, name-ALBERT, father-JAMES OSBORNE, mother-EMILY OSBORNE, formerly COLE, with the birth having been recorded December, 1888.

On February 26, 1964, MRS. ADA AMOS, 353 Marshall Street, Gary, Indiana, advised ALBERT OSBORNE, her brother, was born November 12, 1889, Grimby, England, parents JAMES and EMILY COLE OSBORNE, both deceased.

MRS. AMOS said ALBERT OSBORNE attended primary schools in Grimby, England, was subsequently employed by Grimby Grocery Store and enlisted in British Army in 1908 and served most of his enlistment in India. She said he bought himself out of the Army in 1914 and migrated to the U. S. during the same year. He settled in the South living most of the time in unrecalled areas of Tennessee.

She stated her brother was occupied as a preacher, church affiliation not known, and was also engaged as an actor and lecturer involving places and speeches on India. She stated ALBERT married, wife's name and whereabouts being unknown, had one son, reportedly killed in action in the U. S. Armed Forces during World War II, has a daughter-in-law and grandson in the United States, whose names and whereabouts unknown.

She stated ALBERT once lived in Laredo, Texas, address and occupation not recalled. She has some vague knowledge that he was affiliated with some Christian Association and fulfilled engagements making talks on India. She stated that at one time, he was affiliated with an unrecalled boys camp in the South, possibly Tennessee. She remembered in ALBERT's infrequent correspondence and letters that he frequently traveled to Mexico, crossing at Laredo and El Paso, Texas, but recalled no information regarding possible travel to Canada, Spain, or Scotland.

MRS. AMOS recalls ALBERT formerly lived in New York City and Washington, D. C., addresses unknown, and does not know whether ALBERT is a naturalized United States citizen. MRS. AMOS was unable to supply any information regarding ALBERT having lived in Canada or about possible Canadian citizenship.

MRS. AMOS has not seen ALBERT in over 20 years at which time he visited her home in Gary, Indiana, for one night, being the only occasion she has seen him in 55 years. She recalled that at that time he was involved preaching and lecturing. She said she has not been in close contact with him because of a minor disagreement regarding his borrowing money from her. She recalled that he wrote her during the 1900s requesting funds at which time he sent her some money in care of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN in New York City. She said she had no knowledge of ALBERT OSBORNE using the dual identity of BOWEN or ever utilizing any name other than his true name.

MRS. AMOS said she has never heard of ALBERT having any scientific or technical skills or being involved in oceanography or other scientific projects. She recalled that in earlier years he did manifest some talent as an artist and spent time sketching.
Mrs. AMOS stated ALBERT has brothers, ARTHUR OSBORNE, date of birth April 9, 1882, residing Horncastle, Napa
Castle, England; WALTER OSBORNE, born March 26, 1868, residing Old Peoples Home, Sotharn Road, Sotham, England, and sisters, ROSETTA GELL, born May 15, 1866, residing Stithlerss Road, Cleethorpes, Lincolnshire, England; Mrs. FLORNY
BOND, born July 9, 1864, residing 39 Ownt Street, Abbeywood, London, SE2, England. Other sister and brothers are BRODA, WILL, JIM, FRANK, and ABBOTT, deceased.

Mrs. AMOS related that sisters ROSETTA GELL, FLORNY
BOND, and EMILY FEATHERSTONE have been in closer contact with ALBERT and might be able to furnish more recent information regarding his activities.

On February 17, 1964, Special Agent ERVIN B.
BRUNINGA, Birmingham, Alabama, viewed photograph of ALBERT
OSBORNE taken October, 1963, and reported that in his opinion, that person is identical with JOHN HOWARD BOWEN whom he,
BRUNINGA, interviewed at Florence, Alabama, February 8, 1964.

Miss PAMELA LILLIAN WILMINGTON furnished the following information:

She continues to be employed as a legal stenographer at Illavvo and Cox, Attorneys, Oil Westshore Boulevard, Room 700, Los Angeles. She resides at the Jacqueline Apartments, 123 North New Hampshire Avenue, Apartment No. 212.

Miss PATRICIA WINSTON, who was her former roommate and with whom she was traveling around the world, departed Los Angeles on January 21, 1964, and is presently residing with her parents in Flat 4, 50 Wood Street, Ramly, Sidney, Australia.

Three photographs of ALBERT OSBORNE, also known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, were displayed to Miss WILMINGTON. The first photograph was taken in October, 1963, in connection with his passport application and shows his head and shoulders. He is wearing a white shirt. The second and third photographs were taken on February 8, 1964, and he is wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and striped tie, and is holding a pipe in his right hand. These are stand-up, full face and profile photos.

Upon viewing these photographs, Miss WILMINGTON advised that she was positive that this individual was identical to the man whom she had seen and who sat next to LEE HARVEY OWSWALD on the bus which had come from Nuevo Laredo, and which she and Miss WILMINGTON had boarded at Monterey, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and which arrived in Mexico City on September 27, 1963. During the time that Miss WILMINGTON was on the bus, OWSWALD sat next to this man, whom she had previously described as 'the Englishman.'
ALBERT OSBORN, whose permanent address in 920 Salinas, Box 308, Laredo, Texas, was interviewed at his temporary place of residence at the Central YMCA, Nashville, Tennessee, where he is registered under the name JOHN B. BOWEN.

At the outset of the interview, OSBORN denied his true identity and claimed that his name was JOHN H. BOWEN; however, he later admitted that his correct name is ALBERT OSBORN and he furnished the following background information concerning himself:

OSBORN indicated that he was born November 12, 1888, at Grimsby, England, to JAMES OSBORN and EMILY COLE OSBORN, both of whom are deceased. He identified his brothers as WALTER OSBORN, Grimsby, England; ARTHUR OSBORN, Grimsby, England; WILLIAM OSBORN, deceased; and FRANK OSBORN, deceased. He identified his sisters as EMILY FEATHERSTORM, Grimsby, England; FLORE BOND, London, England; ROSETTA GELL, Lincolnhire, England, and ADA AKOS, Gary, Indiana. He stated that he was educated at St. James Academy at Grimsby, England, until the eight grade. OSBORN stated that he joined the British Army in 1908, serving in India, Arabia, and Bermuda. He purchased his discharge from the British Army in 1914 while in Bermuda and thereafter came directly to the United States and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where he obtained employment in several grocery stores under his correct name, ALBERT OSBORN. While in Washington, D. C., he took a correspondence course in Religion from the University of Chicago. Thereafter, he went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he attended the Philadelphia Bible College for one year while living and working as a janitor at the YMCA in Philadelphia. In 1916, he proceeded to Canada, where he joined the Canadian Army as OSBORN and served in the Canadian Army until the cessation of hostilities in World War I. Thereafter, he returned to Washington, D. C., where he met a Syrian, whose name he does not recall, and went into the rug cleaning business with this individual.

OSBORN indicated that the rug cleaning business was of an itinerant nature and he and the Syrian traveled throughout the United States in this venture. During this period he and at the suggestion of the Syrian, he adopted the name JOHN H. BOWEN, in order to obtain a more Americanized name and for the purpose of eventually obtaining American citizenship and an American passport in order that he might accompany the Syrian to the latter's native country. He indicated, however, that he did not thereafter take any steps to obtain American citizenship or to obtain an American passport. He stated that he took no steps to have his name changed legally but merely adopted the name BOWEN. After leaving the rug cleaning business, he worked for several years as an itinerant gardener primarily in the States of Virginia and North Carolina. In 1929, he went to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he became affiliated with the YMCA in that city in boys' work and indicated that he organized the organization which subsequently became known as the Boys Club of America.

OSBORN indicated that he remained in Knoxville, Tennessee, until about 1945 when he became an itinerant Baptist preacher throughout the south, having been ordained as a Baptist Minister in the Betheny Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1916 after he attended the Philadelphia Baptist College.

OSBORN stated that he first visited Mexico in 1939 as a tourist and became interested in missionary work and has been in and out of Mexico numerous times since then.

He indicated that for the past twenty years he has maintained occasional residence and a permanent mailing address at 920 Salinas, Box 308, Laredo, Texas. In this connection, OSBORN denied that he had ever received correspondence from relatives addressed as "Albert Osborne, care of John H. Bowen, Box 308, Laredo." He said he was well known at Laredo, Texas, as JOHN H. BOWEN and was a member of the First Baptist Church in that city.

OSBORN stated that he got in trouble in Mexico in about 1956 when the Mexican authorities were conducting sort of a census in order to identify Americans residing in Mexico. He stated that when he was questioned by Mexican authorities he was required to produce identification documents and the only documents he had were his birth certificate and Canadian Army enlistment papers in the name of ALBERT OSBORN, which he produced, stating, "This mixed my name up with people in Oaxaca." and indicated that he was known in Mexico by the names OSBORN and BOWEN.

**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**
He indicated that he had used the name JOHN H. BOWEN in the United States since about 1916 except when he applied for and received a Canadian passport at New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 10, 1963, in the name OSBORNE, using the above-mentioned OSBORNE identification documents. He indicated that after obtaining the passport he visited his sisters and brothers in England and a Baptist Church in Madrid on a 21-day trip ending in New York on December 5, 1963. He returned to Europe and returned to the United States as a passenger on the Icandian Airlines.

OSBORNE was questioned concerning his missionary work in Mexico. He indicated that he had visited various evangelical churches in Mexico City and other places in Mexico providing books and financial assistance to these churches. He was questioned concerning his source of funds to provide the financial assistance and books and he stated that these funds came from various independent Baptist Churches and members of Baptist Churches with whom he was in contact. He was questioned concerning the identity of others who knew of his work in Mexico and he mentioned he was well known to PERCY COX, who is well known in Baptist missionary circles in Mexico City, and whose name is listed in the Directory of Americans Residing in Mexico City. He also indicated LIONEL INGRAM, who operates a publishing house of religious materials in Mexico City, could provide information concerning his work as a missionary in Mexico. He indicated he was well known to the Bible Society known as the Mexican Bible Society in Mexico City.

Regarding churches from whom he has received financial support, he indicated that the First Baptist Church, Roanoke, Virginia; Isabell Baptist Church, Leighton, Alabama, and several other churches in that area as well as some churches in Florida, the identity of which he was unable to provide, assisted him financially. He indicated that EARL KIRBY, who is postmaster at Leighton, Alabama, was a person who had rendered considerable financial assistance to him. OSBORNE emphasized that he did not solicit these funds but that these churches and individuals knew of his work and voluntarily sent contributions from time to time.

OSBORNE was specifically questioned concerning specific activities since June, 1962. In this connection, he indicated that in June, 1962, he was at Laredo, Texas. He stated that since that time he has been traveling around considerably. When questioned for specific places he had been in it time activities, he indicated he had spent some time in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and other Louisiana towns and cities looking for old, rare books which he collected and was able to sell for a profit. He indicated that he stayed in rooming houses and cheap hotels, none of which he was able to identify. He was questioned concerning his contacts during that period but was unable to provide specifics.

OSBORNE was questioned specifically concerning his trip to Mexico City on September 26, 27, 1963. OSBORNE indicated that he was a passenger on the Red Arrow Bus Lines from Laredo, Texas to Mexico City, on September 25, 26, 1963. When reminded that he had previously furnished bus ticket stubs of the Red Arrow Bus Lines indicating that he journeyed to Mexico City from Laredo on September 26, 1963, OSBORNE indicated that it was possible that the date of the beginning of his journey was September 26, 1963, but that it was his first recollection that he left on September 25, 1962. He maintained that on the trip to Mexico City there were no other English-speaking people who were fellow passengers and specifically denied that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose picture he had viewed on several occasions, was a fellow passenger. He stated he was seated on the bus with a young Mexican or Spanish-speaking person who apparently spoke no English. He stated that this person boarded the bus on the Mexican side of Laredo. He said this person was wearing khaki pants, colored shirt and no hat, and he indicated this person tended to be bald-headed and had a solemn complexion. He got off the bus at the first coffee break at Sabino Hildgo. His seat made re-entered the bus after the coffee break, but proceeded to the rear of the bus where he slept. OSBORNE indicated that the only conversation he had with any person on the bus was with two elderly Mexican women who were holding a young baby.
He stated that the nature of his conversation with these elderly women was to apologize to them for any inconvenience he may have caused them in pushing his seat back since they were seated behind him. He stated he did not know where the boy who was his seat mate at first left the bus, indicating he may have left the bus at Monterey, Mexico. He denied seeing and talking to an English couple and denied seeing and talking to two Australian girls who boarded the bus at Monterey. It is his present recollection that he arrived at Mexico City September 26, 1963, at 9:30 P.M. and took a bus to Puebla where he stayed at the Teresas Hotel.

He indicated that he remained there two or three days and then picked up some religious books at the Evangelical Book Store and proceeded to Texmelucan and went to a residence maintained by missionaries who are native preachers who come and go from that residence. He indicated that he returned to Laredo on October 1, 1963 by Vera Cruz and thereafter went to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he obtained his Canadian passport on October 10, 1963. He remained in New Orleans about three days and returned to Laredo, where he remained a few days and then went to New York City via bus leaving New York City for London as mentioned above. He indicated he was in New York City approximately two days staying at the William Sloan on 34th Street under the name OSBORNE.

OSBORNE admitted he had been untruthful in three previous interviews concerning his own identity and had furnished false information concerning JOHN H. BOWEN, whom he had previously indicated was an acquaintance for whom he, OSBORNE, has been frequently mistaken. He indicated that his reason for his untruthfulness was that he had been caught up in his own web of furnishing false information years ago to the Mexican authorities which established his dual identity as OSBORNE and BOWEN.

It is noted that OSBORNE had in his possession at the time of the interview Canadian Passport No. C-600777 in the name of Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, occupation - Clergyman. His place of birth was listed as Grimby, Lincoln, England, November 12, 1888. This passport is valid until October 10, 1968. It was issued at New Orleans, Louisiana, by G. F. BLACKSTOCK, Consul of Canada.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2195—Continued

Contained with the Canadian passport was an International Certificate of Vaccination in the name of ALBERT OSBORNE, 1461 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada, which was issued at the U. S. Quarantine Station, Laredo, Texas. A notation contained in this document indicated he was vaccinated on September 24, 1963, at the above mentioned Quarantine Station. It was also noted that OSBORNE had in his possession Social Security Card No. 940-36-0745 in the name JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, It was also noted he had in his possession a Texas Company Gasoline Credit Card, T11372, in the name JOHN H. BOWEN. Typed on this card is the above Social Security Number. The expiration date or the date of issuance on this gas credit card was obliterated.

OSBORNE was questioned concerning his means of livelihood in the past several years. He indicated that he was an expert gardener and when funds became low he obtained jobs at various places as an itinerant gardener. When questioned for names of persons or concerns for whom employed, he was able to furnish only the name of Tyler Nursery Company, Tyler, Texas, as a place where he worked during the summer of 1963. However, he indicated that he had worked at various homes in other Texas cities including Austin, but maintained that he could not recall names of such employers nor was he able to furnish identities of other cities where he had worked as a gardener.

OSBORNE was advised that his photograph had been positively identified by other English speaking people on the Red Arrow Bus from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City on September 26, 27, 1963. OSBORNE again denied that he was on a bus with any other English speaking people and that he himself spoke no English to anyone on the bus.

He stated that since he had finally revealed this true identity that he would have no purpose in being further untruthful, and that if he were a passenger on the bus with LES HARVEY OSWALD and other English speaking people, he would freely admit same now, but he continued to maintain that he had never seen OSWALD or been a fellow passenger with him on the bus or the above-mentioned English couple and Australian girls.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2195—Continued
OSCAR FERRINO, owner of the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN has been staying at the St. Anthony Hotel in Laredo for many many years as he travels to and from Mexico. FERRINO stated that BOWEN is a Baptist Missionary who teaches the Baptist Religion in Puebla, Mexico, and at present is operating a school for approximately 25 to 30 boys. FERRINO advised that he has no records for BOWEN at the hotel for the past two or three months inasmuch as a typewriter belonging to BOWEN was stolen at the hotel and that he gave BOWEN free rent at the rate of $5.00 per week for Room 105 which is the room BOWEN always occupies until typewriter is paid for and, therefore, did not enter his appearance at the hotel in the registry book. FERRINO stated that BOWEN is approximately 50 years old, but appears to be around 60 or 70 years, is heavy set, bald headed, and is approximately 5’9” tall.

FERRINO stated that he forwards BOWEN his mail each Friday to the address of "JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Emilio Carranza 4-A Texmelucan, Puebla, Mexico".

On 12/24/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 105-2999
by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/4te/tes Date dictated 12/24/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is licensed to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
On January 15, 1964, OSCAR PERRINO, St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN that approximately two weeks prior to that date, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN had passed through Laredo from Mexico. He stated that BOWEN told him that BOWEN had been interviewed in Mexico by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and he was then en route to Austin, Texas, for interview by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Austin. He said BOWEN did not leave any forwarding address, but stated he was en route to Kansas City to straighten out his Social Security and said he, BOWEN, would write to PERRINO and tell him where to forward his, BOWEN's, mail. BOWEN did not state what the FBI had interviewed him about in Mexico.

On February 14, 1964, Miss NANCY DAVIS, Secretary to K. W. NEWMAN, Manager, William Len Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee, advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE from records that one ALBERT OSBORN, listing his home (no number) at Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada, William Len Hotel, Pollo No. 50193, checked into this hotel on January 17, 1964, stayed in Room 205, at the rate of $4.08 and checked out January 18, 1964, leaving no forwarding address, made no telephone calls, and occupied the room by himself.

On February 14, 1964, Mrs. SUE HOWARD, Room Clerk, who checked OSBORN into the hotel, and Mrs. MARTHA BRENNAH, cashier, who checked him out, and Bellman RAYNER DANNER, who took his bags to Room No. 205, all advised Special Agent WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, after viewing photographs of ALBERT OSBORN, that they did not recall him and had no idea as to his purpose in being at Memphis, Tennessee.
SHIVELY volunteered that he had read newspaper accounts that LEON HARVEY OSWALD had been in Mexico at about the same time as SHIVELY visited that country. SHIVELY stated that he had not seen OSWALD in Mexico, was unacquainted with OSWALD, and had no information about OSWALD.

Dallas T-7, a confidential source abroad, advised on February 7, 1964, that under that date the Spanish police reported their records fail to reflect entry into Spain of ALBERT OSBORNE or JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, elderly white male. Further, no record of OSBORNE was located in the Embassy records, Paris, France.

Dallas T-6, supra, reported under date of February 4, 1964, that efforts by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters, Ottawa, Canada, had developed no additional information regarding ALBERT OSBORNE than that previously reported but efforts were continuing.

Little Rock T-1 reported on February 3, 1964, that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN left a forwarding address at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, U.S. Post Office, on January 29, 1964, of General Delivery, Russellville, Alabama.

The following investigation was conducted by SA HORACE W. WILLIS:

WIFE OF JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Route 2, Leighton, Alabama, advised February 13, 1964, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN lived at her home during most of approximately two weeks he visited North Alabama, in late January and early February, 1964. She advised she did not know details of BOWEN's itinerary en route back to his home in Mexico, however, she said she transported BOWEN to Russellville, Alabama, on February 10, 1964, where he said he planned to board a Greyhound Bus at 11:32 a.m., February 10, 1964, on route to Mexico, the exact place she did not know, stating she understood BOWEN conducted much of his business at Laredo, Texas. She said BOWEN indicated he intended to contact friends in Birmingham, Alabama, and at New Orleans, Louisiana, en route. He never identified these friends by name or address. She stated she expected BOWEN to reach Mexico on or before February 17, 1964.

Birmingham T-1 reported on February 13, 1964, that the Post Office, Russellville, Alabama, received a postcard postmarked Birmingham, Alabama, February 10, 1964, advising the Russellville Post Office to forward mail for BOWEN to JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, General Delivery, Corpus Christi, Texas.
Mrs. VIRGIL (WILMA) DYKES, 1038 South Whitcomb, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that she is a contributing Baptist to the Baptist mission in Mexico. It is stated that approximately two years ago, someone submitted her name to this particular mission run by JOHN HOWARD BOWN and she has been contributing to this mission ever since that time. She stated her last contribution was mailed in the middle of January, 1964, to BOWN at Niza 22, Mexico.

Mrs. DYKES personally never met BOWN, but has received a number of thank you notes from BOWN and Christmas cards with some informative comments concerning the mission and himself. She stated the last thank you card contained information that he had hurt his back and was going to Hot Springs, Arkansas in January, 1964, and for some reason, could be located through General Delivery in that city.

Mrs. DYKES was exhibited two photographs of BOWN, which she was unable to identify. She further advised she never heard of the name ALBERTO OSBORNE.

Mrs. DYKES made available a group photograph of BOWN along with some of his parishioners, which was apparently taken in December, 1961, and it was sent to her by BOWN on a Christmas card.

Mrs. DYKES advised she had no other information available pertaining to BOWN other than it was her impression that he was running a bona fide Baptist mission in Mexico.

In the early 1950's, they returned from Indonesia, and in about 1956 they and their daughter, SBARON, went to Mexico City, where they opened a Bible School for the Pentecostal Church of God. Not long after beginning their work, they met another missionary by the name of ALBERT OSBORNE. This man, whom she believed to be a Baptist, had a mission at Texmelucan, not far from Mexico City. His mission consisted of his own large home where he gathered in young men who appeared to have no home or ties, trained them and then sent them out on their own as missionaries.

It was not long before the LOVINGS found that OSBORNE was using two names. His second was JOHN EDWARD BOWN. In fact, OSBORNE readily admitted the use of both names and voluntarily explained that JOHN HOWARD BOWN, at one time, had been an associate of his in the mission at Texmelucan but had died. Monetary contributions for the mission, which is dependent upon such donations, kept coming in to Texmelucan in BOWN's name, and rather than lose this money, OSBORNE had gone to banking officials and explained the situation. Specifically mentioned by OSBORNE were American Express authorities in Mexico City, who had agreed to honor the contributions and make the payments to OSBORNE, using BOWN's name. Consequently, over the years since that time, OSBORNE had assumed the dual identity.

Mrs. LOVING continued that she and her husband and daughter were in Mexico City until about 1958 and due to that time and over the years since, OSBORNE has used both names indiscriminately. She pointed out that he continues to correspond with her and that she never knows, from letters to letters, which name he will be using. She usually writes to him, however, in the name of ALBERT OSBORNE.

Mrs. LOVING went on to say that she had received a letter only a week ago from OSBORNE. The return address, which she had torn from the letter, was ALBERT OSBORNE, Emilio Carranza 4-A, Texmelucan, Pue. Mexico, which, she said, was the address of his mission. She expressed the belief that OSBORNE would be at that address at the present time, having only recently returned from Europe. She recalled that in recent weeks, possibly in the last month or two, she had received a letter from OSBORNE in Spain.
Mrs. LOVING readily and without hesitation identified two photographs of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and one of ALBERT OSBORNE as being those of the same person, ALBERT OSBORNE, the man she had known in Mexico. She frequently referred to OSBORNE as a "fine old man" and indicated that she regarded him highly. At one period in his life, he supposedly served for twenty years as a missionary in India. Mrs. LOVING believed him to be an American citizen but said she knew of no connections of OSBORNE in the United States except some friends in Texas, whom he visits from time to time. She identified one of his friends as the Reverend WALTER L. HUCHAN, Post Office Box 1343, Eagle Pass, Texas, who operates a mission near Eagle Pass. Mrs. LOVING said that it had been Reverend HUCHAN who had introduced OSBORNE to her and her husband and that Reverend HUCHAN knew OSBORNE well and possessed detailed information concerning him.

Mrs. EUGENE (LOLA) LOVING, 2617 7th Street, Forest Grove, Oregon, advised on February 11, 1964, that she had destroyed the last letter which she had received from ALBERT OSBORNE. This was the letter which bore the return address of ALBERT OSBORNE, Manuel Carranza 4-4, Texmelucan, Pue. Mexico. Mrs. LOVING went on to say that she felt that the letter was written from Texmelucan although this may have been only because she was aware that that was his normal address. She recalled definitely that the letter had come from Mexico because it bore Mexican postage stamps which she had removed and saved for a friend.

Mrs. LOVING further advised that every month she sends a financial contribution to OSBORNE, always sending the contribution to him at Texmelucan. The contributions are usually by check, the checks being cashed at American Express in Mexico City.

Mrs. LOVING added that she was currently preparing a contribution of clothing which was to be sent to OSBORNE. She pointed out, however, that regulations prevent shipment of such clothing into Mexico and consequently such clothing contributions are picked up by OSBORNE when he comes to the United States for visits. He normally informs her as to what point she should mail such clothing. These locations are usually in Texas, Mrs. LOVING said, since that is where he usually visits.

Mrs. LOVING recalled that in the last letter received from OSBORNE, the one which had been destroyed, he had told her that the clothing this time should be sent to him in either name, ALBERT OSBORNE or JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Post Office Box 308, Laredo, Texas. Mrs. LOVING said that this was the address of a friend of OSBORNE's but that she had never known the name of this individual. She commented that she presumed, in view of his mailing instructions to her, that OSBORNE might be at this Laredo, Texas address either at present or soon if he is not currently in Texmelucan.
Reverend WALTER LADDIE BLUCHAN, Pentecostal Church of Christ, 711 Madison, Eagle Pass, Texas, advised as follows:

In 1939 he was assigned by the Pentecostal Church of Christ to do missionary type work at Vera Cruz, Vera Cruz, Mexico. In the latter part of this year, 1939, he met a person who was introduced to him as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN at the residence of Reverend A. C. HORSSTMAN, then a missionary for the Pentecostal Church of Christ at Vera Cruz. At this time the person he met as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, but whose true name he now knows to be ALBERT OSBORN, was living at Nocheslan, Oaxaca, Mexico, which location is between Oaxaca City, Oaxaca, Mexico, and Puebla City, Puebla, Mexico. OSBORN had suffered financial losses due to a flood in Oaxaca and at that time he (BLUCHAN) bought a Remington portable typewriter from him (OSBORN) for 150 pesos ($30.00 in United States money). OSBORN was at this time selling Bibles and distributing religious literature but was apparently not connected with any specific church or religious denomination.

After this he did not see OSBORN for approximately eight months but during the following twelve months, 1940-41, he visited OSBORN several times at Nocheslan, Oaxaca, Mexico, when he (BLUCHAN) chanced to be in Nocheslan on duties connected with his missionary work.

In 1941 he (BLUCHAN) became extremely ill from fever and because of ill health left Mexico for about nine months. During this period he did not see OSBORN and did not receive any information concerning him. In late 1940 or early 1950 he (BLUCHAN) returned to Mexico City to continue his missionary work. During the next eight or nine years, 1950-58, he saw OSBORN on about four or five occasions, most of which were at the Mexico City, Mexico, home of Mrs. LOLA LOVING, wife of a now deceased missionary who now resides at 3223 A Street, Forrest Grove, Oregon, and that at an uncalled date between 1950 and 1958 OSBORN changed his residence from Nocheslan, Oaxaca, Mexico, to Texmelucan, Puebla, Mexico, which location is also known as San Martine, Puebla, Mexico.

In about 1958 OSBORN was in some difficulty with the Mexican Immigration authorities at Mexico City concerning his residence in Mexico and he using the name JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

On one occasion during this period he (BLUCHAN) was at the residence of Mrs. LOLA LOVING in Mexico City and OSBORN, who was also at the residence, was discussing his problems with the Mexican Immigration authorities. At this time OSBORN explained in his (BLUCHAN's) presence that many years ago (BLUCHAN did not recall if OSBORN indicated a specific number of years) he, OSBORN, had come to Mexico with one JOHN HOWARD BOWEN to do missionary type work. A short time later he lost or misplaced his Mexican Tourist Card which permitted him to live legally in Mexico and it happened that BOWEN, with whom he had come to Mexico and with whom he was doing missionary work, was leaving Mexico and did not need his Mexican Tourist Card. OSBORN explained that for this reason BOWEN gave him his Mexican Tourist Card to use for identification as a tourist legally in Mexico. OSBORN explained that subsequent to this he (OSBORN) was known to persons whom he met as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and among all his acquaintances he used only this name.

Reverend BLUCHAN stated that he positively does not know any reason other than the above as to why OSBORN used the name JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. Reverend BLUCHAN stated although he met OSBORN in 1939 he has probably seen him less than a dozen times, has never been closely associated with him and has not seen him since sometime in 1961. Reverend BLUCHAN stated he does not know of any ministerial training OSBORN may have had, OSBORN has indicated that prior to going to Mexico he had done missionary work in India for many years; he has never heard OSBORN called anything but "Mr."; he has never known OSBORN to have an associate or to organize a church in Mexico; he has never known the religious faith of OSBORN; as to his knowledge OSBORN has distributed literature of the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches and had at times indicated a connection with an unknown church in England. Reverend BLUCHAN stated OSBORN has for many years given religious instruction to Mexican boys who resided at his residence and has distributed religious type literature in Mexico. Reverend BLUCHAN changed his residence during that time he has known OSBORN since 1939, the only letter he recalls receiving from him was one he received in early February, 1964, indicating a return address of EMILIO VARRANZA 4A, Texmelucan, Puebla, Mexico, which letter was signed ALBERT OSBORN, and including information that OSBORN had apparently returned to Texmelucan shortly before Christmas, 1963, after participating in evangelistic services in England, Spain, Northern France and Northern Africa.

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued

58
Reverend BLUCHAN pointed out that he was vague on some dates regarding his contacts with OSBORNE as he was unable to recall clearly the details of these contacts. Reverend BLUCHAN stated that he has never known OSBORNE to be connected with any occupation or activity other than missionary type work in Mexico and does not know anything unfavorable concerning him. Reverend Bluchan concluded by stating that he could not give any additional information or reason why OSBORNE had used the name JOHN HOWARD BOWEN when his true name was ALBERT OSBORNE.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DEAN W. GASTEIGER:

AT JONESVILLE, VIRGINIA

On February 17, 1964, GEORGE FULLER CRIDLIN, age 16, Jonesville, Virginia, son of JOE CRIDLIN, Judge, Circuit Court, Lee County, Virginia, and a student at Jonesville, Virginia, High School, advised that he had met a JOHN HOWARD BOWEN a couple of years ago, when he was in Appalachia, Virginia, for a church meeting. He said as a result of this, and influence of his mother, he became interested in the missionary work that BOWEN was reported to be doing in Mexico, and therefore, sent him some money to be used in the missionary work. He recalled that about January, 1964, he sent about $14.00 to him in Mexico, but he could not recall the address. He mentioned his mother, Mrs. JOE CRIDLIN, would be able to furnish more information concerning BOWEN. He was shown the photograph of ALBERT OSBORNE and he said he could not be sure if this person is identical with BOWEN.

On February 18, 1964, Mrs. JOE CRIDLIN, Jonesville, Virginia, advised that she knew a JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, and a photograph of ALBERT OSBORNE was shown to her. She said that this photograph resembles the person she had met as BOWEN. She recalled she first heard about BOWEN through her sister, Mrs. LOUISE FULLER FRALEY, Appalachia, Virginia, when he first came to Appalachia, Virginia, about 20 years ago and spoke to a group in Appalachia, Virginia, about his missionary work. She did not see BOWEN until about two years ago when he returned to Appalachia, Virginia, and stayed with her sister, Mrs. FRALEY, for a night, and while in Appalachia, he spoke before a group at the Baptist Church. She said that about six years ago she decided to send some money to BOWEN to help out in the missionary work he had said he was doing in Mexico. She stated since then she has been receiving correspondence from BOWEN and presently has numerous letters that he has written. She said that the last letter she received from him was postmarked Chattanooga, Tennessee, January 22, 1964, which had a return address of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Box 22, Mexico, D. F., and this letter mentioned that in December, 1963, he had a back injury and went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment, but when he got there the pain went away and he returned to the Mexican border and he still did not have any pain. Also in this letter was a receipt for $50.00, dated December 31, 1963, signed JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, on a
receipt form of the Mixteca Baptist Church, Number 151. Mrs. 
CRIBLIN explained she had sent BOWEN $50.00 to be used in his 
missionary work. She said that when she would send clothes for 
use in the missionary work they would always be sent to Box 308, 
Laredo, Texas, at BOWEN's request.

She related that her son had sent a Cashier's Check for 
$14.00 to him recently and it was sent to JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Hinx 22, 
Mexico, D. F., but he has not received any indication that BOWEN 
received this money.

She received a letter dated January 6, 1964, from JOHN 
HOWARD BOWEN which mentioned that he was going to Hot Springs, 
Arkansas, for treatment for a sprained back. Also this letter 
contained a report of the gifts he had received from Americans and 
Mexicans to be used in the mission. She also received a letter in 
October, 1963, which indicated that BOWEN was going to Spain to talk 
regarding his mission. A letter postmarked November 28, 1963, 
Madrid, with return address of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Plaza de las 
Cortes 2, Madrid, Spain, indicated that he was returning the next 
week. Also, at one time, BOWEN had given his address as JOHN 
HOWARD BOWEN, Av. Juarez 8, Mexico, D. F.

AT APPALACHIA, VIRGINIA

On February 18, 1964, Mrs. LOUISE FULLER FRALEY, Appalachia, 
Virginia, said she first met JOHN HOWARD BOWEN about 20 years ago 
when he came to the First Baptist Church, Appalachia, Virginia, and 
spoke in the church. She related she had not seen him again until 
about one and one-half years ago, when she received a message 
from him that he was in Knoxville, Tennessee, and wanted to come to 
Appalachia, Virginia, to speak at the church. She arranged for 
him to speak on one occasion and he stayed that evening in her home. 
She said she knew very little about BOWEN except what he has written 
in his letters. She ascertained from these letters and conversations 
with him that BOWEN reportedly was 82 in January, 1963, his wife had 
been killed in 1963; and his children had died in India where he 
reportedly had been a missionary for the Baptist Church. He had, in 
September, 1962, mentioned that a Deacon in the First Baptist 
Church, Knoxville, Tennessee, had given him enough money to finance 
his mission for three years. He was also well acquainted with
The following Baptist ministers advised SA ROBERT LEE MORRISON on February 20, 1964, that ARTHUR OSBORNE and/or JOHN HOWARD BOWEN is unknown to them. They said that in the event they learn of this individual's being in the area they will immediately notify the FBI:

Reverend ORTIE K. BRADSHAW, Grandview Avenue, Jonesboro, Tennessee

Reverend HARVEY SEYMORE, Pine Street, Jonesboro

Reverend M. PAUL HALL, Superintendent of Missions, Holston Baptist Association, 2310 Nave Drive, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Reverend FRED B. ALLEN, Jr., 505 Oklahoma Avenue, advised he is pastor of the North Glenwood Baptist Church, Knoxville. He advised he and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. FRED B. ALLEN, Sr., 1400 North 4th Avenue, Knoxville, are long-time friends of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, whom he described as an 84 year old missionary. Reverend ALLEN stated that BOWEN has worked as a missionary in Mexico for the past 23 years.

Reverend ALLEN advised he has not seen BOWEN for quite some time, but advised he had recently received a post card from BOWEN postmarked 2/18/62 at San Antonio, Texas. He advised this was an air mail postcard of the type purchased at U.S. Post Office. He said the only message on the card was BOWEN's new mailing address and that BOWEN hoped to hear from him soon. Reverend ALLEN stated the new address furnished by BOWEN was Niza 22, Mexico D.F.

Reverend ALLEN advised he had absolutely no idea as to BOWEN's present whereabouts, but advised he would immediately notify the Knoxville FBI Office if he or his parents heard anything further from BOWEN.
Mrs. Bessie White, Vice President, Pisgah Home Movement, Pikeville, Tennessee, advised she has known of John Bowman Bowen for about the past four years. She stated she received information through some source, unrecalled at the present time, that Bowen was a supervisor of a mission in Mexico, and she has been making contributions to be used to support one of the Evangelists. She said that Bowen is a representative of the Pentecostal or Full Gospel Church and that he reportedly has several Evangelists working under him at this mission that he operates. She said that the Evangelists are reportedly Mexicans and are working throughout Mexico.

She indicated that she contributes $35.00 per month at the present time but originally only contributed $25.00 per month. This money is supposed to be used to support one of the Evangelists and she receives a receipt each month from the person who received the money. The money is sent to Bowen, who, in turn, makes the money available to the Evangelists. Bowen also furnishes a receipt indicating that he receives the money that she contributes. She stated that she makes the contribution in the form of bank drafts, which are drawn on the First National Bank of Pikeville, Pikeville, Tennessee, and these drafts are made payable to Bowen. She said that these cancelled bank drafts, as well as the receipts, are presently in her possession. She said that she has received information that other persons were contributing to this same cause, but she did not know the identity of any of these persons. She said that Bowen has never solicited any contributions from her, however, he did notify her that the cost of supporting one of the Evangelists had increased from $25.00 to $35.00 per month. She has never seen Bowen and her only contact has been through the United States mails by letter.

She said that she knew very little about Bowen, but he has advised her in his letters that he is originally from Knoxville, Tennessee. She does not know anything about his background but understands that he has been in Mexico for about 18 years doing missionary work. In addition to the money sent each month, the Pisgah Home Mission occasionally sends used clothing and other articles to Bowen to be distributed to the needy.

She said that the only name she ever knew this person by was John Howard Bowen and his last address was Nixa, D. F., as of about two weeks previously. She said that the name of the Evangelist that she was supporting was Zenen Miguel Cruz, Nixa, D. F.

2/17/64
at
Pikeville, Tennessee
File # EX 105-528
by Special Agent
William B. Hudson

2/18/64
Date dictated

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MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION

BY OSBORNE - BOWEB

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
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.
DOUGLAS JONES, Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, observed photographs of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and ALBERT OSBORNE, and advised that the individual who ordered handbills during the latter part of May, 1963, was not identical with these photographs.

ARTHUR B. NUSSLEY, Printer, Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, advised that he had no contact with the individual who placed the order for handbills in the latter part of May, 1963. He observed photographs of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, ALBERT OSBORNE, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he could not identify either one of the photographs.
On February 25, 1964, the FBI Identification Division reported that the fingerprints of the individual interviewed February 8, 1964, at Florence, Alabama, as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN had been identified with the prints of one JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, fingerprinted December 18, 1953, by the Houston, Texas Police Department under their Identification No. 64246.

On February 25, 1964, a review of the Houston Police Department records under Identification No. 64246 reflect individual giving name JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was arrested 5:05 a.m., December 11, 1953, at 412 Travis, Houston, Texas, which is the location of the Woods Hotel. BOWEN was held for "Investigation in connection with mattress fire" and gave his date of birth as January 14, 1927, Chester, Pennsylvania, being described as a white male, 5'10", 220 pounds, heavy build, brown hair - thinning, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, being employed by and residing at the Woods Hotel.

Detective J. D. BOLLANS, Houston Police Department, advised on February 25, 1964, that no charge was actually filed against BOWEN and he was apparently released the same day as arrested. BOLLANS made available a copy of the Houston Police Department Identification Record and photograph taken of BOWEN on December 11, 1953.

NEGATIVE INVESTIGATION

RE OBSCURE - BOWEN

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, Chief of Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that according to his records, JOHN H. BOWEN, 60 years of age, married, from Houston, Texas, obtained a tourist FM-5 card from his office numbered 433926 on September 26, 1963.

BOWEN departed Mexico through Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 1, 1963.

Mr. CAZARES stated that his records did not reflect any address for BOWEN or any other information.

Mr. IVAN D. MARICLE advised he is the Associate Registrar of the Baptist Annuity Board, Southern Baptist Convention (SBC), Room 202, 111 North Akard Street, Dallas, Texas. He said he had no record of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN in the files of that office and that he doubted BOWEN had ever been a Baptist minister or a regular appointed missionary from the information concerning BOWEN's background and history of employment.

He said that a record might be located in the files of the Foreign Mission Board, Southern Baptist Convention, 3806 Monument Avenue, Richmond, Virginia, if BOWEN served for any length of time under one of their appointments. He said the records of the Baptist Annuity Board at Dallas only cover members of the retirement plan of the Southern Baptist Convention in this area, and would not necessarily cover all persons listed in the Richmond Office of the SBC.
On February 27, 1964, Reverend RUBEN J. CANAS, Pastor, First Mexican Southern Baptist Church, 801 W. 23rd Street, Kansas City, Missouri, advised he has made numerous contacts with people of Mexican extraction and people associated with the Baptist Church without developing information concerning JOHN HOWARD BOWEN or ALBERT OSBORNE. Reverend CANAS recommended contact with the following two organizations in the order they are set forth since these organizations would have a record of any Baptist missionary working in, or who has worked in, Mexico:

1. Baptist General Convention of Texas, Reverend DALLAS LEE, Co-ordinator, Language Mission Department, Baptist Building, Dallas, Texas.

2. Reverend ROBERTO BARRAS MAYNES, Executive Secretary of the Condicenciòn Nacional Bautista, Mexico City D.F., Mexico.

Reverend CANAS advised that whereas there were numerous conventions within the Baptist Church in the United States, the missionary work in Mexico approximately the past twenty years has been consolidated into one organization.

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
On January 24, 1964, Mrs. MAZIE SCOGIN, Receptionist, Baptist Home Mission Board, 161 Spring Street, Atlanta, Georgia, checked all departments of her organization and could find no record of Reverend JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

On February 4, 1964, Mrs. SCOGIN checked all departments of her organization for a record of Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE and could locate no record.

Exhaustive efforts at the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., on December 23, 1963, failed to locate any information regarding JOHN HOWARD BOWEN based on descriptive data then available.

On January 24, 1964, IC THOMAS WHITE was advised that Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., records were negative concerning ALBERT OSBORNE.

On January 28, 1964, SA KENNETH J. NASSER was advised that the records of the Office of State, Security and Visa, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., contain no record identifiable with ALBERT OSBORNE.

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM F. MARTIN:

At New York City

On December 23, 1963, SIDNEY A. DAVIS, Assistant Chief, Records Administration and Information Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), 20 West Broadway, New York City, that a review of airline and steamship records located at INS failed to disclose any identifiable information regarding one JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and his alleged departure from New York on November 13, 1963. DAVIS stated, however, that INS files did reveal that on November 13, 1963, one GEORGE F. BOWEN, Passport Number B584700, 18 Plymouth Road, Westfield, New Jersey, departed New York via Pan American Airways (PAA) Flight 100 for London. On the same date, the files also disclosed that CHARLES H. BOWEN, Passport Number 11248841, 58 Oakley Avenue, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, departed New York via PAA Flight 114 for Paris.

Martha, Betty P. LAMBERT, Assistant Office Manager, and Mrs. NAVIS LEHMAN, Clerk, American Express Company, 649 5th Avenue, New York City, advised SA J. WILLIAM DOVE on January 27, 1964, that records of Visiatore Mail Service, American Express Company, reflected no information regarding the names JOHN HOWARD BOWEN or ALBERT OSBORNE.
MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DECLAN P. FORD, 14057 Brookstreet, Dallas, Texas. Mr. HENRY BAER, law partner of Mr. WILLIAM A. MCKENZIE, Attorney for MARINA, was present during this interview.

MARINA was asked if she or her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had known an individual by the name of ALBERT OSBORNE or JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. She advised she did not know any person by these names. She said she had never heard him mention the names. She was asked if OSWALD had mentioned making an acquaintance on his trip to Mexico in September-October, 1963. MARINA said she cannot recall that OSWALD said he made any such acquaintance. She said OSWALD took the trip to Mexico alone and returned alone.

MARINA was exhibited a photograph of one JOHN HOWARD BOWEN which depicted him standing on a grassy lawn before a castle-like edifice. She said she could not identify this person. She was exhibited a mug type photograph of one ALBERT OSBORNE taken October, 1962, and she advised she had never seen this person to her knowledge.

On February 10, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, examined photographs of ALBERT OSBORNE, also known as John Howard Bowen, after which she advised she has never seen the person depicted in those photographs and has never heard either name to the best of her recollection.

It will be noted that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD was residing with Mrs. PAINE as of November 22, 1963, and had been an acquaintance of Mrs. PAINE for some months prior to that date.

During the investigation of captioned matter it was determined that at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed by Jaggar-Chillen-Stovall, Dallas, Texas, October 12, 1962, to April 6, 1963, he had a fellow employee known as JACK LESLIE BOWEN.

In an effort to determine if JACK LESLIE BOWEN was identical to or connected with JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, alleged missionary in Mexico, who was a fellow passenger with OSWALD on a bus trip to Mexico City on September 26-27, 1963, the following investigation was conducted:

A photograph of JOHN CAESAR GROSSI, also known as JACK LESLIE BOWEN, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Identification Number 3,947,794, was obtained from Wheat Photo Studios, Bryan Street at Peak, Dallas, Texas, on June 21, 1956, by 84 NIA A. PINKSTON, the photograph having been made in April, 1956.

On interview July 6, 1956, the following description of JOHN CAESAR GROSSI was obtained from observation and questioning:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>JOHN CAESAR GROSSI, also known as Jack Leslie Bowen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>8/5/25, Paterson, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>164-170 (normally over 200)</td>
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<td>Build</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Tan (normally medium), clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Blue, no glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Service</td>
<td>None</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
Gary Eugene Lawler advised he resides at 3235 Seivers, Dallas, Texas, and is employed by the Prior Products, Inc., at 6828 Roeperl in Dallas. He said his residence telephone number is FR 4-5305 and his business telephone number is MA 8-7411. He observed a photograph of John Caesar Grosso, PBA No. 3 967 794, and advised he is identical with a person whom he knew as Jack Bowen who formerly lived in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas at an apartment on Stevens Forest Drive. He said he last saw Bowen about three weeks prior to February 15, 1964, when Bowen was residing at the Executive Inn and told him he was leaving the following day on a trip to Mexico and New York. Bowen told him on that occasion he could be reached through Max Cherry, c/o Mrs. W. M. Cherry, at 3542 Purdue, Dallas, telephone EM 3-1246. He said that Bowen told him he and Cherry planned to go into the import-export business at El Paso, Texas and Chihuahua, Mexico. Bowen told him about a deal he had with a Mr. McCollo who was in the insurance business in Dallas which had fallen through so he was going into business with Max Cherry.

He said Bowen married a Canadian whose name is Patricia Gervan Bowen about three or four years ago and she lives with her mother, Madge Gervan, at 50 Ragland North, Beaufort, Ontario, Canada, and Bowen is occasionally in contact with his wife sister, Edna Elliott, who resides at 39 Lorne Street South in Beaufort, Ontario, Canada. Lawler said he was employed at Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall until about November, 1963, and Bowen was there for some time leaving about August. He said he recalled that Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, was employed at this same firm for a very short time while Bowen was there.

He said Bowen had never discussed anything about the import-export business until after August of 1963. Lawler said he was barely acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and only saw him when he went into the department where Oswald was employed at Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall. He said he, Lawler, was in the production office and Bowen and Oswald were in the camera department. He said that Bowen set up a form of type called "Headliner" and produced miscellaneous art work, cartoons, etc.

Lawler said he never discussed any political beliefs or anything except the production work with Lee Harvey Oswald while Oswald was employed at the Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall plant in Dallas.

Lawler said he did not know Jack Ruby, however, he had

2/15/64  Date dictated

2/19/64

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visited the Carousel and Vegas Clubs when they were operated by Ruby at Dallas. He said he had no personal knowledge of any association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Ruby and he felt certain that Bowen had not discussed any import-export business with Oswald because Lee Oswald left his job with Juggars-Chiles-Stovall long before Jack Bowen first began to talk about the import-export business.

He said he never heard Jack Bowen mention Texas Import-Export Company and never heard of or knew a person whose name is Alexander Kleinlerer.

He advised he knew of no other associates of Jack L. Bowen and he would immediately notify the FBI if he determined Bowen's current location and/or address.

During the efforts to identify and locate Albert Osborne, it was determined that the individual known as Osborne had received at his residence in Texmelucan, Mexico, on January 21, 1964, a communication from "The Beam", 6246 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mr. JIM JONES, Southern Baptist Radio & Television, 6248 Camp Bowie Boulevard, furnished the following information:

"The Beam" is a monthly religious magazine published by this organization. It is distributed mainly in the Southern and Southwestern part of the United States. Mr. JONES caused a search to be made of all mailing lists of this organization. This search failed to find any record of ALBERT OSBORNE. The following names were listed among their various mailing lists:

Mrs. JOHN H. BOWEN
335 West Earle Street
Greenville, South Carolina

Mrs. JOHN BOWEN
75 Heron Place
New Orleans, Louisiana

On February 26, 1964, Mrs. JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, 75 Heron Place, New Orleans, Louisiana, was unavailable for interview but her husband, JOHN WARD BOWEN, Director of Personnel, Texas Pacific-Missouri Pacific Railroad, advised that JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was unknown to him and is not related to him. JOHN WARD BOWEN stated he does not know ALBERT OSBORNE.

On February 26, 1964, Mrs. JOHN HOLCOMBE BOWEN, 335 W. Heron Street, Greenville, South Carolina, advised her husband, JOHN HOLCOMBE BOWEN, has been deceased for 32 years. She said she does not know any other JOHN H. BOWEN.
Mr. JIM JOHNS, Southern Baptist Radio and Television, 6248 Camp Bowie Blvd., furnished the following information:

JOHNS was furnished the list of customers on March 3, 1964, whose subscription had expired to "The Beam" Magazine, in February of 1964. Among the names on this list was that of H. R. BOWEN, Emilio Carranza, 4A, Texmelucan, Puebla, Mexico. He further advised his office sends out about three letters to subscribers advising the expiration date of their subscription and asking them to renew their subscription. Their records do not indicate BOWEN has renewed his subscription.

On 3/3/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by EARLE HALEY:vmiles Data dictated 3/3/64

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<td>Bradshaw, Ortie E.</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**

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<td>12, 18</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**

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<td>22</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**

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<td>39, 41</td>
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<td>82</td>
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<td>12, 18</td>
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<td>23</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
</tr>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued
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**Old Folks Home**

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**
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<td>Winston, Patricia</td>
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Dear Sir—

If you have any mail for me, will you kindly forward the same to—

General Delivery,

Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.

As I am going to Alberta, instead of coming to Montreal, as anticipated.

Yours sincerely,

Albert Osborne
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Name of mother</th>
<th>Occupation of father</th>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2195—Continued**
GEORGE E. BLACKSTOCK, Canadian Consul, Suite 1710
225 Baronne Building, produced an application for a Canadian
Passport which was signed by Reverend ALBERT ALEXANDER OSBORNE
at the office of the Canadian Consulate General, New Orleans,
Louisiana. This application was dated October 10, 1963 at
which time OSBORNE furnished his residence address as 1441
Doucneed Street, Montreal, Canada. The application contained
the following descriptive data concerning OSBORNE: Born
November 12, 1886; Sex Male; Place of birth Guelph, Linco,
England; height 5'10"; weight 200 pounds; blue eyes, brown
and gray hair; marital status single; no visible scars and
marks; occupation minister (clergy).

OSBORNE claimed that he resided in Canada from
August 21, 1917 to the present time and is a naturalized
citizen of Canada because of his services in the Canadian
Armed Forces. OSBORNE's Canadian Passport # 4-747367 which
was issued in June, 1952, was cancelled and Canadian Passport
#S-605377 dated October 10, 1963 was issued to him by Chief
Clerk PERCY WHAITHOUGH of the Canadian Consulate General's
Office. This passport is valid until October 10, 1968 and
was delivered to OSBORNE personally on October 10, 1963.
At the time OSBORNE applied for a new passport, he exhibited
his birth certificate and a record of service in the Canadian
Armed Forces. In addition, he signed an affidavit claiming
that no one knew him in New Orleans well enough to act as
a guarantor because he was "in Transit". OSBORNE's file
contained a letter from OSBORNE dated October 16, 1952 to
Mexico D.F., which was received at the Canadian Consulate
General's Office on October 18, 1952. This letter included
the office employees for their kindness and enclosed $5.00
with the instructions that BLACKSTOCK purchase a little
present for the clerical employees at the Canadian Consulate
General's Office. The $5.00 was returned to OSBORNE by letter
dated October 18, 1952, explaining that the employees of
the Consulate General's Office could not accept any gifts,
which letter was addressed to "Reverend Albert Osborne, care
of American Express Company, Niza 22 Mexico D.F.

PERCY WHAITHOUGH, Chief Clerk, Canadian Consulate
General's Office, Suite 1710, 225 Baronne Building, advised
that he examined OSBORNE's application for a passport,
cancelled his old passport, which was issued in 1952, and
issued his new passport, number S-605377, to OSBORNE
on October 10, 1963. WHAITHOUGH recalled that OSBORNE told
him that he, OSBORNE, had come to New Orleans from his
residence in Montreal, Canada by bus and that he was making this trip
as part of his vacation.

OSBORNE did not tell WHAITHOUGH what bus route
he had taken from Montreal to New Orleans, nor did he tell
him his intended return route from New Orleans to Mexico.

On 1/31/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16650
by SA MILTON R. KAACK Date dictated 2/3/64

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2196—Continued
The records of the Conveyance Office, Parish of Orleans, located in the basement of the Civil District Court Building, Loyola and Poydras Street, New Orleans, reflect ROBERT LEE OSWALD, Sr., on July 26, 1938, purchased from the First Homestead and Savings Association, property and improvements located on the block bound by Alvar, North Galvez, Bartholomew and North Miro, property fronting 45 feet on Alvar, running to a depth of 119'4" within parallel lines. This property begins 32 ft. from the corner of Alvar and North Galvez. The property was listed as $3900 and is recorded in Book 499, Folio 696.

On January 21, 1944, a judgment of possession was granted, placing Mrs. MARGUERITE CLAVERIE, divorced wife of EDWARD J. PIC and now widow of ROBERT LEE OSWALD, Sr., individual and as Natural tutrix of minor ROBERT L. OSWALD, Jr., and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in possession of property located in the square bound by Alvar, Galvez, Bartholomew and Miro Streets. The property was described as fronting 45 feet on Alvar, running in parallel lines 119'4", from Alvar and being 32 feet from the corner of Alvar and North Galvez. This judgment of possession is recorded in Book 531, Folio 376.

On January 28, 1944, Mrs. MARGUERITE CLAVERIE, divorced wife of EDWARD J. PIC and widow of ROBERT LEE OSWALD, Sr., sold to the First Homestead and Savings Association, New Orleans, the property acquired by judgment of possession, January 21, 1944. The sale price of this property was $8,500 and it is recorded in Book 530, Folio 357.

Dr. BRUNO F. MANCUBO was reflected in the next entry as the purchaser of this property from the First Homestead and Savings Association.

The records of the Conveyance Office reflect under Book 513, Folio 451, Mrs. MARGUERITE CLAVERIE, divorced wife of EDWARD J. PIC, and now widow of ROBERT LEE OSWALD, Sr., purchased from the Third District Homestead Association on March 5, 1941 for a price of $1300, and terms, a property

Commission Exhibit No. 2197
Mrs. ALBERTA LAGNON, 2133 Alvar Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she has lived at her present address since May, 1939 and she recalls that Mrs. MARGARET OSWALD was living in the block when she moved into her present address. She further stated that she recognized Mrs. OSWALD to be the same person when she saw her picture in the newspaper and on TV in connection with the assassination of the President.

She stated that she believes Mr. and Mrs. LEE OSWALD lived at 2109 Alvar with their two sons, JOHN and ROBERT. She stated that she believed JOHN was by a prior marriage.

She advised that after the death of Mr. OSWALD, who was an insurance salesman, that Mrs. OSWALD had her baby, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and shortly thereafter moved from the neighborhood.

Commission Exhibit No. 2198

On 12/6/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana Files $ NO 100-16601 by SA JOHN W. MILLER/irs Data dictated 12/6/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 2198—Continued
Mrs. BERNARD CHATELAIN, 1744 Tennessee Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

She stated that she was acquainted with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD during the time that Mrs. OSWALD lived in the 2100 block of Alvar Street. She said that the OSWALD's moved into the neighborhood in 1939, prior to the birth of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated that distinctly she remembered Mrs. OSWALD living in the 2100 block of Alvar, as LEE HARVEY OSWALD was born three days after her, Mrs. CHATELAIN's, son was born. She stated that the OSWALD's were good neighbors.

Mrs. CHATELAIN advised that the OSWALD's moved from the 2100 block of Alvar Street, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was approximately one year old. She stated that she has not had any contact with the OSWALD family since they moved from the Alvar Street address.

Mrs. F. CARLETON LA BICHER, 2125 Alvar Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she resided at her present address since October 10, 1938. She stated that the OSWALD family was already residing at 2109 Alvar when they moved in, and she believes they were purchasing their home. She stated that shortly after they moved in, MR. LEE OSWALD died of a heart attack, and shortly after this, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was born. She was unable to recall an exact date as to when the OSWALD's moved from 2109 Alvar, but she stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was still a baby and was unable to walk as yet.

Mrs. LA BICHER advised that she has heard from Mr. OSWALD once since she moved from 2109 Alvar and recalls it to be about two years after the OSWALD's had moved from 2109 Alvar. She stated that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD called her and stated that she was only visiting New Orleans, but was residing somewhere in Texas. (Place not recalled). She further stated that she was unable to recognize Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD from her pictures on television and in the newspapers.

She further stated that there never has been a 2123 Alvar and that she cannot recall the OSWALD's ever residing at 2205 Alvar.
DATE 12/9/63

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, JR.

Place of birth: New Orleans, Louisiana
Date of Birth: April 7, 1934
Parent: ROBERT LEE OSWALD
Parent's occupation: Agent-Metropolitan Insurance
Residences:
- 2109 Alvar, 2114 Hennessey, 2109 Alvar, 1242 Congress
Dates of admission:
- September 5, 1939
- January 30, 1939
- September 7, 1939
- September 16, 1939
- November 5, 1939
- January 29, 1940
- September 5, 1940
Dates of discharge:
- September 15, 1939
- January 2, 1940
- November 12, 1940

JOHN EDWARD PIC

Place of birth: New Orleans, Louisiana
Date of birth: January 17, 1932
Parent: Mrs. LEE OSWALD
Occupation of Parent: Insurance
Residences:
- 2661 Paul Morphy
- 2132 Galler Street
- 1917 Galler Street
- 2109 Alvar
- 1242 Congress
Dates of admission:
- September 10, 1936
- February 1, 1937
- September 9, 1937
- January 29, 1938
- September 8, 1938
- January 3, 1939
- September 7, 1939
- September 5, 1940
- November 1, 1940

On 12/9/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File #100-16601

by SA CLAUDE L. SCHLAGER/ML Date dictated 12/9/63

Record indicated a transfer to George Washington Elementary School.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2199

Commission Exhibit No. 2199—Continued
Dr. BRUNO P. MANCUSO, 2001 Alvar Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

He advised that he first met MARGUERITE OSWALD sometime in 1930 or 1939. After the death of her husband LEE OSWALD, she came to him and asked him to deliver her child, and Dr. MANCUSO stated that he agreed to do so, and he did deliver the baby around the end of 1939. He stated that the baby was born at the Old French Hospital, Orleans Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dr. MANCUSO said that a couple of months after the birth of the baby, Mrs. OSWALD told him that she could not continue to finance the house she was living in at 2109 Alvar Street, and that she was moving out. Dr. MANCUSO told her that he was interested in renting or buying her house. He stated that he rented the house at 2109 Alvar from the early part of 1940 to the early part of 1944, when he bought the property at that address. Dr. MANCUSO stated that he cannot recall where he sent the rent checks, and that all of his cancelled checks for that period have been destroyed. He stated that he had no other information regarding MARGUERITE OSWALD or her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The records of the New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau, 333 St. Charles, regarding MARGUERITE OSWALD were made available by BETTY ENGERBRECHT which reflect the following information:

RESIDENCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Date of Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2132 Gallier</td>
<td>March, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>605 Greenwood</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Taft Place</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220 North Telemachus</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123 South Cortez</td>
<td>October 29, 1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917 Gallier</td>
<td>October, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2205 Alvar</td>
<td>April, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2123 Alvar</td>
<td>July 11, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2109 Alvar</td>
<td>September 26, 1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1242 Congress</td>
<td>January, 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813 Pauline</td>
<td>May 15, 1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>831 Pauline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630 St. Mary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMPLOYMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burta Shoe Store</td>
<td>March, 1954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1117 Canal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lady Orla Hostelry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saleslady</td>
<td>July, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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It could not be determined from a review of the records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau what dates Mrs. MARQUERITE OSWALD resided at 835 Greenwood, 808 Taft Place, 220 North Telemachus and 123 South Cortez. These addresses were written on a card and were listed between the dates of March, 1937 and October 29, 1937. The address of 813 Pauline was listed on the front of the card; however, on the reverse side of the card was listed the address of 831 Pauline.

The records did not contain any inquiry from credit bureaus located in any other city.

Mrs. CLARA C. HESSLER, 1241 Congress Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that she has lived at this address for approximately 30 years. She stated that during this time she has seen numerous families move in and out of the residence located at 1242 Congress Street.

Mrs. HESSLER stated that she vaguely recalled a Mrs. OSWALD, with her two or three sons, residing at 1240 Congress Street during 1940. She advised that she was unable to furnish even an approximate date for the period that Mrs. OSWALD lived at this address. She stated that the only persons who might have information on this matter would be Mrs. P. E. VALLEY, 1644 Tennessee Street and Mrs. BERNARD CHATELAIN, 1744 Tennessee Street.

Mrs. HESSLER advised that in 1940 the property at 1242 Congress Street was owned by FRED C. HUFF, 1740 Alvar Street. She stated that Mr. HUFF is deceased, but that she believed that Mrs. HUFF is still living and still lives at 1740 Alvar Street.
Mrs. F. E. VALLEY, 1644 Tennessee Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

She advised that she resided next door to Mrs. MARQUERITE OSWALD, during the time that Mrs. OSWALD lived at 1242 Congress Street. She stated that Mrs. OSWALD, and her family, which consisted of two or three boys, resided at 1242 Congress Street from the middle part of 1940 to sometime in 1941, when they moved to a residence on Bartholomew Street. She stated that she was unable to furnish any exact dates for the period that Mrs. OSWALD resided next door to her on Congress Street.

Date 12/9/63

Mrs. FRED C. HUFF, 1740 Alvar Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

She advised that in 1940 the property at 1242 Congress Street was owned by her husband, who is now deceased. This property is presently owned by her.

Mrs. HUFF advised that her records for rental of the property at 1242 Congress Street during 1940 are not complete. She stated that her records do indicate that the residence at 1242 Congress Street was rented to Mrs. L. OSWALD from November 10, 1940, to March 9, 1941. She stated that the records would indicate that the rent had been paid up to March 9, 1941, however, she could not recall the exact date that Mrs. OSWALD moved out of the house at 1242 Congress Street. She also stated that it was possible that Mrs. OSWALD moved into these premises prior to November 10, 1940, however, her records for the period prior to that date have been destroyed, and she has no way of telling the exact date that Mrs. OSWALD moved into the house at 1242 Congress Street.

Date 12/10/63

On 12/7/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA EMIL HENRY BECKER/CBV

Date dictated 12/9/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 2202—Continued
VERNON E. KAPPEL, Principal, George Washington Elementary School, 3019 St. Claude, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that the school records contained the following information regarding ROBERT LEE OSWALD, JR., AND JOHN EDWARD PIC:

ROBERT LEE OSWALD, JR.
Place of birth: New Orleans, Louisiana
Date of birth: April 7, 1934
Parent: Mrs. ROBERT LEE OSWALD
Parent's occupation: Saleslady
Residences:
- 2109 Alvar
- 914 Hennessey
- 2109 Alvar
- 1942 Congress
- 1010 Bartholomew Street
Bethlehem Orphanage

Dates of admission:
- September 6, 1936
- January 30, 1939
- September 7, 1939
- September 16, 1939
- November 6, 1939
- January 29, 1940
- September 5, 1940
- January 12, 1940
- January 27, 1941
- September 4, 1941

Dates of discharge:
- September 15, 1939
- January 2, 1940
- November 12, 1940
- January 5, 1942

JOHN EDWARD PIC
Place of Birth: New Orleans, Louisiana
Date of Birth: January 17, 1932
Parent: Mrs. LEE OSWALD
Parent's occupation: Insurance
Residences:
- 1661 Paul Morphy
- 2132 Gallier
- 1917 Gallier
- 2109 Alvar

KAPPEL also furnished copies of the above records.

Commission Exhibit No. 2203
Mrs. LILLIAN BUTERIE, 111 Schnell Drive, Arabi, Louisiana, was interviewed and she advised as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS M. ROACH were her mother and father. They lived in a house in the 800 block of Pauline Street, in about 1942 for a short period of time. Mrs. BUTERIE could recall having rented the house for her mother herself. Her mother at that time wanted to get away from the children and the house on Lassels Street for a little while and try living with her. Mrs. BUTERIE said that her mother, Mrs. ROACH, was a very soft-hearted woman and was often helping friends and neighbors and even strange when there was sickness or trouble. She would take them into her home and take care of them or would go to their homes and help out. Mrs. BUTERIE could not, however, recall the name Oswald as being familiar to her. She said it was possible that she had never met them even if her mother had known or lived with them at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS M. ROACH lived at the house in the 700 block of Lassels Street for a long period of time in 1942. When they moved to the Pauline Street address, there was no other occupant of the house at that time. When they moved in, the house was empty. Mrs. BUTERIE recalled that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. ROACH, did not live at the house on Pauline Street very long. She said that it was only for a month or so. They moved in in about the first week in May and moved out about the first week in June. If the OWSALDS ever lived there, it must have been between those times.

Mrs. BUTERIE stated that her brother's name is THOMAS J. ROACH, and that recently he has been very ill.

Mrs. BUTERIE could not recall anything more about the time when her mother and father lived on Pauline Street.

On 12/7/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File No. 100-19660

by SA LAWRENCE F. POLASE/bap Date dictated 6/29/63

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On December 16, 1963, Mr. JOHN OSORIO, National Bankers Life Insurance Company, Austin, Texas, telephonically advised SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN, Dallas, Texas, that his company had a file regarding MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, who has a life insurance policy with this company. He advised that Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, of the Dallas Office, would make available this file.

Mr. SAMUEL GILBERT, Executive Vice President, National Bankers Life Insurance Company, National Bankers Life Building, Dallas, Texas, on December 16, 1963, advised that he had made a complete review of their files regarding MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, and that he had prepared a memorandum showing all information in this file. Mr. GILBERT made available a copy of this memorandum which is set out below:

Marguerite C. Oswald Hospital Policy #128664-R and Life Policy #128613.

The above subject was licensed as an agent through the Joseph Luker Agency in 1950 with this Company. She worked directly under Mr. Eddie Oehl and Mr. S. S. Bjornson who were managers in Fort Worth, Texas under the direction of the Luker Agency in Dallas, Texas. She voluntarily terminated her agents contract to represent this Company on March 6, 1952. Mr. Luker advised me that during the period the above represented this Company, she wrote between twenty (20) and fifty (50) applications per month. He further advised that she was an excellent agent, and the business she submitted to this Company was a good quality of business. He stated that she serviced her policyholders very well, and she never gave them any trouble whatsoever in connections with the business she wrote.

Mrs. Oswald purchased a Hospital policy #128664-R on October 9, 1950 in this Company. The benefits were $6.00 per day room coverage together with the usual surgical schedule. This was a family Hospital Policy covering Mrs. Oswald and her two sons.
"Robert E. Oswald and Lee H. Oswald. At the time she purchased this coverage, our records give her age as 43, Robert's age as 10 and Lee Oswald's age as 11 years. The premium for this coverage, at the time of purchase, was $5.00 per month. On July 25, 1952, Mrs. Oswald requested that we delete Robert E. Oswald from this policy stating that he had entered the U. S. Marine Corp. With the deletion of Robert E. Oswald the premium was then lowered to $3.50 per month. On July 25, 1954, this Company had an overall rate increase on all Hospital policyholders raising Mrs. Oswald's premium to $4.50 per month. On January 5, 1961, Mrs. Oswald came into the Home Office in Dallas and visited with Mr. Leo Good, Jr., manager of Policyholder Service Department, and at that time stated to him that her son, Lee H. Oswald, had entered the U. S. Marine Corp on October 31, 1956. She further stated that he was not in the United States at that time, and that the State Department was attempting to locate him, and she further stated that she believed that he was in Russia. At that time, she requested that her son, Lee H. Oswald, be deleted from this same Hospital Policy. The Company of course honored her request and refunded to her that portion of the premium that had been paid for Lee H. Oswald's coverage under her policy since the date he entered the Marine Corp which was October 31, 1956 to January 5, 1961. As there was no coverage afforded under the Hospital policy during the time he was in the service, this was the Company's practice. The amount of the refund was $75.00. As she was the only insured left under that Hospital policy at that point, her premium was then reduced to $3.25 per month which was the premium for a female at her age then. In August 1961, the Company has another overal rate increase, and at that time Mrs. Oswald's premium became $3.75 per month which is the current premium she is now paying as her Hospital policy is paid to December 25, 1963 and as of this writing is still in force.

"In addition to the above-mentioned Hospital policy, Mrs. Oswald purchased a Life Insurance policy on her life on March 11, 1951 with this Company, the policy number being #18881. When purchased, the annual premium on this Life policy was $31.21 per year. The premium on this type policy she purchased doubles starting the sixth (6th) year. On March 11, 1956, her premium doubled to $42.62 annual premium. She has been paying that premium since that date with her policy now being paid to March 11, 1964. She changed the beneficiary on the above Life policy on January 5, 1961 from her Estate to her son, Robert Oswald, who is still the beneficiary. On January 5, 1961, Mrs. Oswald made a loan on her Life policy in the net amount of $120.88. She repaid this loan in full on March 21, 1963.

"On the same date of March 11, 1961, Mrs. Oswald also purchased the same type as hers on the life of her son, Robert Oswald, who was then age 17. The policy was #18881; however, on March 11, 1953 she allowed this policy to lapse from non-payment of premium. So the policy on her son is not in force.

"Following is a list of all change of addresses taken from our premium cards that we have on Mrs. Oswald since she bought her first insurance from this Company in 1950 to the present time.

"October 9, 1950 - 7408 Ewing
Fort Worth, Texas

"March 11, 1951 - 7408 Ewing
Fort Worth, Texas

"September 26, 1952 - 325 East 92nd Street
New York, New York

"October 28, 1952 - 1455 Sheridan Apt. #7
Bronx, New York


COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2205—Continued
*February 9, 1953 - 825 East 175th Street Apt. #3 C
Bronx, New York

*March 9, 1954 - 1554 St. Mary New Orleans, Louisiana

*March 16, 1955 - 126 Exchange New Orleans, Louisiana

*July 25, 1956 - 4936 Collinwood Fort Worth, Texas

*May 28, 1957 - 3830 West 6th Street Fort Worth, Texas

*May 27, 1958 - 3006 Bristol Road Fort Worth, Texas

*November 20, 1958 - 2006 Bristol Road Fort Worth, Texas (Mrs. Gawald corrected this address from 3006 Bristol Road.)

*March 24, 1959 - 313 Templeton Drive Fort Worth, Texas

*January 27, 1960 - 1605 8th Avenue Fort Worth, Texas

*April 26, 1960 - 1111 Herring Avenue Waco, Texas

*May 27, 1960 - 1410 Hurley Fort Worth, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 2205—Continued
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2206

Date December 13, 1963

Mr. HARRY BODON, 4204 Ridgehaven Road, stated that he formerly resided at 1509 8th Avenue and resided at that address for a number of years. He stated about 1947 or 1948, Mrs. OSWALD and her small son, LEE, who was then about 7 years of age, moved into the upstairs of the residence at 1505 8th Avenue. Mrs. OSWALD lived there for about six months to a year. BODON stated that on several occasions, he had occasion to talk with Mrs. OSWALD when he was out in his yard, and from these conversations, he learned that she had two older sons who were off in a military school and that LEE was attending the first or second grade at the Lily B. Clayton Elementary School which is nearby. Mrs. OSWALD had a job, but BODON does not recall where she worked.

He stated that he did not recall anything else about Mrs. OSWALD or her son, LEE.

On 12/11/63, at Fort Worth, Texas File #: DL 100-10461
by Special Agent B. TOM CARTER/rrs Date dictated 12/13/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 2207

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLEM R. SEHRT, Attorney, Pense Marquette Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that when he was a youth, his father operated a bakery at 924 North Claiborne Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. SEHRT stated he worked in this bakery and one of the bakery's customers was the CLAVERIE family who resided in the neighborhood, and through his employment at the bakery he became acquainted with the CLAVERIE family.

SEHRT recalled that the father of MARGUERITE CLAVERIE was employed as a mailman by the New Orleans Public Service. Mr. SEHRT advised that he recalled that Mr. CLAVERIE's photograph was published in one of the New Orleans newspapers when he retired because of the many years he had worked as a streetcar mailman. Mr. SEHRT stated he did not remember the year of Mr. CLAVERIE's retirement.

Mr. SEHRT recalled that there were at least two other children in the CLAVERIE family, one an older son whose name he did not recall who died of tuberculosis many years ago and a daughter named PEARL who married and subsequently died in the Louisiana State Mental Hospital, Jackson, Louisiana. Mr. SEHRT could not recall the identity of the individual that PEARL CLAVERIE married.

Mr. SEHRT particularly recalled MARGUERITE CLAVERIE. He stated she was a very beautiful girl approximately two years older than he. He stated that she married an EDDIE PIC with whom he was well acquainted and shortly after their marriage, EDDIE PIC divorced MARGUERITE CLAVERIE. SEHRT recalled that MARGUERITE CLAVERIE was unsuitable to her husband and was unfaithful with an individual by the name of V. J. KNOBLOCK (PH) who for years was an automobile salesman in New Orleans.

Mr. SEHRT stated he has not seen KNOBLOCK in years and does not know whether he is still alive.

SEHRT stated he was a close friend of EDDIE PIC's as a youth inasmuch as they both attended the S.J. Peters High School in New Orleans and both played on a local basketball team. They were both members of the New Orleans Athletic Club (NOAC) and played on the NOAC teams. SEHRT stated that EDDIE PIC was struck in the eye with a loose lace on a basketball and from this accident he lost the use of one eye and gave up sports. SEHRT stated that his friendship was with EDDIE PIC.

On 12/23/63, at New Orleans, Louisiana File #: NO 100-16601
by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY /bls Date dictated 12/24/63

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but nevertheless, he had known EDDIE PIC's wife, MARGUERITE CLAVERIE for many years from the time he was a young boy until after EDDIE PIC's divorce from her.

SEHRT advised that EDDIE PIC is now an official with T. Smith and Son, Stevedoring Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. SEHRT stated that over twenty years ago, MARGUERITE CLAVERIE came to him and requested that he handle the settling of an estate which involved a piece of property. Mr. SEHRT stated that he recalled that one of the attorneys in the office handled the case and placed MARGUERITE CLAVERIE in possession of the property. SEHRT recalled that at this time, MARGUERITE CLAVERIE was the widow of a man named OSWALD. Mr. SEHRT stated that he has not seen or heard of MARGUERITE CLAVERIE in over twenty years and it was not until he saw her photograph in a magazine that he recognized her as the person he had known in his youth and as a young, practicing attorney.

Mr. SEHRT advised that he has never seen MARGUERITE CLAVERIE's son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's activities or associates. Mr. SEHRT advised that he did not know JACK RUBY and had no knowledge of JACK RUBY or his associates.

Reverend A. J. SCHERER, 152 Hollywood Drive, New Orleans, Pastor of the Trinity Evangelical Church, advised that although he had no recollection of the OSWALD boys or the PIC boy, his records revealed the following information:

In a book of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, on page 3, the record indicates that JOHN EDWARD PIC was baptized on January 31, 1932. The record shows that PIC was born January 17, 1932, and the sponsors for the baptism were LILLIAN and CHARLES MURR (no address).

On page 4, the record indicates that ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD, Jr. was baptized April 29, 1934, and was born April 7, 1934. The sponsors were listed as ARTHUR PRESTON BARRIE and ALICE OSWALD BARRIE.

On page 8, the record contains information that ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and MARGUERITE FRANCES CLAVERIE were united in marriage July 20, 1933. Mrs. OLOA TILDEN and HARRY F. OSWALD were witnesses.

Reverend SCHERER advised that he did not bury Mr. PIC or Mr. OSWALD when they died and did not know then. He said he did not recall anything specific about Mrs. OSWALD, except that she had faced some very trying times as a result of losing two husbands and thereafter trying to take care of her children.
The following investigation was conducted by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM at Irving, Texas, on December 16, 1963, in an effort to identify a fourteen year old boy reportedly present with OSWALD on one occasion at Clifford's Barber Shop, Irving, Texas.

CLIFFORD H. SHASTEEN, 1321 South Story Road, operator of Clifford's Barber Shop at that address, advised that he has not been able to identify the fourteen year old boy who was in his shop on one occasion about two months ago with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that as he recalls this boy and OSWALD were in the shop on a Wednesday or Thursday at which time OSWALD had his hair cut by BERT GLOVER. GLOVER on a later date, possibly the next Monday or Tuesday, cut the hair of the fourteen year old boy, and at this time OSWALD was not in the shop but someone else had brought this boy to the shop and waited outside in a car.

On this occasion, SHASTEEN recalls that someone was complaining about high taxes, and the unidentified boy said that there would be no peace until all people had the same amount of possessions and that most of our trouble now was caused because the poor people had so little and the rich so much. This boy indicated that "peace" would come when all people had the same amount of wealth.

SHASTEEN stated that he has not seen this boy since this time and has not been able to determine who he is.

BERT GLOVER, barber in Clifford's Barber Shop, advised that he recalls cutting this boy's hair but has not been able to identify him in the neighborhood and does not know where he lives at this time. He stated that if he determines the identity of this boy he will immediately notify the Dallas Office of the FBI.

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2315 West Fifth, Irving, Texas, advised that she has no child even as old as school age and knows of no boy of about fourteen with whom OSWALD was ever associated in the neighborhood. She further repeated
CELSO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, 519 Adele Street, Apartment B, New Orleans was interviewed in the Spanish language by Special Agent RICHARD E. LOGAN.

Mr. HERNANDEZ advised that on August 9, 1963, he left his home to see a complaint in the business district of New Orleans and as he was passing the International Trade Mart he noticed an individual whom he learned later was LEE HARVEY OSWALD distributing handbills and was wearing a placard around his waist on which was written "Viva Fidel!". He said he was unable to read the handbills because they were printed in the English language but he got the idea that they had something to do with communism and were no doubt pro Castro.

H'ERNANDEZ said he became quite angry and went to a clothing store operated by his friend CARLOS BRINGUIER and told him of this. HERNANDEZ said that BRINGUIER is able to read English and he wanted BRINGUIER to see one of these pamphlets. While in the store he encountered another friend of his MIGUEL CRUZ and the three of them left the store to return to the spot where OSWALD was passing out pamphlets. At this point HERNANDEZ and his friends took some of the pamphlets and tore them in shreds. Subsequently a struggle ensued between OSWALD and these three men. HERNANDEZ said that by this time many persons had gathered on the street and were encouraging the three men to kill OSWALD. At this point the New Orleans police arrived and four men were taken into custody and the crowd dispersed.

HERNANDEZ stated that he had never seen OSWALD prior to this time nor had he ever heard of him. He last saw OSWALD at the time all four were charged for creating a disturbance by New Orleans police. HERNANDEZ stated that inasmuch as he could not speak English, he had no intelligible conversation with OSWALD.

Date 12/6/63

On 12/6/63 in New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69 SA ROBERT M. WHITCOMB and by SA RICHARD E. LOGAN/lsa Data dictated 12/6/63

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The family then moved to Benbrook, a suburb of Fort Worth, Texas. Lee Harvey Oswald's mother lived with Eudahl only a short while, less than a year, she said. She said she divorced Eudahl in 1947.

School records documenting Lee Harvey Oswald's first year in the Fort Worth School system are incomplete. Mrs. Oswald said she thinks he began the first grade at the Benbrook Elementary School, located in Benbrook.

School records show that Oswald entered the Lillie B. Clayton Elementary School, 2000 Park Place, Fort Worth, Texas, on January 27, 1947. He completed the first grade there on May 30, 1947.

Oswald began the second grade at the Lillie B. Clayton Elementary School on September 9, 1947. On March 19, 1948, he transferred to the George C. Clark Elementary School, 33000 S. Henderson Street, Fort Worth, where he completed the second grade on June 9, 1948.

From September 5, 1948 until June 3, 1949, Oswald attended the Arlington Heights Elementary School, 5100 El Campo Street, Fort Worth, completing the third grade there.

From September 7, 1949 until May 29, 1952, Oswald attended the Ridgely West Elementary School, 7325 Kermit, Fort Worth, completing the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades there.

Mrs. Lucille Murrett, principal of the Ridgely West School, stated that at the time Oswald attended school there the pupils were graded by an "A" - above average; "B" - average; "D" - failing. Oswald's grades indicate that he was average and below average on most of his subjects.

On January 16, 1950, when Oswald was eleven years old, he was given an IQ test at Ridgely West School. He scored 103. Mrs. Murrett stated that this score indicated that, when Oswald was eleven years old, he had the IQ of a child eleven years and three months old.

In September 1952, Mrs. Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald moved to New York City. Mrs. Oswald stated that, up until this time, she always worked, and that Lee Harvey Oswald was cared for at home by his older brothers, John Pic and Robert Oswald.

(Oswald's residence in New York from September 1952 until January 1954 is being developed by the New York office.)

Mrs. Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald moved back to New Orleans, Louisiana, in January 1954. Oswald graduated from F. O. Beauregard Junior High School in the summer of 1955. He attended Warren Easton High School, New Orleans, from September 8, 1955 until October 10, 1955. He quit school at this time and started working as an office boy for Gerard F. Tulaque, Inc., Bissellship Lines. He worked for this firm for about four months and then, for about four months, he worked as a delivery boy for a dental laboratory.

(Oswald's residence in New Orleans from 1954 until 1956 is being developed by the New Orleans office.)

Lee Harvey Oswald and his mother moved back to Fort Worth on July 1, 1956. On September 5, 1956, Oswald enrolled at A. Lington Heights High School, 401 W. Rosemule. He withdrew from this high school on September 28, 1956 to join the U. S. Marines. He received no academic credit at Arlington Heights High School.

On October 24, 1956, Oswald joined the U. S. Marine Corps at Dallas, Texas. His serial number was 1405330. This was just six days after his seventeenth birthday. Mrs. Oswald stated that Oswald attempted to join the Marines in New Orleans after his sixteenth birthday, but that she even filed an affidavit stating that he was seventeen years old. She said he was not accepted by the Marines at that time because of his age.

(Oswald's military records are being checked by the St. Louis office.)

On 3-4-59 Oswald made application to Albert Schweitzer College, Switzerland. He was accepted for enrollment but never attended there.

In July 1959, Oswald wrote a letter to his mother telling her what steps she should take in helping him to obtain a hardship discharge.

Oswald was honorably separated from the U. S. Marine Corps on September 11, 1959. On 9-17-60, after defection to Russia, Oswald received an undesirable discharge. He arrived at his mother's home in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 14, 1959. He spent three days with his mother and on September 14, 1959, he received a letter from his postmarked New Orleans, in which he stated that he had booked passage on a ship to Europe.

(The New Orleans office is attempting to determine the name of the ship.)

On October 31, 1959, Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, and attempted to renounce his American citizenship. He resided at the Metropole Hotel during his stay in Moscow. In December 1959, Oswald moved from Moscow to Minsk, Russia, where he worked as a metalsmith in a radio-television plant.

On April 30, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald married Marina Mikhailova in Minsk. Marina was born July 17, 1941 in Molotov. She was a Russian citizen and was a registered pharmacist in Russia.
On February 15, 1962, Marina Oswald had her first child, a daughter, June Lee Oswald.

Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife Marina, and daughter June Lee lived in Misak, Russia, until May 1962 when they appeared in Moscow on their way to the United States. On June 4, 1962 they boarded the SS Maasdam in Rotterdam, Holland. They arrived in New York on June 13, 1962.

**ATTACHMENTS:** (For Chief)

- Copy of Cumulative Record from Lillie B. Clayton, School #19
- Copy of Cumulative Record from George C. Clark, School #18
- Photostat (2) of application form dated 10-2-45.
- Photostat (2) of application form dated 9-6-56.
- Photostat of Arlington Heights High School Permanent Record #666.

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2211—Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Oswald, Lee</th>
<th>BIRTH: YEAR</th>
<th>Oct. Day 16</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>GUARDIAN'S NAME</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ORIGINAL RECORD SENT TO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF ENTRY</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Grade Level</td>
<td>Distance</td>
<td>Prev. School</td>
<td>New School</td>
<td>ID No.</td>
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*Commission Exhibit No. 2211—Continued*
Commission Exhibit No. 2211—Continued
Pupil's name: Oswald, Harvey
Date of birth: 7-19-39
Father's full name: Oswald
Mother's full name: Ekdahl, Marguerite
Name of person with whom child lives if not with parent: same

List below the names of all brothers and sisters under 18 years of age:

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<tr>
<th>LAST NAME</th>
<th>FIRST NAME</th>
<th>MIDDLE NAME</th>
<th>DATE OF BIRTH</th>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>SCHOOL ATTENDED</th>
<th>SCHOOL CHANGED TO</th>
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Change of Address: 11-3-48
Change of School: 618

Commission Exhibit No. 2211—Continued
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<th>Date of Entry</th>
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<th>Grade</th>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Days Present</th>
<th>Days Absent</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Div. Early</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>H. Writing</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
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<th>Arithmetic</th>
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<td>5-28-52</td>
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**Met. Ach. Form**

- Date: 2-8-50
- Verbal: 40
- Reading: 4.7
- Writing: 3.7
- Math: 3.5
- Science: 4.0
- Art: 4.7
- Music: 4.5
- Phys Ed: 3.5
- Health: 4.0
- Social Studies: 3.5

**Stanford Ach.**

- Date: 2-13-51
- Verbal: 3.5
- Reading: 4.0
- Writing: 3.5
- Math: 4.0
- Science: 3.5
- Art: 3.5
- Music: 3.5
- Phys Ed: 3.5
- Health: 3.5
- Social Studies: 3.5

**School:** Lily B. Clayton

**Principal:** Millicent Keeble

**Commission Exhibit No. 2211—Continued**
Mr. W. M. YOUNG, Identification Officer, Sheriff's Department, Fort Worth, Texas, stated that he resided at 3233 Willing in Fort Worth from approximately 1941 until 1960. He stated that in about 1946 he recalled seeing people living at 3300 Willing whom he now believes was Mrs. OSWALD and her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He explained that the house at 3300 Willing was a rent house, and the tenants moved frequently. He stated that at this time he does not recall anything definite about either Mrs. OSWALD or her son, LEE. As he recalls, the OSWALDS only lived in this house for a few months. He stated that there was no one in that neighborhood at the present time who would possibly remember the OSWALD family.

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On 12/4/63, NY T-1 advised that during a meeting of the NY Local - Socialist Workers Party (SWP) on 11/27/63, discussion held re subject's subscription to SWP publication "The Militant." Information re subject as contained in files of American Civil Liberties Union set forth. NY T-2 advised that on 12/6/63 information received from a source to the effect that the assassination of KENNEDY was the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by Chinese Communists and FIDEL CASTRO, Records of Community Service Society (CSS), Salvation Army and Welfare Department, all NYC, set out. Information contained herein reflecting previous employment of subject's mother, former co-employee of subject's mother interviewed and same set out. Investigation conducted re MICHAEL PAINE, associate of subject, and same set forth.
On December 4, 1963, NY T-1 advised that a closed membership meeting of the New York Local – Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held on November 27, 1963, at 116 University Place, New York City. T-1 advised that the party had recently been very upset over the fact that Lee Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, reportedly had in possession of a copy of the party publication "The Militant."

According to D.O.B.S., the subscription files of SWP headquarters, New York City, reflected that Oswald had a subscription to this publication which expired during September, 1963, however, he was still receiving copies of this paper at the time of the assassination. Informant advised that it is the policy of the paper to continue sending issues of this publication subsequent to the expiration of subscriptions in anticipation that the subscription will be renewed.

Source related that, according to D.O.B.S., the party was thus very upset over the fact that it possessed information possibly pertinent to the current inquiries being conducted by the government concerning the assassination. The party could not, without embarrassment, furnish this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). D.O.B.S. related that therefore, this information was made available to the "New York Times" in the person of a reporter named Peter Khiss (phonetic), which reporter usually writes articles concerning the activities of all radical parties in the New York City area. D.O.B.S. added that the above information was made available to the "New York Times" through counsel which was obtained by the party.

D.O.B.S. further related that the party was afraid the FBI would eventually find out the above information concerning Oswald's subscription and utilize this information as a method of harassment to the party as to why the party had not brought this information forward. Thus the above action taken to the "New York Times" was an attempt to get the party "off the hook."

Additional information concerning the SWP is contained in the Appendix of this report.

Commission Exhibit No. 2213—Continued
1. Ernest Angell, Chairman, Board of Directors, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 156 5th Avenue, New York, New York, was interviewed at his office at 1 East 44th Street. He furnished the following information:

He advised that on November 23, 1963, it was revealed in the press that Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy, was a member of the ACLU.

The national office of the ACLU in New York received a telephone call from the President of the ACLU in Dallas, Texas, and Alan Reitman, Associate Director in Charge of Public Relations, received the telephone call. He immediately conducted an inquiry to determine if Oswald was a member of their organization. A record check was made and no membership record could be located at the National Headquarters at 156 5th Avenue, and a news release was then issued to the press on Sunday, November 24, 1963, setting forth that Oswald was not a member.

On November 25, 1963, a clerk discovered Oswald's application at the National Headquarters, and the application, along with an incoming letter, was stripped received by their office on November 4, 1963. This application was put in a safe, along with other contributors. Ms. application was found with $2.00 in cash attached. Their Headquarters then immediately submitted a news release to the press on Sunday, November 23, 1963, setting forth that Oswald's application had been received and how his application was discovered.

Angell pointed out the original application with Oswald's handwritten letter was forwarded to the Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, for their assistance in the matter.

He pointed out that Reitman had in his possession the two news releases and information concerning the application of the handwritten letter. He said that Oswald's application was received with $2.00 contribution and the money was deposited, but his application was not processed. Therefore, he had not been entered on the membership rolls of the ACLU.

He is not acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and said Reitman could furnish pertinent information.
Alan Heitman, Associate Director in Charge of Public Relations, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 156 5th Avenue, New York, New York, was interviewed at 1 East 44th Street, New York, New York, and furnished the following information:

He said he received a telephone call from Cdr. President, ACLU Affiliate, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, inquiring if Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy, was a member of the ACLU. He understood that Oswald had been contacted by J. Nichols, President of the Dallas Bar Association, where Oswald was being held by the Dallas Police Department. During the interview with Nichols, he understood Oswald related to Nichols that Oswald wanted John Abt, an attorney in New York City, or an attorney from ACLU, to defend him, since he was a member of ACLU.

He said he told Olds by telephone that he, Heitman, had the files of the ACLU Headquarters reviewed and no membership record could be located for Oswald. After the records had been reviewed, the following news release was issued to the press:

"FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
"Sunday November 24, 1963"

"The following statement was issued tonight by Ernest Angeli, Chairman of the Board of the American Civil Liberties Union, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy."

"The press has reported that Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged killer of President Kennedy, was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union. This statement is false. A careful check of the membership files of the ACLU reveals no record whatsoever of Oswald’s name."

"Since Oswald has been slain, there is no no way of determining the basis of the statement attributed to Oswald concerning his purported connection with the ACLU. But we want explicitly to make clear that there was no relationship between Oswald and the ACLU."

"Any implication that Oswald’s political views accorded with the ACLU’s is likewise incorrect. The ACLU is a wholly non-partisan organization committed solely with defense of the Bill of Rights, the freedoms guaranteed by the constitution. We believe in free speech, advocacy of opinion, reason and open debate.

"As civil libertarians we are deeply concerned at the effect of the successive acts of violence that have occurred upon the atmosphere in the Dallas community and the country. In such an atmosphere it may become increasingly difficult for reason and due process and justice to prevail."

"With other Americans, members of the ACLU are shocked by the terrible killing of the President, and with the country, mourn his death."

On November 26, 1963, a Finance Department clerk was reviewing the November receipts and found an application under the name of Lee H. Oswald, Post Office Box 6829, Dallas, Texas. The application enclosed a membership contribution in the amount of $2.00 cash, and the application, which is very brief, with a statement: "Please enroll me as a new member of the ACLU." He said this application was stamped received on November 4, 1963, and was placed in the safe along with 391 other contributions received during the same date. He said this is normal procedure. Oswald’s application also had a short handwritten letter attached to the application, which is as follows:

"Please enroll me as an associate member at $2.00."

"Also please notify me as to how I may contact ACLU groups in my area."

"Thank You,
"Lee H. Oswald"

-7-
NY 105-38431

Upon locating the application, the ACLU immediately submitted the following news release to the press:

"FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1963

The following statement was issued today by the American Civil Liberties Union in the Lee H. Oswald case.

"On November 24 the American Civil Liberties Union issued a public statement regarding the report in the press that Lee H. Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy, was a member of the ACLU. We said then that "a careful check of the membership files of the ACLU reveals no record whatsoever of Oswald's name."

"We learn today that on November 4 a $2 contribution was received from Oswald, along with a filled-out membership application. This contribution was placed in the safe along with 321 other contributions received the same day, which is our normal procedure."

"These envelopes were opened and the contributions contained therein tabulated and deposited in the bank on November 15.

"On November 25 a finance department clerk who was checking the November 4 receipts against the existing membership file found Lee H. Oswald's application. The name of Oswald, as those of the 321 other contributors, had not been entered on our membership list.

"Because of the continuing governmental investigation, as announced by President Johnson, the Department of Justice has been informed of these facts and the original application of Oswald, as received in our office, has been sent to the Department."

"Oswald said the membership application was in the possession of the National Headquarters, but had not been processed, and therefore, he had not been entered on the membership rolls."

He pointed out he has had several conversations with Phelps on this matter, and Phelps has conducted an inquiry regarding Oswald in the Bell System. This related to him that Oswald may have attended an agency meeting in Dallas October 25, 1963. One Michael Phelps of Dallas, Texas, according to Phelps, was quoted as having taken Oswald to the meeting. Phelps also mentioned to Mitchell there has been an allegation made that Oswald may have spoken at a discussion group meeting on October 25, 1963, in Dallas, regarding Major General John W. Tolan. He added that he would have background information concerning the above. He may be contacted at his home address, 1315 Ribbons Circle, Richardson, Texas, home telephone 1-0041."

- 9 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2213—Continued
NY 105-38431

On December 7, 1963, NY T-2 advised the Miami Office of the FBI that on December 6, 1963, NY T-2 had received information from a source alleging that the assassination of President KENNEDY was the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by the Chinese Communists and FIDEL CASTRO through intermediaries. It was indicated that the source obtained his information from an unidentified individual described by the source as very good. It was alleged that one (FNU) SAAVEDRA, an alleged close friend of CELIA SANCHEZ, who is the secretary of FIDEL CASTRO, had uttered indiscretions in Cuba which pointed to the complicity of the Chinese Communists and CASTRO in the assassination. It was also alleged that intermediaries in the plot, located in Dallas, Texas, were RANON B. CORTES, identified as half Mexican and half American, and (FNU) FERNANDEZ FEITO, identified as a Cuban. It was reported that these men were financed through an unidentified bank at 14 Wall Street, New York City.

In connection with the above information the following investigation was conducted by the New York Office of the FBI.

- 10 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2213—Continued
The foregoing information regarding a check of the records at the Bankers Trust Company, 14-16 Wall Street, New York City, is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. Such a subpoena should be directed to any officer, Bankers Trust Company, 14-16 Wall Street, New York, New York.

NY 105-38431

Peter H. Brown, Esq., General Counsel for Community Service Society (CSS), made available for review at his office, Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, 14 Wall Street, New York, the files of the CSS pertaining to Marguerite Claverie - Case Number 219053. The file indicated that the case had been referred to CSS from the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies. The file reflects an address for Marguerite Claverie as 635 East 179th Street and indicated that she had three children, one Lee born October 12, 1939, and two boys with the notation "in service". The file contained the following information:

"12/16/53 Mrs. O phoned and sounded rather upset as she went 50-$ to 50k for an appy. 'as soon as possible.' She mentioned that the problem is with her only boy Lee, 13 yrs. of age. Mrs. O is a widow and along with boy came to N.Y. from Texas in this past October. The boy has been in N.Y. he has been refusing to go to school. There has been frequent truancy and in recent hearing before the school attendance Board of 117, Lee's attendance was warned that she would have to do something about the boy or else the school would take authoritative action, just what kind of action, Mrs. O would not say. I was able to clarify that suspension was not specifically threatened. Mrs. O said she felt the problem was probably due to the change in environment and the problems that Lee was having in adapting himself to the new surroundings. At present, the boy hasn't been back to school since the hearing, and it is 'nearly driving her crazy.' To complicate things further, Mrs. O said she has to move and this will mean Lee will have to be transferred to a new school because she is now out of the district which is covered by JJS 117. Mrs. O mentioned that she had learned of us as a result of a phone call to the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies who in turn had suggested she call us. Mrs. O was quite uncertain as to the kind of services we have here and although I suggested perhaps we could give some fuller clarification of this in an interview which I would be glad to give her, she went to a good deal of questioning as to the type of service which I tried to clean up for her to some extent.

12/10/63

On 14 Wall Street New York City File # NY 105-38431

by SA JOHN D. HURLEY, JR. 12/12/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is licensed to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
"When it came to the question of giving an appt., there was not one available before the 30th and Mrs. 0 expressed disapproval of this, felt that she would need to be seen sooner because she was busy, woman, worked and it was difficult for her to keep getting time off. However, accepted rather reluctantly my explanation as to how I reacted to the phone call for an appt., and unfortunately we do have a bit of a waiting list in relation to this. Wondered what to do immediately about Lee's not going to school, wondered if she should discuss this with the principal and I said that she certainly might do this if she wished and that I would like to be able to clear with the school as to understanding L's problem there a little more clearly. This is permissible with Mrs. 0, who finally accepted an appt. For Friday, Jan. 30th at 2 PM with Mrs.

"New end of day, Mrs. Neill of Federation of Protestant Wel. Agencies, SP 7-4600, phoned to inquire as to whether Mrs. 0 had called for an appt. Mrs. N confirmed that Mrs. 0 had called her to engage Federation in helping out with the problem with Lee. Mrs. 0 wanted a worker to court to the home and talk with the boy, something which incidentally I neglected to record above was a request which Mrs. 0 had made when she called me. At any rate, what Mrs. N gave me was substantially along the lines of what Mrs. 0 had discussed in her phone conversation earlier with me. It was made clear to her that the Federation only has a referral service and suggestion was made that she try CSS. Mrs. Neill requested that we be in touch with her in relation to disposition in the case in which I promised would be done."
Telephone inquiry from Mr. Carro, Children's Court, Oct. 30, 1952. Lee, 13, a serious truancy problem, came with mother from Texas in 5-52. Problem seems to have evolved around difficulty of adjustment to new environment, relationship with mother. Father died when Lee was in infancy.

"Complete study made by Youth House indicated 'Personality pattern disturbance with schizoid features, passive-aggressive tendencies, rejection by a self-involved, conflicted mother.' While Mrs. O denies any problem, there was consensus in the study that both Lee and Mrs. O needed help. It was felt that a child guidance clinic or family service agency would be preferable, with a male therapist for Lee, as he 'can be reached by a male, whom at Youth House.' Mother works; Lee has isolated himself, preferring to stay home and watch TV. He is intelligent, has an I.Q. of 110. Family is Lutheran and therefore a non-sectarian agency was considered first. It is known at this time that Catholic Charities has closed their intake for a month; Salvation Army intake situation is similar to ours. Mr. Carro has spoken with supervisor, Miss Cooning, and they were in agreement that while Lee had been paroled until September, it was inadvisable to consider letting the boy wait so long for any kind of individual attention. The alternative if therapy cannot be found, is a placement away from the mother.

"Mr. Carro said that he would be glad to talk with Salvation Army and at the same time pleaded for further consideration. I indicated that I felt in view of the difficulties presented, the skill required in treating such a disturbed boy, that there was little likelihood of our being able to take on the case. Nevertheless I would take it up with the intake supervisor while Mr. Carro in the meantime talked with Salvation Army. It was agreed therefore that I would get in touch with him either the following day or early the next week to advise whether there was any greater likelihood of our taking responsibility for such a case at this time.

"Application pending. Benjamin:bb

NY 105-38431

Following discussion with Intake Supervisor on 5-13, telephoned Mr. Carro and indicated that due to our intake situation and waiting list we could not give this situation the proper attention it appeared to require. Mr. Carro was appreciative of this, said that he was planning to call Salvation Army, was anxious to get the matter attended to, as he is going on vacation at the end of this week.

"Mr. O accepted report of our previous contact in answer to form inquiry, which we had received. Agreed that we would not need to send written report. Benjamin:op

"5-31-53 Case closed."
The following information contained in the files of the OSS, as reflected above, cannot be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum and such subpoena may be directed to PETER M. EAGAN, General Counsel, Cadwalader, Wickersham and Taft, 14 Wall Street, New York.

On December 10, 1963, Miss C. ELIZABETH Cheekster, Director of Family Service, Salvation Army, 546 Sixth Avenue, telephonically advised SA JOHN D. Hurley, Jr., that the only information pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD was notations on a card. One notation indicated that a Court Probation Officer made a telephone call to Salvation Army on September 3, 1963, requesting that the Salvation Army assist LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The only other notation indicated that on September 8, 1963, a letter from the Salvation Army was directed to the Court stating that the Salvation Army was unable to offer any assistance in this case, as it appeared that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in need of psychiatric treatment and the Salvation Army does not offer such services.

A review of the files of the New York City Department of Welfare reflected the following information concerning subject and his activities upon his arrival in the United States from Russia in June, 1962:

A Department of Welfare Form captioned "Application For Public Assistance Or Request For Care" indicated that the applicant, LEE OSWALD, born October 18, 1939, Louisiana, and accompanied by her wife MARINA and child JUNE, arrived in New York City June 13, 1962, aboard the "SS Hanseatic" from Rotterdam. The following is also quoted in the above form:

"Resettled by the State Department from Minsk, Russia. Money & transportation furnished by the State Dept. Arrived in NYC with $53. Now has $56 left.

- 18 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2213—Continued

NY 105-38431

"Honoreably discharged from Marine Corps on 9/59. Went to Russia 11/12/59. Was employed as a metal worker in a TV and Radio factory in Russia. Was receiving 60 rubbles or about $5 a month. Rent is free and so is medical expenses.

"Because he is a foreigner he was allowed one room by himself. Russian families usually share one room. 2 families in one room.

"Last night spent $10 for room rent and $18 to ship luggage out to Fort Worth, Texas."

The Welfare file also contained a letter dated June 14, 1960, concerning subject sent by LULA JEAN ELLIOTT, Senior Welfare Consultant, to Mrs. JANET RUSSELL, Administrative Supervisor, Special Services Welfare Center, and disclosed the following:

"Thank you for bringing the above repatriation case to our attention in your telephone call of June 13, 1962 to the effect that Miss Norm of the Travelers Aid Society had referred the family to you for possible assistance and possible removal to Texas.

"This will confirm the subsequent information we relayed to you by telephone the same afternoon following our clearance with the regional office of the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Miss Ched of that office was able to advise us that the Oswald family was expected on June 13 from Russia via Rotterdam on the SS Hanseatic of the Holland American Line. We understand Mr. Oswald had been in the U.S.S.R. for the last two and one-half years and that his wife is Russian. The family, if they need help, will be eligible under the repatriation program according to the information given us. The family was considered destitute although they had paid part of their passage home, but may need help in going to Texas if the relatives are unable to pay passage. The address for Mr. Oswald's mother, Mrs. Margarete Oswald, is Box 473, 310 East Donnell, Crowley, Texas. She is said to be interested but the extent of her help and interest is unknown. There are some brothers living in the same town."

- 19 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2213—Continued
"P.S. Since the above was dictated, we understand that a brother, Robert, T.V. Rompot, Fort Worth, Texas, forwarded $200 (to supplement the $50 Mr. O had on arrival) and that the family left for Fort Worth on Delta flight #61 on 6/14/63."

In addition the above Welfare file contained a "History Sheet" regarding LEE OSWALD which set forth the following:

"6/13/62 Mr. Oswald and his wife are a repatriation case whose fare to the United States from Russia was paid for by our State Department. They arrived on the S.S. Vasa on 6/11/62. They had $43 upon their arrival. They were brought to our office upon their arrival by a worker from Travelers Aid. They were referred overnight to the Times Square Hotel and Mr. Oswald returned to our office the following morning.

Before leaving our office on 6/13, a long distance call was placed to client's brother, Robert Oswald, 7113 Davenport St., Ft. Worth, Texas. Mr. Oswald informed us that he would take out a mortgage on his car for $200 and send this money to us the following day.

"6/14/62 On 6/14, client was seen in this office, and at first balked at using the money sent by his brother. He preferred that this money be returned to his brother, and that we advance the money for transportation expenses, and he would repay us when he is able. (See interview of administrator on 6/14/62)"

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Commission Exhibit No. 2213—Continued

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Commission Exhibit No. 2213—Continued

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"small portion of his own funds remaining to
carry the family as far as these monies would
permit, and then requesting the local authorities
to transport him the balance of the way to Texas.
He discussed with Mr. Oswald that that would be
poor planning on his part, that it was urgent that
he reach his destination in Texas for the benefit
of his family group, that any locality in which he
stopped off might contact us and that it would be
obligatory for us to report about the fact he had
the funds available to him here for his return to
Texas.

In view of Mr. Oswald’s extreme anxiety to not
use the money sent him by his brother, we
telephoned Miss Elliott of the State Department
and informed her of Mr. Oswald’s request.

Miss Elliott told us that she would discuss the
matter with the New York City office of the
Department of Health, Education and Welfare and
call back.

She called back later and requested additional
information regarding the man’s relatives.
She was informed that Mr. Oswald had told us
that Robert is his only full sibling. He has
one half-brother, who is a sergeant stationed
in Japan, who has a wife and two children. His
only other relative is his widowed mother who has
no home establishment of her own and who makes her
home with the persons for whom she works, moving
from job to job as a practical nurse for elderly
patients.

"5/14/62
We gave Miss Elliott the information regarding the
flight and departure time, and arrival time in
Texas, obtained from the Unit.

Miss Elliott told us that the health, education
and Welfare office is wiring ahead to the local
public assistance agency informing them that she should

- 22 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2213—Continued
"Worker in the lobby. At this point he had 5 pieces of luggage. Worker, who had seen client with 7 pieces the day before, asked client what had happened to the other two pieces, and he informed us that he had sent them on ahead, railway express. We helped client and his family and his luggage to the street were we took a taxi to the ASAL, and checked client's luggage and then escorted client to the Delta Airlines building at Idlewild, remaining with Mr. Oswald until he boarded his plane at 4:15 PM. Worker then returned to New York City.

"5/26/62 On this date a summary was prepared to be sent to State Department of Social Welfare. A memo was submitted to Miss. AUD, requesting reimbursement for $3.50 inc. expenses expended on this case by worker who escorted client to the airport.

"5/27/62 We recommend that this case be closed, client was transported to his home on 5/15/62. (Signature appears to be) Lehman, FCT

NY 105-38431

On December 10, 1963, Miss PATRICIA AARONS, Personnel Clerk, Lerner Shoppe, 257 Park Avenue South, New York City, advised SA ROGER M. ELLIOTT their records reflect that MANUEL OSWALD, Social Security Number 455-26-2606, was employed by their firm, as Assistant Store Manager, from July, 1949 to October, 1959, at the Lerner Store, Fort Worth, Texas. The file indicated that from October 13, 1952 to February 7, 1953, Mrs. OSWALD was employed at the Lerner Store, 40 East 42nd Street, New York City. Miss AARONS stated that when Mrs. OSWALD applied for work at the Fort Worth store she listed the following employers:


She advised that Mrs. OSWALD also listed the following personal references on her 1959 application:

ANNE B. NEILL, 7402 Swing, Fort Worth, and PRESTON ALLEN BENDICK, Texas. It was indicated that Mrs. OSWALD's address as of February 16, 1959, was 7402 Swing, Fort Worth. The application form dated October 13, 1952, and submitted by Mrs. OSWALD reflected the following previous employers:

Evans and Associates, Fort Worth, January to August, 1952; National Bankers Trust, city unknown, 1950 to 1952; Literary Guild, Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, November, 1949 to May, 1950. It was also indicated that on her 1952 application she listed the following personal references:
DOROTHY BROCKHORN, 1895 Sheridan, Bronx, and
ALFREDA LOPEZ, 1955 Sheridan, Bronx. Mrs. OSWALD's
address as of October 15, 1956, was Apartment F, 1955
Sheridan, Bronx.

The file reflected that Mrs. OSWALD was rated
as a satisfactory employee on both occasions that she was
employed by Lerner's. It was also noted that Mrs. OSWALD's
supervisor was MADELINE CROSS, 77 East 85th Street, New York
City, who retired in 1947.

On December 10, 1963, Miss CLARA HAGEN, Personnel
Supervisor, Literary Guild, 575 Madison Avenue, New York City,
advised SA ROGERS H. LEE that Mrs. OSWALD was employed as a
sales representative from November 22, 1949 to May 25, 1950.
Mrs. HAGEN stated that she worked under the supervision of
Mrs. LADDY NINGER at the R. G. OAK Department Store, Fort
Worth, Texas. She stated that Mrs. OSWALD was dismissed at
the request of the store management and that she has no
additional information concerning Mrs. OSWALD.

Mrs. MADELINE CROSS, 77 East 85th Street, New York
City, advised SA ROGERS H. LEE that during 1952 and 1953 she
was employed as the Manager of Lerner Shops, 45 East 42nd
Street, New York City. She recalled that a Mrs. MARGARET
OSWALD was employed there for a short time over the Christmas
season of 1952. Mrs. CROSS did not get to know Mrs. OSWALD
well, never saw her outside of the store, and knew nothing
about her family. Mrs. CROSS had no further contact with
Mrs. OSWALD after she terminated her employment.

EDWARD AIZER, Owner, Lady Grin's Bakery, 443 Park
Avenue South, New York, New York, advised SA JAMES O. LINGHAM
on December 9, 1963, his records show an Employee Withholding
Exemption Certificate dated July 9, 1943, in the name of
MARGARET FRANCES OSWALD, 2136 Broadway, New Orleans,
Louisiana, with Social Security Number 435-32-5685. The
Certificate was signed by Mrs. MARGARET OSWALD, and the
Certificate indicated she had three dependents as of July 9,
1943.

AIZER stated that he opened a hoecake store in
New Orleans in July, 1943, and he hired Mrs. OSWALD as
Manager of the small store. He described her as a woman
who was neat in appearance, rather attractive, and a
hardworking woman. He also remembered that she was a
very aggressive individual, and he believed she would make
a good manager. To the best of his recollection, Mrs.
OSWALD was employed for approximately two months; however,
she was very poor with figures and could not add and subtract;
therefore, she was fired by him after approximately two
months employment. He recalled Mrs. OSWALD was upset at
being released from her employment, but he had no other
alternative at that time. He said at the time he employed
Mrs. OSWALD she was dating a gentleman from New Orleans
who had a heart condition, and reportedly was well-to-do
in New Orleans. He could not furnish the name of this
individual or any additional information concerning him
or if Mrs. OSWALD eventually married this man.

He further advised that during the Spring of
1953, Mrs. OSWALD came to his New York City office and
contacted him regarding employment. She advised him she
had recently moved to New York and was seeking employment.
He did not have an opening for her, but he recommended
her to his brother, JOSEPH AIZER, who hired her as a
saleslady. She confided to him, at that time, she was
having trouble with her son, name not recalled at that
time, but she did not explain to him her difficulties.
He never saw her again after the meeting in the Spring
of 1953.
Mrs. Anita Shasha, 2132 69th Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised she knew Mrs. Marguerite Oswald in 1953, when they were both employed by Lady Gris hosiery at 138 Broadway, New York City. She said she, Mrs. Shasha, was the Manager of the shop at 134 Broadway, and Mrs. Oswald was a salesclerk. Mrs. Shasha was approximately 20 years of age at the time, and Mrs. Oswald was about 40 years of age at that time. She believes they worked together for approximately three months.

She described Mrs. Oswald as a person who had a grudge against the world. Her husband had died when her son was a small baby and evidently her son, whom she now knows to be Lee Harvey Oswald, was constantly giving her trouble. She recalled that in 1953, Mrs. Oswald, while at work, received several telephone calls from school authorities inquiring about her son, who was missing from school. She recalls that during one of the conversations about the boy, at work, Mrs. Oswald stated: "You Northerners and your kids make fun of my boy because he wears blue jeans and can't dress in suits." She wanted to point out she has never met Lee Harvey Oswald and she has never met any member of the Oswald family; however, she recalls having a telephone conversation with one of Mrs. Oswald's sons, whom she believes was Robert, who was in the military service at the time. He called one day inquiring about his mother, since he was visiting her on furlough.

In her opinion, Mrs. Oswald was very disillusioned about life in general, but she could furnish no additional information concerning this. She said she never associated with Mrs. Oswald outside of the hosiery shop and when she left her employment, she never had any contact with her again.

commission Exhibit No. 2213—Continued
Mrs. Ann Solomon, 353 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, advised that in 1953, she and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald were co-workers at a small hosery shop at 144 Broadway, New York City. To the best of her knowledge, she believes she worked with Mrs. Oswald for approximately two months during the fall of 1953. They were employed by Lady Orva Hosery.

She described Mrs. Oswald as a miserable person to work with and a person who had a very nasty attitude towards life in general. She was uncomfortable to work with and although she never used profanity she would let a person know, in her own way, she did not like them. She believes that she had a grudge against the world and hated people in general. Mrs. Solomon said she is Jewish, and therefore, in her conversations with Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Oswald would make anti-Semitic statements, knowing this would hurt her feelings. She also, from general conversation, had the impression that Mrs. Oswald did not like Negro people and felt they were below her. She could not recall the exact statements made by Mrs. Oswald, but again reiterated she had a grudge against the world.

Mrs. Solomon said she did not know Lee Harvey Oswald, but evidently, she was having difficulty with her son in 1953, because she would receive telephone calls from persons, whom she would later relate to her were authorities, who would insist that Mrs. Oswald send her son back to school. She recalls on at least two occasions, she left her work during her lunch hour to travel to her home in the Bronx, add to what she recalled, to attempt to persuade her son to go back to school. She could furnish no additional pertinent information, and said with the exception of Mrs. Anita Shasha and Mrs. Gerri Koch, there would be no one in their organization who would know her.

She added she never questioned the loyalty of Mrs. Oswald to the United States.
Residence
825 East 179th Street
Bronx, New York

It is noted the above address was previously set forth as the residence address of Mrs. MAGUERITE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD during 1953.

Mrs. GUSSIE KELLER, first floor, 821 East 179th Street, Bronx, New York, advised SA IGRAHAM on December 10, 1963, that she has been away from her residence since the Thanksgiving holidays; however, she wanted to state that she recalled the OSWALD family residing in Apartment 3C at 825 East 179th Street, during 1953. She said MAGUERITE OSWALD resided at the address with her one son, LEE, for approximately a year, before they moved in the latter part of 1953, or early 1954, to return to one of the southern states.

She was not personally acquainted with Mrs. OSWALD, and she only talked with her on two occasions. Mrs. OSWALD was employed as a saleslady in mid Habitlon for a hatery company, and her son, LEE, who was approximately eleven years of age, attended school. She recalled, however, that LEE did not attend school too often and was home by himself on many occasions.

She said due to her limited contact with Mrs. OSWALD, she could furnish no additional information, but the landlord, PHILLIP JACOBS, and Mrs. MAY ZAREMBACH, might recall the OSWALDS.

PHILLIP JACOBS, 1401 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised SA IGRAHAM on December 10, 1963, he was the landlord of the building at 825 East 179th Street, Bronx, during 1953, but he could not personally recall Mrs. OSWALD. He said the tenants mailed in their rents and he had no contact with the tenants. He has no records and the person who might recall the OSWALD family would be Mrs. GUSSIE KELLER, who resides in the above neighborhood.

Mrs. MAY ZAREMBACH, 1571 Schieffelin Place, Bronx, New York, advised SA IGRAHAM on December 10, 1963, she formerly resided at 825 East 179th Street, in 1953. She said she lived in Apartment 2C, and Mrs. OSWALD resided in Apartment 3C. Mrs. OSWALD was employed by a hatery shop on 5th Avenue, and she resided at the address for approximately eight or nine months.

She wanted to point out she was not a close associate of Mrs. OSWALD since she considered she and her son to be "loners", and usually the only contact she had with Mrs. OSWALD was when Mrs. OSWALD asked to use her telephone. She did not know the associates or relatives of Mrs. OSWALD, but in 1953, she had a boy in military service.

She recalled that before Mrs. OSWALD moved away to return to her home in one of the southern states, she bitterly criticized the school system in New York over the treatment of her son. She could furnish no details, but she remembered that Mrs. OSWALD had difficulty with her son over school problems and, on many occasions, she would notice the boy at home and not in school.

She has had no contact with Mrs. OSWALD since the latter part of 1953 or early part of 1954, and she has received no communications.
Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, New York City, reviewed by IC ANTHONY ANDONHO, JR. on December 9, 1963, reflected under Certificate Number 21698 that MICHAEL RALPH PAINES was born June 25, 1926, in New York City. His father was listed as LIONEL, age 20, born in New York, and residing at 39 West 67th Street, New York City. The father’s occupation was recorded as an architect. Above records reflected that MICHAEL RALPH PAINES’s mother was RUTH FORRES, age 24, born in Massachusetts.

Selective Service records of Local Board 8, 321 West 44th Street, New York City, made available by DOROTHY WRIGHT, Clerk, were reviewed by SA TIMOTHY B. LAGORE on December 9, 1963. Above records reflected that MICHAEL RALPH PAINES had registered for Selective Service September 15, 1948, with Local Board 17, Cambridge, Massachusetts, listing his residence address as 35 East 75th Street, New York City, and his mailing address as 1314 Grays Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The person listed as always knowing his address was RUTH FORRES YOUNG, 35 East 75th Street, New York City. PAINES listed his date of birth as June 25, 1926, New York, New York, his occupation as student, Harvard University, and his description was noted as: eyes - brown; hair - brown; complexion - fair; height - 6'2”; weight - 165 pounds; and race - white. Local Board 8 was designated as the Local Board of Jurisdiction as determined by the residence address furnished by PAINES at the time of his registration.

A Classification Questionnaire executed by PAINES September 25, 1950, reflected his address at that time as Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. The records also reflected that PAINES had received student deferment and later an occupational deferment as an employee of Bartol Research Foundation, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

- 34 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2213—CONTINUED

NY 105-38431

He was inducted and entered on active duty with the United States Army on July 15, 1952 at New York City, and was assigned Army Serial Number U51169740. He received an honorable discharge April 26, 1954, at Camp Kibler, New Jersey.

By letter dated June 22, 1956, PAINE furnished a change of address from 35 East 75th Street, New York City, to Rural Delivery #1, Halvern, Pennsylvania.

By letter dated March 7, 1960, he advised Local Board 8 he was married on January 20, 1957 and had a daughter born November 17, 1959. He also advised by above letter that he was, at that time, employed as an engineer at Bell Helicopter Corporation, Fort Worth, Texas, and was residing at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

- 35 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2213—CONTINUED

NY 105-38431

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during January, 1938, in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on May 6, 1953, that the New York Local of the SWP is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 36 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2213—CONTINUED
Commission Exhibit No. 2214
VIEW OF TRIPLE UNDERPASS FROM LOCATION ON ELM STREET
(BETWEEN ZAPRUDER FRAMES 272-280)

Commission Exhibit No. 2215
Commission Exhibit No. 2216

FD-221 (Rev. 1-28-69)  FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 4, 1963

Mrs. BILLIE GILMORE, Docket Clerk, Second Municipal Court, Section B, 501 North Raspaft Street, advised that her records reflected that on August 12, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared before Municipal Court Judge EDWIN A. BABYLON and pleaded guilty to a charge of violation of Ordinance 828 of Mayor Council Series, Section 42-22, relative to disturbing the peace by creating a scene. Mrs. GILMORE stated Judge BABYLON sentenced OSWALD to pay a $10 fine or serve 10 days in jail. Mrs. GILMORE said that her records revealed OSWALD paid a $10 cash fine.

Mrs. GILMORE stated the Municipal Court record on OSWALD disclosed that on August 9, 1963, he was arrested and charged as indicated above, and at 5:20 p.m., August 10, 1963, he was paroled for a Mr. A. HECKMAN, a Juror Commissioner, State of Louisiana, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. GILMORE advised that the Municipal Court records further disclosed that CARLOS J. BRINGUEZ, CELSO M. HERNANDEZ and MIGUEL M. CHUR had also been arrested on August 9, 1963 with OSWALD and charged with violation of the same Ordinance and Section. On August 12, 1963, these individuals appeared in court at the same time as OSWALD, however, they pled not guilty. The record shows that the charge against these three individuals was dismissed.

On 12/4/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY Date dictated 12/4/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 2216

FD-221 (Rev. 1-28-69)  FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

Mrs. A. LOGAN MADDORE, 321 N. Vermont Street, formerly 311 Vermont Street, advised that for many years she has rented apartments at this residence and as such, recalled renting an apartment about 17 years ago to a MARGUERITE OSWALD of New Orleans, Louisiana, and her young son, LEE OSWALD, whom she stated was about six or seven years old at the time. She stated that the OSWALD's rented this apartment for about a year, during which time Mrs. OSWALD was a seamstress and apparently supported her son, of which there were three, in this fashion. She stated that the other two boys whose names she did not recall, were a little older and went to some type of military school in Mississippi, and only came home to the mother periodically.

She stated that she believed that the OSWALD's had previously lived in an apartment or house belonging to Mrs. EDDY COMMENGES of Covington, Louisiana, but that this apartment was, as she recalled, too small for her and the boy, and for that reason she, Mrs. OSWALD, moved to her apartment.

She stated that she recalled nothing about these people, other than the fact that Mrs. OSWALD seemed to be a respectable woman, and LEE OSWALD seemed to be a nice young boy.

She informed that she had seen MARGUERITE OSWALD only once since they moved from Covington 16 years ago, and this was about three years ago when she saw her in Eriegers Department Store in New Orleans, where she was working in the Ladies Lingerie Department. They spoke only briefly, she stated.

On 12/2/63 at Covington, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by Special Agent F. FRANK A. SASS, JR. & SA EUGENE Date dictated 12/2/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 2217
MARY LOU LAUTENSLAGER, Assistant Medical Records Librarian, Harris Hospital, 1300 W. Canty Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated her records, No. G1375, identified by the name LEE OSWALD, Grandbury Road, Route No. 45, Benbrook, Texas, birth place Louisiana, religion Lutheran, reflects the following information: Admitted: February 8, 1946, Discharged: February 12, 1946.

Relatives
- Mother - MRS. MARGARET EDEHAI (address same as above)
- Stepfather - Mr. E. A. EDEHAI (address same as above)

Diagnosis
Acute Mastoiditis - Left

Operation
Simple Mastoidectomy

Attending Physician
Dr. C. E. BALL
Intern
J. C. RILEY

Page headed "History and Physical Examination" dated February 8, 1946, and signed RILEY, bears the following notation: "A 6 year old admitted with acute mastoiditis, left. Simple mastoidectomy performed, no complications."

Page entitled "Operative Record" bears the following notation: "A simple mastoidectomy was done. The wound was closed with dural. A rubber dam drain was used."

MRS. LAUTENSLAGER further stated her records contain Outpatient file No. 8554 identified as Walter LEE OSWALD, Benbrook, Texas; Mother Mrs. MARGARET OSWALD, Benbrook, Texas, appeared in Outpatient Clinic July 19, 1948, was treated "Puncture Wound, Right Heel," and discharged same date. The record indicates OSWALD was brought to Harris Hospital by a Mr. (first name unknown) ALLEN, in private automobile. Attending physician was G. O. HUTCHESON, Jr.

Mrs. W. H. BELL, 100 San Saba, on December 11, 1963, stated that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, a widow, and her three sons lived across the street from her in the house at 101 San Saba. She stated that she recalled Mrs. OSWALD lived at 101 San Saba for about three months during the summer of 1948. Mrs. OSWALD was a practical nurse. Mrs. OSWALD was continually complaining that she was very poor, she was very talkative and was continually talking about her family and stating that society was against her and how hard it was for a widow to provide for a family.

She stated that LEE was the youngest of the three boys and at that time, she noted that he was a boy who liked to be alone and as she recalled, he was a boy who did not like to be disciplined. She stated that the two older brothers appeared to be of a different personality and seemed to get along better with the other children than did LEE.

She stated that this is about all the information she remembers concerning the OSWALD family, and that she has never seen or heard of them after they moved away up until the time the assassination took place in Dallas.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2219
Mrs. CLYDE L. LIVINGSTON, 7304 Pensacola, furnished the following information:

During the period of 1949 through 1951, she was a teacher at the Ridglea West Elementary School in Fort Worth, Texas. She was the home room teacher for the fourth grade during the school year of 1949-1950. During this time, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a student in the fourth grade and was in her home room. She also taught music to the fifth grade during the term of 1950-1951 and believes she did teach music to LEE HARVEY OSWALD while he was in the fifth grade but she does not recall anything concerning OSWALD while he was in the fifth grade.

At the beginning of the school term in September, 1949, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered this school with a group of all new students as this was the first year this elementary school was in operation. He was a quiet and rather shy type of student, did not know any of the other students, and it took him a long time to get acquainted with the other students. She also recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a very poor student in the beginning of the fourth grade as he could not read and his spelling was very poor. Mrs. LIVINGSTON spent a great deal of her spare time in helping LEE HARVEY OSWALD with his spelling. He did not mind the extra work and his attitude was good in learning to spell. He became a fairly good student while in the fourth grade and never gave her any trouble. At times he was very quiet and was not an aggressive type in making friends with the other students in the school.

At Christmas of 1949, LEE HARVEY OSWALD gave Mrs. LIVINGSTON a puppy as a Christmas present. After that he would drop by the home of Mrs. LIVINGSTON to see this puppy and talk with Mrs. LIVINGSTON and her family. He usually stayed for only a short period of time. She recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared to be a lonely type of boy and that his mother was employed while he was in the fourth grade of this school. He remarked one day that he had to fix his own lunch and she asked him if there was anyone at home to help him prepare his lunch or his meals. He told her, there was no one at home and he could open a can of soup as well as anyone else. She started to the heat of
RICHARD WARREN GARNETT, 4928 Penrose, furnished the following information:

GARNETT attended Ridgles West Elementary School during the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. He recalled being in a room at this school with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but he does not recall whether it was in the fourth or fifth grade. He stated they were about ten or eleven years of age. During this school year, he played with LEE HARVEY OSWALD a great deal at the school and sometimes they would walk home from school and play together. He only knew OSWALD during the fall and spring semester of this one school year. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was easy to get along with at that time and he considered him a perfectly normal boy. He recalls on one occasion they did have a disagreement on some matter and he believed they had a short fight. But he does not remember what this was all about. He was in the home of OSWALD on one occasion, but does not recall ever meeting MRS. OSWALD or the brothers of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that LEE OSWALD acted like the other students in school at that time and he did not recall anything particularly different about him when compared with the other boys in the school.

GARNETT did not see LEE OSWALD during junior high school and the next time he saw LEE OSWALD was at Arlington Heights High School in Fort Worth. He talked to him for a few minutes between classes as they were both surprised to see each other at this high school. He recalled that LEE OSWALD seemed to be a little more hesitant, a little more quiet, and did not talk too much during this conversation. GARNETT never saw him anymore in high school and did not run around with him and was unable to furnish any further information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Commission Exhibit No. 2221

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Mrs. DOROTHY BOCKHORN, 480 Bleeker Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York, advised that she and her husband, HARRY BOCKHORN, had been superintendent at 1455 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx, New York, for a period of approximately nine (9) years, commencing in 1946.

Mrs. BOCKHORN stated that she recalled MARQUERITE OSWALD and her young son lived at the Bronx address for a period of about four to six weeks. Mrs. BOCKHORN stated that they lived in a one room apartment and no lease was required since these apartments were rented on a temporary basis due to the housing shortage on a month to month tenancy.

She recalled that Mrs. OSWALD worked in a department store somewhere in the Bronx, New York area. She also recalled that her son went to school but spent most of his free time in their apartment.

Mrs. BOCKHORN could furnish no information regarding the OSWALDS which would indicate any friends or associates in the area. Due to the temporary tenancy, no request was made of Mrs. OSWALD for any references or business address. Mrs. BOCKHORN stated that to her knowledge and recollection she was never requested by any concern to comment upon Mrs. OSWALD’s reliability or character.

Commission Exhibit No. 2222

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Commission Exhibit No. 2221

Date 6/17/63

Hammroneck, New York

NY 105-38431

De: S. Michael Carr, Dad

File#: 11

Date dictated 12/17/63

by: [Sign]

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

Commission Exhibit No. 2222
Mr. J. Lee Rankin,  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20002  

Dear Mr. Rankin:  

In accordance with my letter of May 4th, I am  
forwarding herewith a complete record of our Agency file  

On Lee Harvey Oswald. Said file covers the period from  

December 1953 to January 1954.  

Included herein are the following items:  

a) A letter from Mr. John Carro, Probation  
Officer in the Bronx Domestic Relations  
Court, dated December 2, 1953, together  

with the probation report of the participant,  
which I assume was prepared for the  
guidance of the Justices of the Court.  

b) A "Face sheet" on Lee Harvey Oswald  
indicating that this is our case No. 12336.  
It is our practice to prepare such a "face  

sheet" on every client who is accepted for  

service by the Agency.  

c) A two-page record carrying a summary of all  
our contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald and/or  
his mother, and/or the appropriate officers  
of the Court. Said contacts are dated  

May 22, 1964  

Commission Exhibit No. 2223  

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  

-2-  

May 22, 1964  

12/1, 12/15, 12/17, 12/23/53, and 1/4,  
1/5, 1/6 and 1/10/54.  

Please be advised that Item C above was also  
forwarded, under date of December 3, 1963, to  
Mr. Hugo Winterroad at the office of the Federal Bureau  
of Investigation, 201 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y.  

You will find attached herewith an affidavit,  
properly executed, to the effect that the material  
enclosed herewith represents the full and complete file  
in this office on the case of Lee Harvey Oswald.  

Please excuse the delay in transmitting this  
material to you.  

Respectfully,  

HAK/b  
Enc.  

HOWARD A. KEYMAL  
Executive Director  

P.S.  

I should have mentioned that the caseworker whose  
initials you find on the record ("W.E.O.") is  
William E. Grote, who retired from this agency in 1956.  
His present age is approximately 75 years. In my  

conversations with him after the assassination of  
President Kennedy, I had the feeling that his memory  
was distinctly hazy and that I was prodding his  

recollections rather than that he was independently  
supplying me with information above and beyond what he  

recorded at the time of his very brief association with  
young Oswald and with Mrs. Oswald. If, for any reason,  
however, the Commission should wish to communicate with  
Mr. Grote directly, his present address is 99 Metropolitan  
Oval, Bronx, New York.  

Commission Exhibit No. 2223—Continued
One Man-One Day

May 22, 1964

STATE OF NEW YORK } SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

I, Howard A. Kieval, the undersigned, Executive Director of Big Brothers, Inc., 223 East 30th Street, New York, N.Y., do hereby swear and affirm that I have caused a thorough search to be made of the case record files of Big Brothers, Inc. of New York, and that the materials forwarded herewith to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy represent the full and complete file of data available at this office on the case of Lee Harvey Oswald (our Case No. 12355, opened 12/1/53 and closed 10/1954).

HOwARD A. KIEVAL
Executive Director,
Big Brothers, Inc. of New York

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of May, 1964.

[Signature]

RUSSELL A. FOWRALT
Notary Public, State of New York

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2223—Continued
1/5/54 contacted the Children's Court as suggested and that Mr. Carro Cont'd 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 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 remind 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. WBG.

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 sceptical 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 he 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. WBG.

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 "never - 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 here and all her plans would be upset. Please close. WBG.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2223—Continued
WASHINGTON, D.C.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

STATE OF NEW YORK } ss:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK }

PETER MEGARGEE BROWN, being duly sworn, says:

I am a member of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, counsel for the Community Service Society and am familiar with the papers and records in the possession of the Society relating to Lee Harvey Oswald.

This firm has caused a search of the files of Community Service Society under my supervision which reveals one file entitled "Marguerite Claverie Oswald #219055". The foregoing file is now in the possession of the deponent. To the best of my knowledge this file contains the only papers relating to Lee Harvey Oswald in the possession or control of the Community Service Society. Accordingly, under my supervision, photostatic copies have been made of this entire file, such copies being attached to this affidavit.

On information and belief the attached photostatic copies are of the entire file and comprise all the papers relating to Lee Harvey Oswald in the possession and control of the Community Service Society or its counsel.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of May, 1964.

Notary Public

TERESA M. COTTONE
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 74-066850
Qualified in Kings County
Certificate filed in New York County
Commission expires March 30, 1965

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2224—Continued
19-01-53

Mrs. O. phoned and sounded rather upset as she went on to ask for an app't. "I am just so happy that you will be able to come."

She informed that the problem is with her only boy Lee, 13 yrs. of age. Mrs. O. is a widow and along with her boy came to J.Y. from Texas in this past October. Ever since the boy has been in N.Y. he has been refusing to go to school. There has been frequent truancy and in recent hearing before the school Attendance Board of JHS 117, Mrs. O. was warned that she would have to do something about the boy or else the school would take authoritative action, just what kind of action, Mrs. O. would not say. I was able to clarify that suspension was not specifically threatened. Mrs. O. said she felt the problem was probably due to the change in environment and the problems that Lee was having in adapting himself to the new surroundings. At present, the boy hasn't been back to school since the hearing, and it is "driving her crazy."

To complicate things further, Mrs. O. said she had moved and this new Lee will have to be transferred to a new school - because she is now out of the district which is covered by JHS 117. Omitted she that she had been informed as a result of a phone call to the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agency, who in turn had suggested she call us. Mrs. O. was quite uncertain as to the kind of services we have here and although I suggested perhaps we could give some fuller clarification of this in an interview which I would be glad to give her, we went to a good deal of questioning as to the type of services which I tried to clear up for her to some extent.

When it came to the question of giving an app't., there was not one available before the 14th and Mrs. O. expressed approval of this, felt that she would need to be seen sooner because she was a busy woman, worked and it was difficult for her to hop getting time off. However, accepted rather reluctantly my explanation as to how interviews are based on app'ts. and unfortunately we do have a bit of a waiting list in this regard. Wondered what to do immediately about Lee's not going to school, wondered if she should discuss this with the principal and I said that one certainly might do this if she wished and that I would like to be able to come with the school as to understanding Lee's problem there a little more clearly. This was
Telephone inquiry from Mr. Carro, Children's Court, LGO 5000 ext. 30. Lee, 11, a serious truancy problem, case with mother from Texas in 5-Sep. Problem seems to have evolved around difficulty of adjustment to new environment, relationship with mother. Father died when Lee was in infancy.

Complete study made by Youth House indicated "Personality pattern disturbance with scholastic features, passive aggressive tendencies, guilt, fear of Authority, rejection by self-involved, conflicted mother." While Mrs. O denies any problem, there was concensus in the study that both Lee and Mrs. O needed help. It was felt that a child guidance clinic or family service agency would be preferable, with a male therapist for Lee, as he "can be reached by a male, chompt Youth House." Mother works; Lee has isolated himself, preferring to stay home and watch TV. He is intelligent, has an I.Q. of 118. Family is Lutheran and therefore a non-sectarian agency was considered first. It is known at this time that Catholic Charities has closed their intake for a month; Salvation Army intake situation is similar to ours. Mr. Carro has spoken with supervisor, Miss Corning, and they are in agreement that Lee had been permitted until September, it was advisable to consider letting the boy wait so long for any kind of individual attention. The alternative if therapy cannot be found, is a placement away from the mother.

Mr. Carro said that he would be glad to talk with Salvation Army and at the same time pleaded for further consideration. I indicated that I felt in view of the difficulties presented, the skill required in treating such a disturbed boy, that there was little likelihood of our being able to take the case. Nevertheless I would take it up with the intake supervisor while Mr. Carro in the meantime talked with Salvation Army. It was agreed therefore that I would get in touch with him either the following day or early the next week to advise whether there was any greater likelihood of our taking responsibility for such a case at this time.

Application pending.

5-13-53 Following discussion with Intake Supervisor on 5-13, telephoned Mr. Carro and indicated that due to our intake situation and waiting list we could not give this situation the proper attention it appeared to require. Mr. Carro was appreciative of this, said that he was planning to call Salvation Army, was anxious to get the matter attended to, as he is going on vacation at the end of this week.

Mr. O accepted report of our previous contact in answer to form inquiry which we had received. Agreed that we would not need to send written report. Benjamintobb

5-21-53 Case closed.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2224—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2224—Continued
VICTOR J. CONNELL, Attendance Officer, Bureau of Attendance, School District 22, 1494 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, New York, advised that during the spring of 1953, he recalls while working in the Bronx Zoo he observed a young boy approximately 13 years of age in the zoo. He described the boy as very clean and very well dressed. He approached the boy and determined that his name was LEE OSWALD and he was a truant. He described him as surly and referred to CONNELL as a "damned Yankee.

CONNELL stated he apprehended OSWALD and returned him to the school district and escorted him to the school. CONNELL advised he is sure he had no other contact with the OSWALD boy but he may have telephonically contacted OSWALD’s mother at the time. He could furnish no additional information.

ARTHUR CLINTON, Director of Attendance, Board of Education, City of New York, advised his records contain information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated his records show OSWALD attended Public Schools 117 and 41 in the Bronx, New York, during 1953, however, his records did not reveal the exact dates of OSWALD’s attendance at these schools. CLINTON advised that he is the Director of the Attendance Bureau, therefore all attendance officers are under his jurisdiction. He said any violation by a truant is usually handled by their office.

His records show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 1465 Sheridan Avenue, Bronx and 825 East 179th Street, Bronx, during 1953, however, his records did not indicate any dates of their residence at these addresses. OSWALD’s parents were listed as ROBERT LEE OSWALD and MARGUERITE CLAVERIE. The children in the family were listed as JOHN, born January 19, 1932; ROBERT, born April 7, 1934; and LEE, born October 9, 1939.

Their records show that a Board of Education Calendar of Bureau Hearings was conducted by the Bureau of Attendance on January 13, 1953, in District 24, Hearing Number 60, concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1455 Sheridan Avenue, and the Attendance Officer was Mr. BRENNAN. The disposition was listed as adjourned until January 20, 1953 for appearance.

On January 20, 1953, Hearing Number 60, in the matter concerning LEE H. OSWALD, same address, was held before the Bureau of Attendance and Officer BRENNAN was the Attendance Officer. The disposition was listed as probation to June 30 and a summons would be issued.

Commission Exhibit No. 2225

Commission Exhibit No. 2226
NY 105-38431

On January 27, 1953, a hearing was held in District 24 on Case Number 50 for OSWALD and his address was then listed as 825 East 179th Street, Apartment 3C. The Attendance Officer was J.F. BRIDGWAN. The disposition was listed as probation to June 20, 1953 and would prosecute the child on the next violation.

CLINTON said their records also show the Board of Education Calendar of Court Prosecutions in District 24 by the Bureau of Attendance. This record indicates LEE H. OSWALD had a hearing on March 12, 1953, before Magistrate DELANEAU. The Attendance Officer was J.F. BRIDGWAN and OSWALD's address was listed as 825 East 179th Street. The disposition was only listed as March 19, 1953.

The records show that on March 19, 1953, the LEE H. OSWALD case was again before Magistrate DELANEAU and the records indicate that the Warrant Officer was unable to execute the warrant concerning OSWALD.

The records show that on May 7, 1953, LEE H. OSWALD, 825 East 179th Street was again brought before the court before Magistrate NO CLANCY. OSWALD was accompanied by his mother, KAMILLEITE and the Attendance Officer was listed as J.F. BRIDGWAN. The disposition was listed as case adjourned to September 24, 1953, and the latter was referred to the Community Service Society.

CLINTON stated he has no additional records concerning OSWALD, however, he understood that only one Attendance Officer actually recalls having any personal contact with OSWALD and this was VICTOR J. CONNELL, an Attendance Officer in the 22nd District.

GERARD P. TUJAGUE, owner and operator of Gerard P. Tujague Inc., 442 Canal Street, Third Floor, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed by his company as a messenger boy beginning November 10, 1955 until January 14, 1956. He advised that OSWALD's specific duties were strictly messenger type, that he would deliver official papers dealing with the forwarding company business. OSWALD's contacts would be such locations as other forwarding companies, the U. S. Customs House Export Office, steamship lines and in some cases foreign counsel offices which may have to do with the export or import business. Mr. TUJAGUE was not able to specifically enumerate these foreign counsel offices and there is no definite record to disclose these particular contacts.

Mr. TUJAGUE advised that OSWALD's official duty time was 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday and 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM on Monday and Thursday. He also worked on Saturday from 8:30 AM to 12:30 PM. Mr. TUJAGUE stated OSWALD's normal lunch hour was between 12:00 and 1:00 PM and he has determined from various employees that OSWALD was a non-social, in that he did not at any time associate with any of the employees either during his lunch hour or after hours. He was a rather quiet type of individual and did not have very much contact or conversation with any of the other employees. He also determined that normally OSWALD would go to his home during the lunch hour to be with his mother which was 126 Exchange Place and is a very short distance from the business office of TUJAUGE. He advised that OSWALD's work hours were usually by time card and that his pay at the end of each period was by check, however, at this time he does not have available either OSWALD's time cards or cancelled checks, however, he advised he will make a diligent search for this material and will advise Agents and make these available.

Mr. TUJAGUE made available the only records he had available at this time on OSWALD which are payroll employee records beginning November 10, 1955 through January 14, 1956 which disclose the name LEE HARRY OSWALD, 126

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File No 89-69

SA JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR. and

by SA THEODORE R. VUATIER/jab

Date dictated 11/25/63

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NO 88-69/1ab

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Exchange Place, Social Security Number 433-54-3067, listing position as office boy at a rate of $130 per month. This record also listed OSWALD as single. The other available record was the W-4 form, employee withholding exemption certificate. This certificate shows the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 126 Exchange Place, Social Security Number 433-54-3067 dated November 12, 1955 signed in pencil LEE OSWALD. Mr. TUAJUGUE advised that this form was prepared in the handwriting of LEE OSWALD and that this was the only document he has at this time which was prepared by OSWALD.

Mr. TUAJUGUE advised that to the best of his knowledge he believed LEE OSWALD was recommended to him by one of several employment agencies, equalizing the Louisiana Unemployment Bureau, Apex Employment Service and See Robertson’s Employment Service. Mr. TUAJUGUE advised that he is not sure as to the reason for OSWALD resigning, however, he believes it may have been due to the fact that he was either drafted or joined the armed forces or possibly to obtain a better job as he does recall OSWALD complaining about the fact that this type of work was too strenuous.

Mr. TUAJUGUE advised that he will search his records for possible cancelled checks as well as time cards and would contact Agents if same are located. Mr. TUAJUGUE requested that the payroll sheets and withholding form be returned to him when no longer needed by the FBI.

Mr. TUAJUGUE further advised that he has contacted each of his employees and determined that none of these individuals were friendly with OSWALD either during office hours or after work. He advised that each of them told him they were not able to give any specific details as to the personal life of OSWALD nor were they acquainted with any of OSWALD’s friends or associates since they themselves did not associate with OSWALD during this short period of employment of three months either in the office or after office hours.

Mr. TUAJUGUE advised he would make available the names of all of these employees and their home addresses so they might be interviewed. Concerning the check of his records for time cards and cancelled checks he will make these available if they can be located.

__5__

Commission Exhibit No. 2227—Continued
PAUL ANTHONY FIGGELLO, residence address 204 Harris Street, telephone 822-7746, employed as a dental technician by Pfisterer Dental Laboratory Company, 227 Dauphine Street, furnished the following information:

He recalled that LEE OSWALD worked as a messenger for Pfisterer is about 1956 for a period of not more than a few months. He recalled that OSWALD used to talk a lot with PALMER MC BRIDE and is of the opinion OSWALD used to go to MC BRIDE's home to listen to a hi-fi set and look through MC BRIDE's telescopes, as MC BRIDE was interested in astronomy. He recalled that OSWALD used to talk to MC BRIDE about Russia but FIGGELLO did not know what was said about Russia. FIGGELLO did not know where OSWALD lived in New Orleans. When OSWALD quit he told FIGGELLO he was going to Texas where he had a job selling shoes. FIGGELLO did not recall that any city in Texas was mentioned. FIGGELLO knew of no friends of OSWALD other than MC BRIDE.

FIGGELLO advised he was employed as a messenger at Pfisterer during the time OSWALD was a messenger there. He recalled the other messengers at this time as being LIONEL SLATER, JR., JOHN ULLER and PALMER MC BRIDE.

LIONEL SLATER, JR., residence address 1411 France Street, employed as a messenger by Pfisterer Dental Laboratory Company, 227 Dauphine Street, furnished the following information:

He recognized the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a messenger who worked at Pfisterer for several weeks in about 1956 during the time PALMER MC BRIDE worked there. He did not know the boy's last name but did recall his first name was LEE. This LEE was a friend of MC BRIDE and SLATER is of the opinion he visited MC BRIDE's home several times. He knows nothing concerning OSWALD and does not recall OSWALD ever discussing any political matters.

Commission Exhibit No. 2229

Commission Exhibit No. 2230
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date: 11/27/63

MRS. KILDRED SAWYER, 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, Louisiana furnished the following information:

MRS. SAWYER advised that she is the widow of JOSEPH S. SAWYER, and that she was residing at 126 Exchange Place in the latter part of 1955, and has continued to reside at that address since that time. She stated that she recalled a Mrs. OSWALD and her young son living there at that time. She stated that the boy was only about 14 or 15 years old and attended school during the day. She did not know of any jobs that he might have had, either after school or on the weekends.

MRS. SAWYER advised that Mrs. OSWALD was a saleslady and worked for one of the large department stores on Canal Street. The son would always arrive home prior to her mother, and was always very quiet. He seemed to read a lot and was seen on several occasions bringing library books home to read. Mrs. SAWYER stated that at that time the son appeared to be an average, normal teenage boy, dressed neatly, and was not boisterous in any way. As far as she could recall she never heard him being reprimanded by his mother. Both Mrs. OSWALD and her son seemed to have few friends, and very few people visited them in their apartment. She believed that on a few occasions some teenage boys did come home with the OSWALD boy after school, however, they were always very quiet, and did not stay long.

MRS. SAWYER stated that she never saw the OSWALD boy with any kind of gun, and never heard Mrs. OSWALD mention that he had any gun, or was interested in guns.

MRS. SAWYER advised that she believed sometime in the Spring of 1956, Mrs. OSWALD told her that she was leaving New Orleans with her son, and that she was going to Fort Worth, Texas where she had another son. Mrs. SAWYER could not recall if Mrs. OSWALD quit her job voluntarily or whether she was terminated by the department store where she was employed.

Commission Exhibit No. 2231

On 11/27/63 in New Orleans, Louisiana

by SA G. UTHYHLN ALHEDSON /sda

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Commission Exhibit No. 2232

On 11/27/63 in New Orleans, Louisiana

by WILLIAM L. NEWSBOUGH /sda

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to you as a courtesy. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit No. 2232

John Neumeyer, Sans Lounge, 801 Jefferson Highway, (residence, 1541 Franklin Avenue, New Orleans) furnished the following information.

NEUMEYER advised that he attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans approximately 10 years ago. He recalls HEARLEY OSWALD being a student in that high school at the same time, however, OSWALD was one year ahead of NEUMEYER and NEUMEYER advised that he had no contact whatever with OSWALD except on one occasion. NEUMEYER explained that when he was either in the 7th or 8th grade he got into a fight with OSWALD because OSWALD was picking on his. NEUMEYER's, brother, MICHAEL. NEUMEYER recalls that OSWALD struck him a few times and that ended the fight. NEUMEYER advised that he did not know OSWALD personally, could not recall any former students OSWALD may have associated with, and could recall no background information concerning OSWALD. He noted however that OSWALD went by the nickname of "Yankee" and did not seem to get along with other students as he, NEUMEYER, had heard OSWALD often become involved in fights.

NEUMEYER further advised that the last time he saw OSWALD was in Junior High School and he has not seen or heard about OSWALD until reading about him in the newspapers a few days ago.
Mrs. Peggy Zimberian, 832 Avenue G, Marrero, Louisiana, advised that she attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans for three years and recalled that Lee Harvey Oswald also attended during the 1954-55 school year. She said she did not know him well enough to even speak to him but seems to recall that he may have been in her home room as the tenth grade was set up alphabetically. She does not recall having any classes with him. She did state, however, that he was always alone and did not appear to have any friends. She said she never saw him with Ed Voreel although she was acquainted with Voreel during this time. She said she never heard him make any statements nor saw him do anything, nor did she ever hear anyone say anything about him. She said that she had no personal contact with him and did not know where he lived. She said only thing she was able to recall was that he wore an old vest type sweater all the time and she noted that she could never remember seeing him smile.

Mrs. Zimberian said he did not appear to be close to any teacher and did not participate in any athletics, clubs or any activities.

She stated that Johnny Neweyer was also in her room at Beauregard Junior High School. She said that the last time she heard Neweyer was the operator of the Sands Lounge which is located on Jefferson Highway near the approach to the Huey P. Long Bridge. She said she had had no contact or information concerning Oswald since she remembered seeing him at Beauregard Junior High School in 1955.

Commission Exhibit No. 2233

On 11/25/63 at Marrero, Louisiana

by SA NATHAN D. BROWN and SA KEVIN J. HARRIGAN/xb

Date dictated 11/25/63

3/4

Commission Exhibit No. 2234

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana

by SA's KEVIN J. HARRIGAN and WILLIAM L. NEWBROOK/xb

Date dictated 11/26/63
Mr. Jack Loyskano, 737 Brockenbraugh, Metairie, Louisiana, advised on April 1, 1964 that he recalled Lee Harvey Oswald when they both attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, during the school year 1954 - 1955.

Mr. Loyskano stated he believed that he was one year ahead of Oswald in school but recalled seeing Oswald in the various hallways, classrooms and on the playground at the school.

He informed that he did not associate with Oswald and therefore he did not consider himself an acquaintance. He said that Oswald kept to himself and the only person who seemed to associate with Oswald during this time was Edward Voebel.

Mr. Loyskano said he did not recall Oswald participating in any school activities and therefore he considered Oswald to be a "loner". He informed that Oswald did not seem to be able to get along with fellow students because Oswald would get into fights with other boys, however, he could not recall the identities of the boys who had fights with Oswald.

Mr. Loyskano said he could recall no additional information regarding Oswald and that he did not know Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. or John Edward Pic.

Carol A. Battistella, 917 Cougar, Arabi, Louisiana, advised on April 2, 1963 that he attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana during the school year 1954 - 1955 at the same time as Lee Harvey Oswald.

He stated that he vaguely recalls Oswald, did not consider himself an acquaintance and did not associate with Oswald. Battistella stated that he would see Oswald in various classes and speak to Oswald and this was the extent of any association. He stated he knew that Oswald did not participate in any school activities or athletics because Battistella was active in such programs and would have been aware of any such participation by Oswald.

Battistella stated that from his recollection of Oswald he would consider Oswald to be a "loner" as Oswald did not appear to have any friends and kept to himself most of the time. He stated he recalled that Edward Voebel associated with Oswald on occasions.

Battistella informed that he could recall no other information about Oswald and that he did not know anyone by the name of Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. or John Edward Pic.

Joan Burgard, 2000 Illinois, Kenner, Louisiana, advised on April 2, 1964 that she formerly attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, at the same time as Lee Harvey Oswald in 1954 - 1955.

She informed that she vaguely recalls Oswald as a fellow student and that to her knowledge Oswald did not participate in school activities nor did he belong to the various groups of students that associated with each other. She informed that on some unrecalled date Oswald became involved in a fight with John Neuemeyer on the school grounds. She was unable to recall any additional information in this regard or anything further regarding Oswald, and she did not know Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. or John Edward Pic.

Steve Cohen, 8405 Dixon, advised on April 2, 1964 that he and his wife Marilyn Cohen, nee Reilly had formerly attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, at the same time as Lee Harvey Oswald. He advised that he vaguely recalled Oswald attending the school but that he did not associate with Oswald.

Mr. Cohen said that as far as he knew the only person that Oswald associated with was Ed Voebel, and Oswald did not participate in school activities.

Mr. Cohen said that after Oswald had been arrested in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY, he and his wife MARYLyn, had attempted to recall what kind of a person OSWALD was during OSWALD's attendance at Beauregard and his wife informed him that she could only vaguely recall Oswald at the school and nothing close.

Mr. Cohen said that neither he nor his wife knew Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. or John Edward Pic and that he could furnish no additional information.

Mr. Cohen said his wife was unavailable for interview.

Commission Exhibit No. 2235

Commission Exhibit No. 2235—Continued
Don Ferrara, 125 Conrad advised April 2, 1964 that he had attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana at the same time as Lee Harvey Oswald. He advised that his recollections of Oswald were that Oswald appeared to be an introvert in that he did not mix with the other students and kept mostly to himself.

Mr. Ferrara advised that he engaged Oswald in conversation on a few occasions and in these conversations Oswald professed that he did not believe in God and that religion was a waste of time.

Ferrara stated that Oswald did not participate in school activities and the only student who associated with Oswald was Ed Voebel. Ferrara said he recalled Oswald had some fights with other students but that he did not know what those fights were about or the identities of the students with whom Oswald fought.

Ferrara said he did not know Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. or Robert Edward Pic and that he could recall no additional information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

Dimitri Bouzon, 523 Dumaine Street, advised April 2, 1964 that he attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana at the same time as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Bouzon stated that he did not associate with Oswald, that Oswald kept to himself and did not mix with the other students. He informed that Oswald did get into fights with some of the other boys, that on one occasion Oswald got into a fight with a student by the name of Robin Reilly and that Reilly gave Oswald a bloody lip. He stated that some of the other students would taunt Oswald by calling Oswald “Yankee” which appeared to upset Oswald but did not know if this was the basis for the fight.

Bouzon said that Oswald did not appear to have any friends at the school and did not participate in school activities.

Bouzon stated that he does not know Robert Lee Oswald, Jr., or John Edward Pic and that he could recall no additional information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

Huey Rickrs, 4116 North Roman Street, advised on April 2, 1964, that he had formerly attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, at the same time as Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Rickrs stated that he did not associate with Oswald, but believed that he may have had a gym class with Oswald. Mr. Rickrs stated that from his recollection of Oswald, Oswald appeared to be quiet and introverted. He said that Oswald did not join in the various activities in gym class but for the most part would stand to the side and watch the activity.

Mr. Rickrs stated that his only contact with Oswald was to say hello and that to his knowledge, Oswald did not date any girl on or participate in school functions. He said that during his limited contact with Oswald, he found Oswald to be pleasant. Mr. Rickrs said that there was another schoolmate by the name of Don Poos who had limited contact with Oswald. Inasmuch as Poos was on the school track team and Oswald came to Boos on one occasion and expressed an interest in track. Mr. Rickrs said that Boos is deceased having been killed in an automobile accident.

Mr. Rickrs said that he could recall no additional information regarding Oswald and that he does not know Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. or John Edward Pic.

Billy Dean, 209 South St. Patrick, informed on April 2, 1964, that he formerly attended Beauregard Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, at the same time as Lee Harvey Oswald.

He informed that his only recollection of Oswald was that Oswald kept to himself and did not enter into school activities or mix with the students. Dean stated that he did not associate with Oswald but recalled that on occasions he may have conversed with Oswald. His recollections were that these conversations pertained to school work.

Dean said that to his knowledge, Oswald did not have any friends at the school, although Oswald did associate from time to time with another student by the name of Ed Voebel.

Dean informed that he does not know Robert Lee Oswald, Jr., or John Edward Pic and that he could recall no additional information about Lee Harvey Oswald.
Myra Darouse, 3116 Prytania, Apartment 29, informed on April 2, 1964, that she was the home teacher for Lee Harvey Oswald during Oswald’s attendance at Beaulieu Junior High School, New Orleans, Louisiana.

She said that she recalled Oswald as being a physically small boy who did not associate very much with the other students. Mrs. Darouse said she recalled that generally during the school lunch period, Oswald would be by himself and quietly eat his lunch, and after finishing his lunch would then begin to read from various uncalled books while the other students would usually be engaged in conversation or other activity. She advised that she did not consider Oswald to be a trouble maker at the school, but recalled on one occasion that Oswald did get into a fight with another student. She could not recall the name of the other student Oswald was fighting with, but did recall that other students were holding Oswald on the ground during which time Oswald was being punched.

Mrs. Darouse said that she came out on the school ground and observed blood on Oswald’s face and therefrom wiped the blood from his face and put some band-aids on the bruises. She said she could not recall the identities of the other students who were holding Oswald nor did she know why they were fighting.

Mrs. Darouse said that she could recall nothing else about Oswald and that she does not know Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. or John Edward Piz.
Commission Exhibit No. 2237—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 2237—Continued

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2237—Continued
On January 28, 1964, Mr. MAURY GOODMAN, sales manager, Berland Shoe Company, 4041 Folsom Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, was interviewed and at first could not recall ever having known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Upon mention by the interviewing agent of Mrs. MARGURITE OSWALD having worked for GOODMAN at the Dolly Shoe Company, in New Orleans, Louisiana, GOODMAN was able to recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GOODMAN stated that he could not recall the exact dates of employment for either OSWALD or OSWALD's mother, but felt that it was sometime in 1955. GOODMAN stated that he, GOODMAN, joined the Dolly Shoe Company in February, 1955, as a partner, but left the company in October, 1957. He does not know who would have the books of the company or the original pay records.

GOODMAN recalled that MARGURITE OSWALD was a cashier and sales clerk at the company, and recalled that she was a very pleasant person and a very good worker. GOODMAN said that at one time, she had asked him to employ her son LEE, so as to "help keep the boy off the street and give him something to do."

GOODMAN said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD worked for him mostly on Saturdays and sometimes a day or two during the week, but that his employment was strictly on a part-time basis. He said that basically LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a stock boy, but that they had attempted at one time to train him in sales work, but with no success.

GOODMAN remembered OSWALD as being a "nice, pleasant little boy, but with not much sense." GOODMAN was unable to recall much of OSWALD's character, but stated that to the best of his recollection, he had never heard OSWALD make any threats against the U.S. government or anyone in it, nor could he recall OSWALD as ever having expressed any interest in any subversive groups or parties.

GOODMAN said that OSWALD's mother, MARGURITE, left the Dolly Shoe Company while he, GOODMAN, was still the manager, but he could not recall what her next employment was.

Mr. GOODMAN said that he, GOODMAN, now resides at 9774 Lindley Drive, Olivette, Missouri.
Mrs. JAMES L. TAYLOR, 4936 Collinswood, stated that she is the manager of the apartment building at that address. She stated that according to her records, she rented the upper west apartment at that address on July 1, 1956 to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD was accompanied by her two sons, LEE and ROBERT. Mrs. OSWALD was in the act of moving to Fort Worth from New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. OSWALD remained in this apartment until June 1, 1957. At the time she departed from the apartment, she owed Mrs. TAYLOR $8.50 for utility bills. Mrs. OSWALD moved to 1031 West 5th Street in Fort Worth. Mrs. TAYLOR contacted Mrs. OSWALD at that address on two or three occasions, and Mrs. OSWALD refused to pay the utility bills.

Mrs. TAYLOR stated that a few weeks after the OSWALDS moved into the apartment, ROBERT married and moved away from this address. She stated that LEE was 16 years of age and about three months after they moved into the apartment, he became 17 and at that time he quit school and enlisted in the United States Marines. He was attending Arlington Heights High School at the time he quit school. She stated that she never did see LEE OSWALD after he enlisted in the United States Marines. She also stated that she has never seen Mrs. OSWALD or ROBERT since the mother moved out of this apartment on June 1, 1957.

During the time Mrs. OSWALD resided at her apartment, Mrs. OSWALD was engaged in selling ladies' hose in a shoe store in Fort Worth. She stated the store was Paul's Shoe Store. On one occasion, Mrs. OSWALD told her that she had been fired from a job because she refused to do some chores which the manager requested.

Commission Exhibit No. 2239

12/12/63

Fort Worth, Texas

ROBLEY D. MADLAND and
B. TOM CARTER/cls

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Commission Exhibit No. 2239—Continued
On December 18, 1963, Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, Librarian, Duke University Library, Durham, North Carolina, advised that during routine processing of inactive files of the Socialist Party of America in possession of the Duke University Library Manuscript Collection, the following items were found:

A. Handwritten letter dated October 3, 1956, which reads as follows:

"Oct. 3, 1956

"Dear Sirs;

"I am sixteen years of age and would like more information about your youth League. I would like to know if there is a branch in my area, how to join, etc., I am a Marxist, and have been studying Socialist principles for over fifteen months. I am very interested in your Y.P.D.L.

"Sincerely

"/s/ Lee Oswald

(Address over)

"Send To:

"Lee Oswald

8926 Collinwood

Forth Worth,

Tex"

B. Advertisement coupon of "The Socialist Call," 302 4th Avenue, New York, New York. This advertisement coupon contained three blocks to be checked as follows:

Enclosed please find..............(3.00 for one year's subscription) for a subscription to the Socialist Call.

On 12/18/63

Durham, N. C.  

File #  

Charlotte-105-1731

by

SA CHARLES S. MILLER/cjs  

Date dictated 12/18/63

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Mr. SANFORD DAVIS, King Candy Company, 813 E. Ninth, furnished the following information. Records of this company reflect Mrs. NELGUERIUS OSWALD was employed by King Candy Company in August of 1959. She terminated her services in June of 1959. During this time, she was employed as a Saleslady in the candy department of Fair Ridgelea Department Store. During the latter part of her employment, a jar fell from a shelf and hit her on the nose. She filed a claim against the company and employed an attorney. The injury was slight, but the case was settled for approximately $2750. LIEV HARVEY OSWALD was never employed by this company. There was no derogatory information concerning the loyalty of Mrs. OSWALD.

Commission Exhibit No. 2240—Continued
Doctor COLEMAN JACOBSON, 6121 Preston Haven Drive, Specialist in Dermatology, advised he has been acquainted with JACK RUBY for about 8 years during which time he has seen him on a professional basis, perhaps six or eight times. He stated his treatments of RUBY were for minor skin irritations, such as fungus. He stated there was nothing in his medical history insofar as he knew which would reflect upon the recent action of RUBY, namely the assassination of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Dr. JACOBSON stated that RUBY told him a number of years ago that he had a "metal plate" in his head but JACOBSON stated he knew none of the details concerning this and was only reminded of this after reading the reports of RUBY’s background in the local newspapers.

Dr. JACOBSON stated that a number of years ago he learned RUBY was single, after which he occasionally invited RUBY to his home during holidays to visit. He stated RUBY appeared to be a very pleasant and congenial individual and insofar as he knew, honorable. Dr. JACOBSON stated he never noted anything impulsive about RUBY’s personality and considered him very sentimental and sensitive, particularly concerning animals, as RUBY kept a number of dogs, which he seemed to love dearly. Dr. JACOBSON stated RUBY seemed to adore children and enjoyed associating with them very much.

Dr. JACOBSON stated that he knew of nothing "shady" about the endeavors of RUBY. He further stated that he had been in the night club operated by RUBY not more than an average of once a year, and the close acquaintances and associates of RUBY were unknown to Dr. JACOBSON. He heard RUBY say on a number of occasions he carried a gun because of the fact that he frequently maintained the proceeds from his business establishments on his person. He stated he last saw RUBY personally about September, 1963.

Dr. JACOBSON stated at approximately 4:00 or 5:00 p.m. on Friday, November 22, 1963, he received a telephone call...
ALEXANDER P. GRUBER, 5222 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, on November 25, 1963, advised the
Federal Bureau of Investigation that he, GRUBER, had known JACK RUBY for approximately 40 years. He stated
they lived in the 20th Ward of Chicago and attended the same
grammer school. He advised that when they were approximately
20 years of age, they shared an apartment for about one year
which was on the corner of Wilson Avenue and Clarendon
in Chicago. He stated that he always knew RUBY as JACK RUBINSTEIN.

He advised that after living in the apartment with
RUBY that he, GRUBER, moved to New York and had no contact
whatsoever with RUBY for many years. He stated that about ten years ago, while he was passing through Dallas, Texas, he again met
with RUBY, at which time RUBY owned a bar called the Silver Spur.
GRUBER recalled on that occasion that he observed RUBY in a
fight in the Silver Spur when RUBY ejected two men who he did
not want on the premises. He recalled that RUBY told him he
always stayed in shape.

GRUBER stated he last saw RUBY about two weeks ago
when he was returning from the East and passed through Dallas. RUBY was with RUBY at his night club. He recalled that
RUBY told him that the police liked him because he stays out
of trouble and runs a good place. On the occasion of this
last visit, RUBY told GRUBER that a number of years ago, a former
prize fighter had a "beef" with RUBY and said he was going to
get RUBY. RUBY stated he purchased a gun to protect himself
and then notified friends on the Dallas Police Department that
he had been threatened and that he had purchased a gun. The
police officers told him to let them have the gun, that he did
not need it because he could take care of himself. It would
only get him into trouble. RUBY stated he gave the gun to the
officers. Later the prize fighter appeared at RUBY's bar
without any police officers present. RUBY and the fighter
started to fight and Dallas police officers told observers to
leave them alone to let them settle it themselves. RUBY
told GRUBER that he gave the prize fighter a good beating
and after it was all over, Dallas police officers gave RUBY's gun
back to him.

GRUBER stated that RUBY told him on the occasion of his
last visit that he was having business trouble with his sister,
EVE GRANT.

11/25/63
Los Angeles, California
Los Angeles 44-395

On

by

Date dictated

11/25/63

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your agency or to its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GRUBER stated he stayed in Dallas one night and part
of the following day and returned directly to Los Anecles.
He stated he had no further contact with RUBY until the day
the President was shot. He stated that about twenty minutes
after the news of the shooting was on television, he received
a long distance telephone call from Dallas from JACK RUBY. He
stated RUBY was very upset and talked "like a guy who had blown
his top." GRUBER stated the conversation was as follows:

RUBY: "Did you hear what happened?"
GRUBER: "You mean the shooting of the President?"
RUBY: "Yes, ain't that a terrible thing. I'm
all upset and my sister is hysterical.
You don't know this AL, but I started all
of my programs with a patriotic number."

GRUBER stated that at that point, RUBY began to cry
and he told GRUBER, "I'm crying and I can't talk to you any
more" whereupon he hung up the telephone.

GRUBER referred interviewing agents to Mr. AL DUNN
as a person who was acquainted with RUBY.

GRUBER stated that on 12.45 a.m., on November 25, 1963,
an anonymous telephone call was received at his residence asking
for AL GRUBER. When advised that No, GRUBER was not home,
the anonymous caller stated, "Ask him if he likes livin'" then hung
up. GRUBER stated he assumed this was an anonymous threat because
his name had appeared in the newspapers as an acquaintance
of JACK RUBY.

Commission Exhibit No. 2243—Continued
The first time was approximately midnight in the Police Assembly Room where District Attorney HENRY MADE was holding a press conference.

GILMORE was of the belief that he had also seen him a few minutes later in one of the outside passageways near the Police Department Records Bureau. GILMORE stated RUBY appeared to be just standing and watching the activities on each occasion but he could not be sure.

GILMORE stated that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, at which time he was at home, he observed the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY on television.
Mr. BILL ALEXANDER, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised at 5:37 p.m. that on November 21, 1963, JACK RUBY came to the District Attorney's Office regarding four bad checks which had been written by one ROBERT E. CRAVEN. He said that three of these checks were in the amount of $100.00 and one was in the amount of $122.59. He said they determined that CRAVEN had been arrested in Los Angeles recently but had made bond. However, CRAVEN's wife had written to them in an effort to make good the checks. He said that the letterhead for CRAVEN's wife was RITA CRAVEN, dba Craven Contracting Company, 407 E. Peco Boulevard, Room 800, Los Angeles, California, telephone 474-5866. He said that CRAVEN had been in Dallas in October, 1963, and had a display at the Texas State Fair entitled "How Hollywood Makes Movies". He advised that their office or members of the Check Squad of the Dallas Police Department, had contacted Los Angeles Police Department and verified that CRAVEN had been arrested in Los Angeles and had made bond. Elsewhereabouts is unknown. He said he felt that RUBY had been in the office merely to make inquiry concerning CRAVEN, who was a friend of his, and that he possibly made the inquiries at the request of CRAVEN.

PHILLIP P. MILLER, 1123 Apartment D, Central Park Place, advised he is the owner of Phil's Delicatessens, located at 3331 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, and at 11111 Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas. Mr. MILLER advised he has known JACK RUBY for approximately eleven years, as RUBY has been a good customer during that period of time and has frequented his business establishments. He advised he has never had any social relationships with JACK RUBY, but from all of his observations of Mr. RUBY when RUBY happened to be in one of his places of business, RUBY seemed to be a very fine person. He advised Mr. RUBY was a regular church-goer and a member of the Shearith Israel Synagogue on Douglas Street, Dallas. He advised he has never observed Mr. RUBY in the company of Lee HARVEY OSWALD, and he, MILLER, has never met OSWALD.

Mr. MILLER advised he does not know any of the political beliefs of JACK RUBY and could furnish no information as to background or associates other than the above.

Mr. MILLER advised he was not in his Oak Lawn Store on the night of November 22, 1963, but had been at his Oak Lawn Store on the night of November 21, 1963, at which time JACK RUBY was in the store. He said he did not talk with RUBY and as best he could recall, RUBY was by himself or possibly with his sister, EVA GRANT. He advised he could not say for sure, however, because he was very busy at the time and recalls only the fact that RUBY was in the store for a few moments.
MARGERITE VEA RIBELLS, in care of Smith Hall, SMU, Dallas, Texas, advised that on Friday night, November 22, 1963, she was at Phil's Delicatessen, 3311 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, the company of RITA SILVERMAN, a friend. BILL NICHOLS, DEBART MARTIN and BOB SINGELSON (phonetic) at SMU. She advised that they went to Phil's Delicatessen at approximately 10:30 p.m. to have a coke and as they were sitting at their table a man walked up to the table and took their newspaper. The man opened the newspaper, began looking at it and very rudely asked if he might look at their paper to which they replied, "Yes." She advised him to read the amusement section of the newspaper and immediately went to a telephone located approximately 25 to 30 feet from where they were sitting and dialed a number. She advised none of the group paid any attention, and she could not state whether or not he actually talked on the telephone but that approximately ten minutes later he returned to their table and again asked if he might look at the paper. Miss RIBELLS stated permission was again given and he repeated his former action and about ten minutes later again returned to the table this time somewhat embarrassed and pointed out to them in the paper advertisements for the Carousel and Vegas Clubs. He asked them if they knew of those clubs and stated that he was the owner of the clubs. He made conversation concerning some musicians who had played at the clubs and then proceeded to make a third telephone call. She said that after he finished the third telephone call he returned to the table to talk with one of the boys in the group about musicians who had played at the club. As he left the table he turned to the front page of the paper which was covered with news and photographs concerning the shooting of Pres- ent KENNEDY and made the remark, "Wasn't that a terrible thing". Miss RIBELLS advised that on Sunday when the news concerned the murder of LEW HAYWOOD OSWALD was broadcast on television she immediately recognized the photograph of JACK RUBY as being the person who had been at Phil's Delicatessen on Friday night and talked with her and her company. She said while he was at the delicatessen RUBY was alone but appeared to be very familiar with the store and with the personnel working in the store. She described him as appearing as though he were at home.  

Miss RIBELLS advised she could furnish no information concerning the telephone calls or attempted telephone calls made by RUBY.

by Special Agent  
DAVID M. LEWIS, JR.  
Date dictated 11/29/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/29/63

Date

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/29/63

Date

Detective RICHARD H. SID, Midland Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, residence, 3005 Westover Drive, Dallas, Texas, was contacted for the purpose of verifying a telephone call.

JACK RUBY claimed to have been made to Detective SID, during the evening of November 22, 1963.

Detective SID received answering the telephone in the Midland Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, during the evening of November 22, 1963, on an occasion, when the person calling said, "This is JACK RUBY. I know you are busy. I've got some information for you." SID said he advised the Midland Robbery Bureau Officers had already eaten (in relays) and that the sandwiches would not be needed. He recalled that SID said, "Alright.

SID said he did not recall RUBY mentioning anything about Dallas Station KMB, Dallas, during the conversation, and he (SID) did not know what disposition RUBY made of the sandwiches.

SID advised, however, he gained the definite impression during the course of the telephone conversation that RUBY had already bought the sandwiches and had them with him at the time he made the call to the Midland Robbery Bureau. Further related that RUBY gave no information as to his whereabouts at the time he made the above telephone call.

SID advised it is his best recollection the above telephone conversation with RUBY occurred sometime between 9:00 PM and 10:30 PM, November 22, 1963. He said it is also his definite recollection this call was made sometime prior to taking LEW HAYWOOD OSWALD to an assembly room in the Dallas Police Department Headquarters for the "show-up," attended by Dallas County District Attorney, Dallas County Sheriff, Captain DE VANE, law enforcement officers, and representatives of the press, radio and television media. SID said he had escorted OSWALD to the assembly room with the above "show-up" was held; however, he does not recall seeing RUBY during the time he was escorting OSWALD to the assembly room. He said, in fact, he does not recall seeing RUBY in or about the premises of the Dallas Police Department at any time Friday night, November 22, 1963. SID volunteered, however, it would have been quite possible for RUBY to be somewhere around the Dallas Police Department Friday night, November 22, 1963, without his, SID's, being having seen RUBY.

by Special Agent  
CAPTAIN C. TEMPLETON/END  
Date dictated 11/28/63

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for approximately fifteen years, having been assigned to the South Dallas area approximately fifteen years ago when MADD operated the "Silver Star" in that area of Dallas. Since that time he has never been employed by or worked for MADD and has never associated with them on a social basis.

December 24, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Sirs:

You will find attached a summary and individual reports of investigations made by the unit you appointed on November 29, 1963, to investigate the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement of the City Hall.

These reports are supplemental to the original report already transmitted and concern investigations not directly connected with the shooting.

Respectfully,

G. A. Jones
Captain of Police

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2249

Commission Exhibit No. 2248—Continued
Mr. J. E. Curry  
Chief of Police

Subject: Investigations conducted in connection  
with the Jack Ruby case that were not  
Directly Involved with the events of  
Sunday, November 24, 1963

Sir:  
The investigative team appointed to conduct the investigation of events  
surrounding the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby in the basement  
of the City Hall at 11:20 a.m., November 24, 1963, since they contacts that  
were not directly connected with the assigned work. The attached reports  
are the result of many such contacts.

The first attachment listed as A-I is a report of the temporary detention  
of William Frank Goffney, 3132 Morgan Drive, Dallas, Texas. The investiga-  
tion disclosed Goffney had no connection with the shooting.

The reports listed as A are a series of reports confirming the fact that  
Jack Ruby was in the basement of the City Hall on November 24, 1963, and  
in other areas of the City Hall on November 22 and November 23, 1963.  
Several reports also indicate that Jack Ruby was near the County Jail and  
the Texas Depository Building on November 23, 1963.

The attached reports #2 are concerning previous arrests of Jack Ruby for  
carrying prohibited weapons. These incidents occurred on July 26, 1953 and  
May 1, 1954.

The attachments #3 are negative reports of investigation regarding leads  
that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were acquainted.

The attachments #4 are negative reports of investigations regarding reports  
of Dallas Police officers being involved with Jack Ruby.

The Attachment #5 is a report of the investigation regarding a lead from  
the F.B.I. that Police Police Car #207 stopped in front of J.C.M. Beckley  
at approximately 11:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, at which time it is believed  
Lee Harvey Oswald entered his apartment.

Other investigations were made by this unit but reports were forwarded to  
the Homicide and Robbery Bureau as the information obtained was considered  
of use only in the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby.

Respectfully,

O. A. Jones  
Captain of Police

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued

December 24, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry  
Chief of Police

Subject: William Frank Goffney 06/31  
3132 Morgan Drive

Sir:  
We received information that the above subject was arrested  
running from the City Hall after the shooting of Lee Harvey  
Oswald.

I contacted Sergeant J. F. Everett December 13, 1963. Ser-  
geant Everett stated as follows:

"I was on duty in the Dispatcher's Office and had walked  
into the hall of the third floor at the time of the shooting.  
Someone shouted to secure the building and I ran down the  
stairs to the first floor. There I saw the subject William  
Goffney run towards the Harwood street exit. Sergeant  
Putnam, Officer A. T. Davis and myself apprehended the  
subject on the steps of the City Hall. He was taken to  
the Homicide Bureau and interrogated by Detective T. L.  
Baker. It was determined this subject was apparently sight-  
seeing on the first floor. He was later released.

This person works for Cockrell and Winniford, 2712 Live Oak,  
Telephone TAL-6742 — Home Phone, CA-3149."  

This investigation of William Goffney has not been carried  
any farther at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

P. O. Mccaghren, Lieutenant  
Burglary & Theft Bureau

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
December 23, 1963

Mr. J. S. Curry
Chief of Police
Sir:

The attached report confirm that Jack Ruby was in the basement of the City Hall on November 22, 1963, on the third floor of the City Hall on November 22, 1963 or November 22, 1963, as well as near the County Jail and the Texas Depository Building on November 23, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. Jones
Captain of Police

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2249—Continued
December 12, 1963

Mr. J. B. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Jack Ruby Case

Sir:

Information was received that Officer Velt O'Dell had driven a car out the Main Street entrance shortly before Lieutenant Pierce emerged from this entrance. O'Dell was interrogated concerning this and he stated that he was not at the City Hall, but was summoned to the City Hall after Oswald was shot, and he drove a Squad Car into the Basement at that time, and when he left the City Hall he exited at the Commerce St. ramp.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

W. R. Westbrook
Captain of Police
Personnel Bureau

December 16, 1963

Mr. J. B. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Jack Ruby

Sir:

On Saturday, November 23, 1963, Sergeant D. V. Harkness 4471 was working traffic at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets. About 2130 or 3100 p.m. that date Sergeant Harkness observed Jack Ruby standing in the street and directed Ruby to get back on the sidewalk. This was on the corner by the Records Building.

Sergeant Harkness stated that he is acquainted with Jack Ruby and knows him on sight.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

H. M. Hart, Detective
Special Service Bureau

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
Mr. J. R. Curry  
Chief of Police  

Subject: Jack Ruby  

Sir:  

On Saturday, November 23, 1963, Patrolman J. R. Cooper, #1569 was assigned as point-control at Elm and Houston Streets. About 3:00 p.m., that date subject walked up to Officer Cooper and stated that it was a terrible thing that President Kennedy had been killed. Officer Cooper stated that Ruby had walked from the curb at the corner of the Records Building, crossed the street to Dealey Plaza.  

Patrolman Cooper is not personally acquainted with Jack Ruby, however, has seen him on numerous occasions.  

Respectfully submitted,  

[Signature]  

H. K. Hart, Detective  
Special Service Bureau  

OFFICE  

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2249—Continued
Interview with Mr. Sam Pate, KDKX Radio.

Present Chief Batchelor.

Deputy Chief Stevenson.

Friday night, November 22, Mr. Pate observed Ruby in the Assembly Room, basement of the City Hall. He was about 4 or 5 rows of seats back from the platform on which a desk is located. Ruby was standing on a chair, table or something and was well above the majority of others present. Mr. Pate was sitting on the front edge of the platform facing the back of the room. When Ruby stood up, he saw no press badge on him. Ruby held in his hand a small (looked like spiral) notebook — or it was about that size. He looked directly toward the platform on which Mr. Wade and others were standing, held on the small notebook which was open. Mr. Pate stated there appeared to be some writing (in pencil) on the notebook.

Mr. Pate stated that he remarked to Jerry Kunkle, also of KDKX, who was with him at the time, "There's Jack Ruby. How did he get in here?" Mr. Pate stated he knew Ruby well. After they left the Assembly Room, but still in the basement, Mr. Pate introduced Jack Ruby to Jerry Kunkle. Ruby had a handful of passes to the Carousel Club. He offered each of them a pass. Kunkle accepted a pass — Mr. Pate did not accept the pass.

Mr. Pate stated that he believes Ruby wrote down Mr. Kunkle's name on the back of one of the Club Passes which he held in his hand.

Mr. Pate stated that he did not see Ruby after this as he was not at the City Hall on Saturday or Sunday.

Subject: Interview with Ron Jenkins, KNOX

At approximately 11 AM, Chief Batchelor and Chief Stevenson interviewed Mr. Ron Jenkins of Radio Station KNOX regarding some information he had given Art Humett regarding Jack Ruby being in the Police & Courts Building. Art Humett was also present.

Mr. Jenkins stated he saw Jack Ruby on the Third Floor Friday night. That he was in about 3 or 6 feet of him.

He stated Sunday afternoon he heard a KLIP broadcast of a tape cut in conversation with Ruby's sister. She stated on the broadcast she believed Jack had a press pass or card.

Mr. Jenkins states he observed a man wearing a press badge bearing name of Jim Magnum, Associated Press. The man wearing the badge was not Magnum. He remarked to the man "Jim Magnum" the man replied, "No, I just found it and put it on." He did know this man, however it was not Jack Ruby. He also states he found a press badge on the floor which belonged to a CBS reporter. He knew the man personally and returned it to him. He had lost it from his jacket.

He stated that Jack Ruby is quite an avid radio fan. That he is always offering members of the Radio Stations and press passes to his night clubs.

Mr. Jenkins stated that he had difficulty gaining admission Sunday morning to the City Hall. He was checked at Converse Street entrance to the City Hall. He was checked at the top of the stairs leading from the first floor to the basement and was checked at the foot of the stairs in the basement by a plainclothes man.
December 1, 1963

Mrs. J. C. Curry
Chief of Police

Res: Jan't why

Sirs:

On Friday night, November 22, 1963 at around 11:30 pm, I was going off duty in the Burglary and Theft Bureau. I left the third floor and went to the basement of the Police Building with Lt. George Fuller who was going to drive me to where my car was parked. He told me that he wanted to listen to a press conference in the Police Assembly Room which was being held for the purpose of the press interviewing District Attorney Henry Wade and giving him an opportunity, to photograph Lee Harvey Oswald, suspected assassin of President Kennedy and Officer J. D. Tippit.

As we entered the Police Assembly room, it was entirely filled from back to front with press people and police officers and civilians. I estimate that there were about 500 people in this room, many of them standing on the docked arm chairs. Deputy Chief Charles Mitchell was at the front of the room near Mr. Ida. He saw me at the rear of the room and motioned for me to come over to him. He then instructed me to stand in a line of officers at the front of the room to keep the press or anyone from rushing Oswald when he was brought into the room. I was standing at the left end of the line, next to Thomas Young who was on my left. This was immediately prior to Oswald being brought into this room. I did observe Jack Ruby at this time, standing on a desk next to the east wall and about 75 feet from the front of the room. He had a notebook and pen in his hand as if to take notes. At this time someone near the door shouted to Mr. Ruby what he was doing in this room. He shouted back that he had "brought the Committees," he then shouted "I'm interpreting for a Dallas newspaper." At this time, Oswald was brought into the room and Ruby was forgotten.

After Oswald was taken from this room, Mr. Wade conducted his interview, but he had trouble being heard due to the noise and clatter in this room, so I turned on the loud speaker for him. Being unable to leave Mr. Wade's platform, I remained at his right side until he finished his interview. I then left the building with Mr. Sadler. I have known Jack Ruby since about 1951 and did not know that he had a police record.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Leonard, Lieutenant
Burglary & Theft Bureau

December 11, 1963

Mr. J. C. Curry
Chief of Police

Res: Interview with Jimmy Darrell,
Cameraman WFAA-TV

Sirs:

The subject was interviewed on December 10, 1963.

Darrell was not present in the basement on Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Darrell stated the only time he ever saw Jack Ruby was Friday night, November 22, 1963, or early Saturday morning, November 23, 1963. He said he took about 500 feet of film in the Assembly Room during Mr. Henry Wade's press conference. He said a few minutes later out in the hallway outside of the Records Bureau, Reporter John Rutledge of the Dallas Morning News pointed out a man that Rutledge said was "a very mean man." Darrell told him something about Ruby biting a man's nose off and the man stating that Ruby "toughed like a woman." Rutledge said he had talked to the police but did not remember who he was. Rutledge told Darrell that it occurred about eight or ten years ago.

Darrell said he did not recall any other information that might be of value to us.

Respectfully submitted,

O. A. Jones
Captain of Police

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
Mr. J. R. Curry  
Chief of Police  

December 5, 1963  

Re: Interview with John Rutledge,  
Dallas Morning News  

Sir:  

I interviewed Mr. Rutledge at 6:00 p.m. on Monday evening, December 2, 1963.  

He related ever seeing Jack Ruby with a press pass and had no information that any officer had told Jack Ruby that he could go up and see Oswald.  

He remembers that before 6:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, that he was standing by the door leading into the Burglary and Theft Bureau and that he saw Jack Ruby standing real close to some newsmen. Captain Frits was being interviewed by a group of newsmen. Some newsmen asked who was being interviewed and Rutledge said Ruby answered thusly: "SIT-WILL, Frits-FR ITT." Mr. Rutledge said about 4 officers speak to Ruby during the time of the interview. He also saw Ruby at another time standing near newsmen just outside the door leading to the Forgery Bureau. He does not remember Ruby talking to anyone at this time.  

Rutledge states that almost everytime he saw Ruby, that Ruby was physically crowding himself against newsmen.  

Mr. Rutledge says on another occasion, does not remember if it was Friday, November 23, 1963 or Saturday, November 22, 1963, he was near the elevator on the third floor of the Police and Courts Building. Uniformed guards were checking people entering the third floor. He saw two newsmen walk from the elevators to the hallway leading to the CID Bureau Offices. These two men were newsmen but he does not know who they were. Jack Ruby was pushed up between them with his left arm around the newsmen to his left and a piece of folded paper in his other hand. This paper had some writing on it but Rutledge did not know what the writing was. Ruby was talking and waving the paper to the two newsmen as they turned down the hallway toward the Northside Office. He did not see a press identification or pass on Ruby and the officers apparently allowed the 3 to pass then without checking identification. Rutledge said about midnight of Friday, November 22, 1963, there was a press conference and show-up in the Assembly Room in the basement of the City Hall. He said Oswald was shown. Henry Wade also gave a press conference. Rutledge said that the conference was divided in two parts. The first part was to a room of newsmen and upon conclusion of this conference some of the TV newsmen requested that Henry answer some more questions so the TV cameras could get it. Rutledge said he saw another Dallas news reporter, Harry McCormick and asked Harry if he would cover the rest of the conference while he, Rutledge, was phoning in what he had already obtained.  

Mr. Rutledge left to phone in his report and when he returned, many of the newsmen had gone. He remembers that he could not find Harry McCormick and while looking for him, he continued looking around the room. Mr. Henry Wade was at the desk and Judge David Johnston was seated across the desk in front of Mr. Wade. Mr. Rutledge said Jack Ruby standing between the second and third row desk directly in front of Judge Johnston. He saw Ruby lean over toward Judge Johnston as far as he could and hand a business type card that had a red circle on one end of the card in his hand. Judge Johnston leaned toward him as far as he could and took the card.  

Mr. Rutledge then left the assembly room through a rear door that led into the Records Bureau. He went to the second desk north of Captain Slaughter's Office in the first row of desks that are west of the row of filing cabinets running north and south through the center of the records Bureau.  

Mr. Rutledge used a phone on this desk and he saw Jack Ruby using a telephone on the first desk south of him. This would be the first desk in the same row as was the desk Rutledge was using, and would be the desk closest to the entrance to the Records Bureau adjacent to Captain Slaughter's Office.  

The District Attorney, Mr. Henry Wade, then entered the Records Bureau through the entrance near Captain Slaughter's Office. Jack Ruby was calling and nothing. Mr. Wade came to the telephone and said into the phone, "Mr. Wade is here now, I'll let you talk to him." At the same time a reporter was calling  

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
Mr. Wade to the telephone on the counter on the east side of the Records Bureau and requesting that he come to that phone as they were on the air at that time, Mr. Wade hesitated momentarily and then went to the phone on the counter. Mr. Rutledge left his lines open and stood near Mr. Wade while he was talking.

Mr. Rutledge stated that upon completion of this call, Mr. Wade went to the desk where Jack Ruby was and engaged in a conversation with the person to whom Ruby had been talking.

Mr. Rutledge said that he engaged in a conversation with Captain James Darnell of BSA TV, Channel 5 at one time regarding Jack Ruby, but he does not remember if this was on Friday or Saturday.

Mr. Darnell will be interviewed regarding this.

Mr. Rutledge was not present in the basement of the City Hall on Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. Jones
Captain of Police

City of Dallas
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. H. T. Fisher

Subject: Arrest of Jack Ruby at the Vegas Club, 3000 Oak Lawn

Sir:

I arrested Jack Ruby at 12:50 P.M., May 1, 1964, at the Vegas Club, 3000 Oak Lawn Avenue.

I do not remember whether he was inside or outside when arrested.

I do not remember what he was charged with.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. Jones
Captain of Police

The only reason you and I are here is to assist the people of Dallas

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
MR. J. B. CURRY
Chief of Police

subject: arrest of Jack Ruby, w/m/43
Aug. 1, 1944. For carrying concealed weapon (pistol)

Sir:

On May 1, 1944, at 12:00 p.m., while working District 5-J with Officer J. F. Holcomb, we received a disturbance call at the Vegas Club, 3302 Oak Lawn. Upon arrival, we found Jack Ruby and another white male named Alkonis fighting near the front entrance inside the building. A witness behind the bar stated

"That man (Ruby) has a gun." Jack Ruby had a Remington 44 and a 22-caliber .30 Special pistol in his right coat pocket.

The man named Alkonis was employed as Manager of the Vegas Club owned by Jack Ruby. The fight started when Jack Ruby accused Alkonis of taking money from the Club.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

C. V. Velazquez
Patrolman 19-16
Traffic Division

December 13, 1944

MR. J. B. CURRY
Chief of Police

Sirs:

Re: Previous Arrest of Jack Ruby

On July 26, 1943, I was working with S. A. Hall, C-59, on squad 56. I believe that particular night Doctor George Seawell, a resident physician at Parkland Hospital, was with us.

We stopped at the B and B Cafe, 3320 Oak Lawn, about 3:00 a.m. At that time Jack Ruby was sitting at the counter with a small .22-caliber pistol in his pocket.

We waited until Ruby was through with his meal and contacted him outside the cafe. We then arrested him for carrying a pistol. When questioned about the pistol, Ruby stated that he had just closed his club at 3:00 a.m., had carried his money home, and had forgotten to take the pistol out of his pocket.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

C. V. Velazquez, 79-1
Detective
Crime Investigation Division

December 12, 1944

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2249—Continued
December 12, 1963

Fr. J. R. Carry
Chief of Police

Res: Arrest and release of Jack Ruby charged with Carrying Concealed Weapon

Sirs:

On July 26, 1963 at 5:16 A.M. Jack Ruby was arrested at 3100 Oak Lawn. He was arrested by Officers K. L. Crystal and C. J. Delaney 721, and was charged with Carrying Concealed Weapon. He was released by J. L. Patton and F. Dillihay b. permission of Captain Westbrook.

Detectives Patton and Dillihay do not remember any other details.

Respectfully submitted,

F. L. Patton
Detective
Burglary & Theft Bureau

F. L. Patton
Detective
Burglary & Theft Bureau

30/116

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
December 4, 1963

Mr. J. H. Curry  
Chief of Police  

Subjects: Driver of Car #207

Sirs:

I, J. N. Valentine, was operating Car #207, and this car was parked at Houston and Six, and Valentine was assisting in the search of the School Depository building.

The keys to Car #207 were taken to Officer J. A. Poten in the immediate vicinity and released to the Third Platoon Commander at the City Hall at approximately 3:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. W. Retz
Captain of Police
Personnel Bureau
December 23, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Sir:

The attached report concerns information regarding possible connections between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby.

All reports are negative.

Respectfully submitted,

O. A. Jones
Captain of Police

December 10, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Re: Interviews conducted in Ft. Hood, Austin, and Houston, Texas

Sir:

On December 4, 1963, Lieutenant Jack Reville and Lieutenant F. I. Cormell departed from Dallas enroute to Ft. Hood, Texas. The purpose of this trip was to interview Mr. Robert F. Hufferker, Jr., who is presently serving 2 years active duty with the U. S. Army Reserves. Mr. Hufferker resides in Dallas at 7100 East Side Avenue, Apartment 113, and is employed by Radio Station KLJU-TV.

Mr. Hufferker was on duty as a newswoman in the basement of the City Hall on November 24, 1963, at the time of the Lee Harvey Oswald shooting.

Mr. Hufferker was interviewed on December 4, 1963, and the results of said interview have been submitted previously.

After the interview with Mr. Hufferker, Lieutenant Jack Reville and Lieutenant F. I. Cormell traveled to Austin, Texas. While in that city, they interviewed Mr. Frank B. Johnson of 3011 White Avenue, Apartment 205. Mr. Johnson is employed by the UPI and is assigned to the Austin Office. He was on duty as a photographer in the basement of the City Hall on November 24, 1963, at the time of the Lee Harvey Oswald shooting.

The interview of Mr. Johnson was conducted on December 5, 1963, during the early a.m. hours and the results of said interview have been submitted previously.

On December 5, 1963, Lieutenant Jack Reville and Lieutenant F. I. Cormell departed from Austin, Texas, enroute to Houston, Texas. While in that city they interviewed Mr. Warren Ferguson of 3406 Winnetka. Mr. Ferguson is a free lance newswoman and was employed by ABC on November 24, 1963, as a soundman in the basement of the City Hall. He was present at the time of the Lee Harvey Oswald shooting.

A report covering this interview has been submitted previously.


December 12, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Jack Ruby

Sir:

Our files show that on June 1, 1954, Arrest #54-20964 that Jack Ruby was arrested for Carrying a Concealed Weapon (a pistol).

Our files also show that Jack Ruby was released by me on the same date, June 1, 1954.

Due to the length of time that has passed since the offense was committed, I do not remember anything about the case. I do not remember Jack Ruby and would not have known him should I have seen him.

Respectfully,

E. H. Gaddy
Detective 60

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
Miss Smith is an exotic dancer and is a friend of Jack Ruby. A sworn statement was taken from Miss Smith and has been submitted previously.


Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill, Lieutenant Special Service Bureau

F. L. Cornwall, Lieutenant Special Service Bureau

December 9, 1963

Mr. J. K. Curry
Chief of Police

Re: Interview of Helen A. Smith

Sirs:

Attached is the sworn statement of Helen A. Smith, also known as Pixie Lynn. This statement was taken in the office of Mrs. Smith's attorney, W. O. Smith, Houston, Texas.

Information was previously received that Helen A. Smith had made the statement that she had observed Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald together at a party which was recently held in Dallas, Texas.

The purpose of this interview was to determine if Helen Key Smith had actual knowledge of any connection between Ruby and Oswald.

The sworn statement received from this individual refutes this information.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Revill, Lieutenant Special Service Bureau

F. L. Cornwall, Lieutenant Special Service Bureau
Statement of Helen Kay Smith:

I have been asked for any knowledge I may have of Jack Rubenstein alias Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. This statement is voluntarily made by me in the presence of my attorney, Mr. W. G. Smith, of my own free will and accord.

I am 24 years of age and reside at 4600 Creeley Street, Houston, Texas. My occupation is that of a stenographer, and I usually work in Houston or out of state.

I met Jack Rubenstein, also known as Jack Ruby, in Dallas, Texas, about 1957 at the Club Vegas, which he then operated. I went to the Club Vegas with Jeanette Bell Phillips, also known as Candy Bar, to dance. Someone at the table pointed out Jack Ruby to me.

I later saw Ruby at the Club Vegas on two or three occasions over a period of the next year.

The next time I saw Ruby was during the Christmas holidays of 1961 at the Carousel Club in Dallas. On this occasion I went to the Carousel with Patricia Luke, also known as Evelyn Webster, another dancer. As we entered the club he was standing near the door and I spoke to him at that time. He later came to our table, sat down and talked to us briefly and asked me where I had been working. Although we were at the club for approximately an hour I talked to Ruby for only a few minutes. I have not seen him since that time. I would also like to add that I have not been in Dallas, Texas since about July of 1963.

I had never heard of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22. I did see pictures of Oswald in the newspapers and on TV and I never, to my knowledge, saw the man in person.

I have been asked if I ever attended a party at which Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald were present. My answer to that question is absolutely no. I have never attended a party at which they were present or at which either of them were present.

During the two-week period ending November 20, 1963 I was employed at the main O'Shanter on Old Spanish Trail from 2:30 PM until 6:00 PM. I also worked at the Midnight Lounge, 401 Westheimer Street, Houston, from 6:30 PM until 12:00 midnight. During the first week ending November 23 I arrived at the Midnight Lounge at approximately 7:30 PM. The latter week ending November 30 I arrived at approximately 6:00 PM until 10:00 PM. Because my shift started at 6:00 PM, I did not appear at the airport on November 21 when the President and Vice President arrived in Houston. I did not attend the dinner at the Carrousel on the evening of November 21.

On the afternoon or evening of November 22 after learning through the news media of the assassination of President Kennedy I did not discuss Jack Rubenstein also known as Jack Ruby.

I have been asked if I know an attorney by the name of Barbara L. Welz, who reportedly has a wooden leg and resides in Dallas, Texas. I do not know this lady and to the best of my knowledge I never heard of her before last week. I did not have a discussion with anyone regarding Barbara L. Welz on the afternoon or evening of November 22. During the afternoon or evening no one mentioned the names Jack Ruby or Barbara L. Welz in my presence.

I would like to add that my feelings toward President Kennedy were friendly and if there is any way I can help in clearing up any of the aspects of his assassination I would gladly do so.

I was present when this statement was dictated and heard in same and have read and had a chance to read and had a chance to correct this statement before signing and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Helen Kay Smith

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

WITNESSES:

Lane Barran, Special Agent In Charge
U. S. Secret Service

J. M. Smith

J. D. Hollins
December 3, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Re: Information regarding Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald

Sirs:

This report is in regards to information received from a David Van Peter, 3255 Mt. Washington, Phila 33, Pa. Van Peter has stated a subject by the name of Julian Marlin, employee Intercol. Electric Equipment Company, had quoted another employee of the same firm as stating that Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald had roomed together. Investigators contacted Marlin by phone and learned that the other employee was Gaston Powell, 3232 Rockefeller, no phone.

Powell related that this was only idle conversation he had heard from another source and later found out it was not true.

There is no basis for the above information.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

G. C. Wallen
Lieutenant
Burglary - Robbery Bureau

[Signature]

D. C. Walls
Lieutenant
Juvenile Bureau

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Re: Interview with Kilburn Waldon Litchfield regarding association of Jack Ruby with Lee Harvey Oswald

Sirs:

On December 2, 1963, Patrolman Don Green of the Narcotics Section, Special Service Bureau, called the undersigned officer and stated that a Mr. Litchfield had contacted him stating that he had information in regards to seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in company with Jack Ruby.

Approximately at 10:30 a.m., Mr. Litchfield came to the Special Service Bureau and was interviewed regarding this incident. A copy of his affidavit is attached. Upon completion of this interview, Mr. Litchfield was given a polygraph examination regarding this incident by Detective A. D. Lewis. It is the opinion of Detective Lewis that Mr. Litchfield was truthful to the questions asked. A copy of the report submitted by Detective Lewis is attached.

After the polygraph examination, Mr. Litchfield was taken to the office of Captain Fritz where he was interviewed by same along with Agent Jim Bookout of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A copy of Mr. Litchfield's affidavit was given to Captain Fritz.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

F. I. Cornell
Lieutenant, Special Service Bureau

[Signature]

Jack Kellin
Lieutenant, Special Service Bureau

Enclosures: Report of Detective Lewis

Affidavit
AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, Betty Dunagan

a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared

LCCORAS

945 East 12th Street, 200, Suite 200, Dallas 3, Texas

Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath depose and say:

On or about the first two weeks of December, 1963, either on a Tuesday or Wednesday, I, (I can't remember exactly), this date, but this will help establish the date. It was the night that the strippers had their picture taken for the National magazine in the Carousel. Three of them dressed the palms and one did the hands. I as not color the run's name took the picture. I went to the Carousel Club. I had an appointment with Jack Evatt between 10:00 and 10:30 p.m. I entered and asked for Jack Evatt and was told by the doorman that Mr. Evatt was not in, but I could wait. There were three people already waiting to see Mr. Evatt. The doorman was a man in his late 40's or early 50's about 5'7" to 5'9", stocky build, clean, curly hair, silver colored without a part and he spoke with a northern or midwestern accent. He was wearing a blue suit, dark blue tie with light blue and red in it, and white shirt with collar unbuttoned. He offered me a seat at the first table to the left of the door, and said I could wait until Mr. Evatt arrived. While I was waiting, I had a cup of coffee and watched the show and observed the people in the Carousel.

While I was watching the crowd which consisted of about 20 people, I noticed about 4 tables directly in front of me, a man in a white sweater. The reason I noticed this man was that everyone else in the Carousel was either in a suit, sport coat, or in uniform. After I had been waiting approximately one hour, the door opened. In came a dash, and in came Jack Evatt. Jack greeted me, said just a minute, spoke to the doorman, came back and asked me if I'd mind waiting that he had to see one other person, took his hat off, turned left, and went to the back toward his office. He came back into the club area and the first person he saw was a fellow in his late 30's or early 40's, black, very tall, real stocky build, who was sitting at the table directly to the door to the back, next to the wall. I was later identified by the doorman and Jack Evatt as the witness who was present that night at the Carousel Club.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWEORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 2nd DAY OF December A.D. 1963

Betty Dunagan
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas

PAGE 1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2249—Continued
City of Dallas
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. W. P. Gannaway
    Captain of Police

Subject: Wilburn Waldon Litchfield 4/21/50
Polygraph Examination

December 2, 1963

Sir:

A polygraph examination was given Mr. Litchfield upon the request of Lt. Jack Devall on this date. The examination was given to

determine if Litchfield was being truthful about seeing Lee Harvey
Oswald at the Club Carousel which is operated by Jack Ruby. Below

is a list of pertinent questions asked:

1. Have you told the complete truth about seeing Oswald
   at the club the night you were there? Answer: Yes

2. Have you made up any of this story about seeing Oswald
   at the club the night you were there? Answer: No

3. Are you looking for any personal gain or notoriety
   from making this statement? Answer: No

4. Have you deliberately lied about your thinking this
   was Oswald? Answer: No

Mr. Litchfield tried for the first half of the examination to
control his breathing pattern.

It is the opinion of this Examiner that this person has been
untruthful to the above questions.

Respectfully submitted,

R. D. Lewis
Detective of Police
Identification Bureau

Mr. J. W. Curry
Chief of Police

December 3, 1963

Mrs. Information from Captain Helm
(Police Reserve) that Oswald and
Ruby may have been related

Sir:

The information furnished by Captain Helm was that a Mrs. Conine
used to operate a beer joint on Main Street in Dallas several years
ago, and at that time she had a waitress working for her, but does
not remember the waitress' name. She believes that the waitress is
now working at a cafe across from 429 Second Avenue. Also that this
waitress knew both Oswald and Ruby and that Oswald was the illigiti-
mate son of Jack Ruby. Mrs. Conine was supposed to have told Mrs.
Laura Sims, aka Stagman, the above information.

I have contacted Mrs. Cloo Conine, who is now married in New Henderson.
She works at 429 Second, Forsman Furniture, 763 416, and did not
locate any knowledge of this information when she heard this rumor.

We contacted Mrs. Laura Sims, 2842 Falls Drive, Frisco, Texas. She is also
an employee of Forsman Furniture and denies having ever heard this rumor.
She does not know Jack Ruby nor did she know Oswald.

We also went to the cafe at the corner of Hickory and Second and con-
tacted the manager, Mrs. Wade Junger of 508 North Vines, she
denies having ever heard this story nor does she know a waitress that
used to work on Main Street some 10 years ago. There was one waitress
present at the time of the interview at the cafe, and she also denied
ever having known Oswald or Jack Ruby.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. Wallace
Detective, Lieutenant
Juvenile Bureau

P. O. McSparren, Lieutenant
Burglary & Theft Bureau

The only reason you and I are here is to assist the people of Dallas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2249—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2249—Continued
December 7, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Re: Interview with Former Landlord of Jack Ruby
Mrs. Eva Goodman
3929 Rawlins - Apartment A
LA 6-9714

Mrs. Goodman is the manager of an apartment house at
3929 Rawlins and 3921 Rawlins. Information has been
received that Jack Ruby had lived at 3929 Rawlins,
Apartment 1 in 1961. Mrs. Goodman stated that Jack
Ruby had never lived at that location, however, his
sister, Mrs. Eve Grant, is a present tenant in Apartment
1 and has been since July, 1961.

Mrs. Goodman states that on numerous occasions she has
seen Jack Ruby enter the apartment but denies that she
has ever seen Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mrs. Goodman further stated that she had been contacted
by another person that showed her a photograph of Lee
Harvey Oswald requesting information. She stated that
this photograph was a mug shot taken by the New Orleans
Louisiana Police Department. She declined to identify
the person presenting this photograph.

She further stated that she is a close friend of Mrs.
Eve Grant and that Mrs. Grant has visited in her apart-
ment on numerous occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

N. H. Hart
Detective

Mrs. Stansell was the manager of the apartment house
located at 4356 Hawthorne at the time Jack Ruby was a
tenant. Mrs. Stansell stated that Jack Ruby moved into
the apartment in early 1957 and moved on January 3, 1959.
During the time that Mr. Ruby was a tenant, there were
no unusual incidents involving him or any visitors to his
apartment.

Mrs. Stansell stated that on 2 or 3 separate occasions,
an unknown white male moved into the apartment with Mr.
Ruby but each of these men only stayed a few days.
She never questioned Jack Ruby about these persons. She
considered Ruby to be an excellent tenant.

Mrs. Stansell states that she has not seen nor talked to
Jack Ruby since he moved from the apartment. She further
stated that she is not acquainted with Mrs. Eve Grant,
sister of Jack Ruby.

When questioned about Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Stansell
stated that she has never seen this man nor did she ever
know him to visit Jack Ruby at the time that Ruby was her
tenant.

Respectfully submitted,

N. H. Hart
Detective of Police

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2249—Continued
Kr. J. E. Curry  
Chief of Police  

Dec. 7, 1963  

Re: Interview with Former Landlord  
of Jack Ruby  
Kum. Linda Jackson  
Manager of the Continental House  
Apartments  
7226 Elsot - TA 3-3813  

Kum. Linda Jackson is the present manager of the apartment  
house where Jack Ruby lived.  

Kum. Jackson presented records indicating that Jack Ruby  
moved into Apartment 105 at 4727 Homer on January 3, 1959  
and moved from this location on July 1, 1961. These  
records further indicate that Kum. Joe Grant, slated of  
Jack Ruby also lived in this apartment. At the time Ruby  
rented the apartment, he gave personal references as  
Stanley Feuffman, a local attorney and Alice Nichols of  
LAI-3687.  

Kum. Jackson states that she does not know Jack Ruby nor  
had she ever seen him and the tenant records in her office  
do not reflect any unusual circumstances occurring during  
the time Ruby was a tenant.  

Respectfully submitted,  

H. M. Hart  
Detective of Police  

December 9, 1963  

Mr. J. E. Curry  
Chief of Police  

Re: George Butler,  
Lieutenant of Police  

Sir:  

On December 9, 1963, the undersigned officers were  
approached by Lieutenant Butler and he related that he  
had information that Lee Harvey Oswald was the  
Illegitimate son of Jack Ruby.  

Lieutenant Butler further stated that he had informa-  
tion that Jack Ruby had applied for a visa to Mexico  
about the same time that Lee Harvey Oswald visited  
that country. He suggested that we contact the Mexican  
Consul to confirm this information.  

Respectfully submitted,  

Jack Revel,  
Lieutenant  
Special Service Bureau  

H. M. Hart, Detective  
Special Service Bureau  

166  

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
December 3, 1963

Mr. J. Curry
Chief of Police

Re: Information concerning vehicle damage by gun shot

Sir:

This is a report submitted to the information received that a Mrs. Jack Doshaw, wife of Jack Doshaw, 1213 Holly Glen Drive, May 7, 1963, and informed another person that her sister and husband were driving their car in almost the exact spot where the President was shot approximately one week before, when a bullet entered the rear window on the left side of their automobile.

Investigators determined that this report was initiated by Mrs. Blockwell's sister, Mrs. Luther Fowl, 510 Winters, W 1-1259. This report was traced through Mrs. Fowl back to Mrs. Margaret Leath, an employee of Barnett Union Office, 2000 Main.

Investigators talked to Mrs. Leath and to her supervisor, Mr. Johnson, who stated approximately five weeks ago Mrs. Leath was in the vicinity of the Continental Street under pass when the left side rear window shattered. There was no hole in the glass. A report was not given to the police. The glass has already been replaced.

Investigators examined the car, a 1957 Rambler, and could find no evidence of a bullet having entered the car.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: C. O. Wallace, lieutenant
Juvenile Bureau]
Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

December 23, 1963

Sir:

The attached reports concern reports of officers being familiar with Jack Ruby.

The reports indicate that none of the officers were in or near the City Hall on November 24, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. Jones
Captain of Police

December 12, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Jack Ruby Case

Sir:

A membership card to the Carousel Club, listed in the name of Ray Hawkins, business address City Hall, signed by Ray Hawkins, is attached to this report. This card was discussed with Officer Hawkins and he stated that he had been to the Carousel Club two or three times and on one occasion Jack Ruby told him that he was going to give him a permanent pass, and that he would sign a card, but had not received the pass.

On the day that Lee Oswald was killed, Hawkins was on a day off and was at home, and did not come in or near City Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. Westbrook
Captain of Police
Personnel Bureau

Enclosure
December 12, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Subject: Jack Ruby Case

Sir:

It was revealed to this investigator by Captain O. A. Jones that two Traffic Officers were on the visiting list of Jack Ruby. This list is on record at the City Hall.

This investigator interviewed Officer R. M. Hanson and he stated that he did not know why his name would have been placed on the list. He stated that he was well acquainted with Ruby, but not any more so than many businessmen in or near Main and Akard Streets.

This investigator interviewed Officer W. E. Barnett and he also expressed surprise at being on the visiting list. He also was acquainted with Ruby, but no more so than any other businessman in or near Commerce and Akard Streets.

Officer Hanson and Barnett were off duty when Oswald was shot. Neither Officer came in or near the City Hall on that day.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. Westbrook
Captain of Police
Personnel Bureau

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Sir:

I have known Jack Ruby for eight years. I have never associated with him socially and I have never shared an apartment with him.

I have never been to his apartment or residence.

I was not at the City Hall, November 23 or November 24, because I was off duty these two days.

I have not seen Jack Ruby in approximately four or five months.

Respectfully submitted,

James P. Allgood

Wwiftb

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
December 23, 1963

Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

Sir:

The attached report concerns a lead from the F.B.I. regarding Dallas Police Car 207 stopping in front of 1028 N. Beckley at 1:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963.

Captain Westbrook ascertained that squad Car 207 was at the City Hall when the officer driving the car, Patrolman J. M. Valentine, heard of the assassination. He went immediately to the scene of the shooting.

The keys to the car were released to Sergeant J. R. Putnam. Sergeant Putnam released the keys to the Third Platoon commander at approximately 3:30 p.m.

Captain Westbrook did not determine what police car was involved in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

O. A. Jones
Captain of Police

Statement of J. M. Valentine

I was working the 2nd Platoon on November 22, 1963, and was driving Police Car #207.

I was in the Juvenile Bureau when I was informed of the shooting of President Kennedy. I left immediately and went to the building where the President was shot.

I helped search this building for quite a length of time, and turned my keys over to Sergeant J. R. Putnam. I never did drive to Oak Cliff.
Mr. J. B. Curry  
Chief of Police  

Subject: Driver of Car #207

Sir:

Officer J. M. Valentine was operating Car #207, and this car was parked at Houston and Elm, and Valentine was assisting in the search of the School Depository Building.

The keys to Car #207 were given to Sgt. J. A. Putnam along with keys from other cars parked in the immediate vicinity, and released to the Third Platoon Commander at the City Hall at approximately 3:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

W. E. Westbrooks  
Captain of Police  
Personnel Bureau

Commission Exhibit No. 2249—Continued
Mr. CURTIS LA VERNE CRAFARD, also known as Curtis LaVerne Craford, Larry, C.L. and Smoky, was located at the cabin of ROY PARKS in rural Antrim County, Michigan. He was visiting his sister, Mrs. CORABELLE KINGBOLL. This individual volunteered the following information:

He was born at Farrwell, Michigan, on March 10, 1921, raised in Michigan and California, until his family moved to Dallas, Oregon, in 1958. The family were fruit harvest people. In September, 1958, he enlisted in the United States Army and served until November, 1959, when he was given a General Discharge under honorable conditions. He married WILMA JEAN TAYNOR, June 16, 1962, and she was from Dallas, Texas. He first went to Dallas, Texas, in March, 1963, to attempt a reconciliation with his wife, but finally they separated in June, 1963, as his wife was a lesbian.

During August, 1963, he started to work with a carnival and followed this work, which accounted for his being at the Texas State Fair in Dallas, Texas, on or about October 15, 1963.

He joined a carnival show which was named "How Hollywood Makes Movies." This was run by a BOB CATVEN, of Hollywood, California, and he performed the duties of: a roundabout. He lived in a tent on the fairgrounds and stayed with this show and another show which was a rock and roll outfit until the fair closed on approximately October 30, 1963.

During the time he was employed with the "How Hollywood Makes Movies", he ascertained that JACK RUBY had approximately $150.00 invested and on or about October 21, 1963, at carnival time, he was introduced to RUBY by a "DEEK" MILES, another one of the workers. He saw RUBY two or three times during the Texas State Fair, as RUBY would check on the progress of the show. When the fair closed about the end of October, 1963, RUBY hired him to tear down the stage and take it to the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas. He worked with a man named ROYDARD (Last Name Unknown), a Negro, who had been employed by RUBY for approximately 18 years. After completing this job, RUBY asked him to stay at the club and work for room and board. He had the room in front of RUBY's office. This would be approximately November 1, 1963.

His job at the Carousel Club consisted of being a handyman, clean up man, part-time bartender and also answering the telephone. It was his duty to take down names and addresses of people calling the club for RUBY. RUBY ran almost an ad every day in the local paper for waitresses and performers. He also had no financial interest in a Twist Board Company at Fort Worth, Texas. Telephone calls in a number of twenty to forty would be received daily and these calls were placed in a stenographers' notebook, which he kept on RUBY's desk.

The only odd incident concerning telephone calls was that about three or four times a day during the time he was at the club, a call would come in and the man would ask if Mr. RUBY was there. If RUBY was not there, the man refused to leave his name and on every occasion during this period of time, it was the same person who called. He brought this to RUBY's attention on numerous occasions and RUBY told him to forget about it; however, RUBY was not alarmed.

CRAFARD would stay at the club and eat his meals at the Est Wiel Cafe and the drugstore across the street from the club. Money for these meals was taken from the cash register. RUBY also purchased his clothes from the Good Will Store and gave him some spending money.

RUBY had an apartment with an Individual named BORG (Last Name Unknown), who sold Christmas cards and worked part time in the door at the club. He did not know where RUBY's apartment was located, but had the telephone number, WH. 1-1050.

He would see RUBY every day for about one to two hours and this usually occurred between 12:00 PM and 3:00 PM, at the Carousel. Other than that, RUBY would telephonically contact him almost every hour for any calls. He has no knowledge where RUBY spent his time outside of the club. Usually, RUBY would then return to the club at about 10:00 PM each evening and stay until closing time, which was 1:30 AM during week days and 2:00 AM on the weekends.

He stated RUBY trusted him and he would handle anywhere from $300.00 to $400.00 daily; however, ANDY ARMSTRONG or ALEXANDER, the Assistant Manager and bartender, would handle the money until Midnight and, thereafter, he would close up.
Most of the time at about 5:00 PM, RUBY would call in from her home and, if needed, he told him she would be available there until he came to the club later. He said most of the affairs of the club were handled by ARMSTRONG, who performed paper work, etc., and this individual was with RUBY for approximately nine years.

Continuing, he said that on a few occasions during the daytime, he would accompany RUBY around the Dallas area. He recalls one day, time unknown, that RUBY went to various companies in regards to the purchase of a safe for the club, as RUBY had the habit of carrying all his money in his pocket. On another occasion, approximately three weeks ago, he went with RUBY when RUBY checked about some sound equipment for the club. This was at an electronics company in about the 2200 or 2300 block of Elm Street. They were there ten or fifteen minutes and did not purchase anything. On this occasion he, CRAFARD, was wearing a suit and he feels they were there at about 3:00 PM or 4:00 PM. He said that when they entered the place of business, the electronic equipment, speakers, public address systems, etc., were on the right and left-hand sides in between a counter and a stairway that went to a storeroom on the second floor. He recalled that most of RUBY's time at the club was spent talking business and he had the habit of always telling the employees who they could talk to. RUBY was somewhat outspoken, had a quick temper and when mad would use loud language in his relations with the employees.

On November 17, 1963, he recalls telling RUBY that he would desire to cease his employment there on the 26th. He said that RUBY then told him he would put him on a salary and persuaded him to stay indefinitely. CRAFARD said he was not too sure of the work and was not busy enough. He also said RUBY had a .38 caliber revolver which he kept in a money sack locked in the trunk of his car. He said that when transporting money, RUBY kept his money in the trunk with the revolver and always kept the revolver with a .38 moving money.

In regards to RUBY's temper he said they one night, approximately November 14 or 15, 1963, RUBY was having trouble with an M.C., EARL HODSON at the Carousel and about 1:30 AM he, RUBY, and CRAFARD out to the car to get the gun. He said that the gun was believed to be the property of HOWARD, the Negro employee.

On November 20, 1963, he recalls RUBY coming in at approximately 4:00 or 5:00 in the afternoon and requesting CRAFARD to go work at the Club Vega. RUBY stayed at the Carousel until approximately 6:30 PM. ANDY, the bartender, was there, along with GEORGE, RUBY's roommate. At the same time, RUBY returned to his home and came back to the club at about 8:00 PM when he transported CRAFARD to the Club Vegas. That evening, he called three or four times in regards to the crowd and Mrs. EVA GRAY, RUBY's sister, also called in regards to the crowd. At closing time, which was 2:00 AM, RUBY called and said he would be late as the "lady was at the place" and LITTLE LINDA, one of the strippers, was sick and he had to take care of her. He waited there until approximately 3:45 AM, at which time RUBY met him and they had breakfast at the Lucas B & B Restaurant, next door to the club. On this date, RUBY was accompanied by a girl named CHORBA, who did not work at the club and who was about 22, white female, 5'6", 125 pounds, blond hair. This girl would be known as MARGIE (Last Name Unknown), waitress at the Carousel. He said that RUBY returned him to the Carousel at approximately 4:30 AM on November 21, 1963.

On November 21, 1963, RUBY called the club to wake him up at about 11:00 AM, and then came into the club in the afternoon sometime between 12:00 and 1:30 AM. ANDY was at the club at this time and he recalled there was a woman, along with her husband, who desired his job. Thereafter, RUBY left and later in the afternoon called him again to go to the Vegas as the bartender. At about 7:30 PM, RUBY picked him up and took him to the Vegas Club, and he did not see RUBY again until approximately 8:30 AM, after closing, at which time they again had breakfast at the Lucas B & B, returning to the Carousel at about 3:30 or 4:00 AM.

On November 22, 1963, he said he was awakened by ANDY, the bartender, at 11:30 AM, by way of telephone. He then dropped back to sleep and shortly after 5:00 AM, ANDY came into the Club, personally woke him up and asked that the President had been shot. He had not heard from RUBY previously that date and at about 1:30 PM, RUBY came into the club and said the club would be closed that night and the entire weekend. He told ANDY to notify the personnel and, thereafter, called the paper and placed an ad to that effect. CRAFARD said that he was much surprised by this action as the club could not financially stand to be closed and it was strictly his opinion that RUBY did this as a gesture to make good will on behalf of the public.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2250—Continued
that RUBY said that he was going to his sister's home and asked CRAFARD if he desired to accompany him, which offer was refused.

RUBY left the Carousel at about 3:30 PM, being described by CRAFARD as "pretty well shaken up." They knew at that time there was an arrest of a suspect, but he cannot recall the name of any person being mentioned; however, the name of TIBBITS, the policeman, was mentioned and RUBY said he was acquainted with him. Upon leaving, RUBY was what CRAFARD termed being emotionally disturbed. He told CRAFARD to call Mrs. GRANT's home before he went to dinner and upon his return. This was not an ordinary request since CRAFARD had no knowledge of RUBY's reason.

RUBY then came back to the club or called CRAFARD about 7:30 PM that evening. He did not discuss the assassination, he did not mention being at the police department or anything else. He just wanted to check in regards to telephone calls. He did not see RUBY again until the next day.

On Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, at about 5:30 AM, RUBY called him and told him to meet him downstairs with the Polaroid camera and some film. RUBY was very excited and, in a matter of minutes, a telephone call was received from the fellow at the All Wright Parking Lot, telling him that JACK was there and to hurry up. When he got to the car, GEORGE, RUBY's roommate, was also there and they drove out to the Stemmons Freeway, where RUBY showed him a sign "Impeach EARL WARREN." On the end of this sign it said for further information write Post Office Box 1744 or a similar number.

RUBY instructed him to take three pictures of the sign and they then drove to a waffle shop near the Carousel for coffee. RUBY and GEORGE were talking about the sign and the Post Office Box and they had very little conversation concerning the assassination. RUBY then dropped CRAFARD off at the club at 6:20 AM and said that he and GEORGE were going down to the Post Office to look at that Post Office Box. CRAFARD said that he was completely puzzled, as EARL WARREN was unknown to him. This was the last time he saw JACK RUBY. He also recalled that while being at the waffle shop on Commerce Street, RUBY was reading about LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspaper. He, at this time, did not express any previous knowledge or acquaintance with this individual and he (CRAFARD) had never, to the best of his knowledge, heard RUBY or anyone else at the club previously mentioned this name. He said that it seemed odd to him that RUBY was more excited about the EARL WARREN sign than about the assassination. RUBY, at this time, made no threats or other comments concerning OSWALD.

After being dropped off at the club, CRAFARD called RUBY at approximately 8:00 AM, at RUBY's apartment and told RUBY that they needed food for the three dachshunds that were kept at the club. CRAFARD said that RUBY berated him for waking him up and he was ordered to pack up and leave the club as he did not want to take any further verbal abuse. He did not say anything to anyone about leaving and just packed his clothing, left the club at about 12:00 Noon that day and started hitchhiking north. He proceeded north on 77 to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and on to Clare, Michigan, where he arrived on Monday, November 25, 1963, at about 9:30 PM, at the home of a cousin, CLIFFORD ROBERTS. His main reason for coming north was to recontact his sister, who had not written him for some time. He had no other explanation for his hasty departure, but said that it is just the way he does things.

Returning to RUBY, he said that he can never recall this individual making any statements concerning revenge on OSWALD. He, CRAFARD, saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper the day after his arrest and said that he never saw OSWALD in the Carousel or Vegas Clubs and he definitely knows that he never took this name down from a telephone call. He said that he first found out that OSWALD had been killed on November 24, 1963, at about 8:00 PM, and did not know RUBY was responsible for it until Monday, November 25, 1963.

In regards to RUBY's contacts, CRAFARD said that most of them were recorded in the stenographer's notebook on the desk and that the only other ones would be MICKEY RYAN, who was a 'bartender in a gun club located in Dallas.' He termed RYAN as a very close friend, that he could recall RUBY ever saying he had any contacts with the underworld, and the only illegal activity that he could recall RUBY speaking about was that each night at the Carousel, as a promotional stunt, they would have drawings and give away champagne to the ladies and Wilkinson smart edge razor blades to the men. RUBY stressed the fact that these razor blades were a blackmarket product and he had no knowledge from where they were obtained.

Commission Exhibit No. 2250—Continued
Concerning RUBY's relations with the police, CRAFARD said that on the average, two men in uniform would visit the club nightly at about 11:30 PM and receive free coffee. CRAFARD said that he had no knowledge himself of any Dallas policemen, but RUBY claimed to know the majority of men on the force. He said he was advised that off-duty policemen could come into the club without paying the $2.00 cover charge and that the ordinary price for beer and set ups was 60 cents and the policemen were to be charged 40 cents. He knows of no police contacts on RUBY's behalf, but said RUBY did keep a police card in the cash register at the Carousel with a name, unknown to him, on it.

Another close friend of RUBY's was a BILL WILLIS, who is the drum player at the Carousel.

He said at no time did RUBY ever demonstrate any homosexual tendencies and that he specifically recalls on one occasion an individual, who was a female impersonator, made a request for employment at the club and RUBY became infuriated and stated that type of act was repulsive.

In closing, CRAFARD said that he intended to stay in the Belleaire, Michigan, area until Friday, December 6, 1963, and his address will always be known to Miss GALE EATON of Harrison, Michigan, and he will advise the Traverse City Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by card of any moves.

Several colored photographs were taken of CRAFARD and the following physical description was obtained from interview and observation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CURTIS LA VERNE CRAFARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aliases</td>
<td>Curtis LaVerne Craford, Larry, C.L., Smoky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born</td>
<td>March 10, 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>150 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Complexion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scars</th>
<th>1&quot; scar calf of right leg; 1&quot; scar center of upper lip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tattoo</td>
<td>113 grades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Laborer and carnival worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Number</td>
<td>314-55-5691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>MARY and ALICE CRAFARD, 1219 Birch Street, Dallas, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>CORAELLE INGERSOLL, Holliae, Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister</td>
<td>NOELA MEAL, age 18, Dallas, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>EDWARD CRAFORD, Dallas, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Service</td>
<td>U.S. Army E-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RA 1662841, September 15, 1958, to November 10, 1959; general discharge under honorable conditions, not eligible for re-enlistment; discharged on AR-625-200-STM 284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrests</td>
<td>Police Department, Findlay, Ohio, 1961, taking a minor across a State Line, no prosecution; Police Department, Dallas, Oregon, January, 1963, drunk and disorderly, fined $25.00 and three days. Separated from VIZHA JEAN TEANNEY CRAFARD ROBERT GERALD CRAFARD, born March 1, 1903, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Separated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>VIZHA JEAN TEANNEY CRAFARD ROBERT GERALD CRAFARD, born March 1, 1903, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CRAFARD explained that his nickname is CRAFARD rather than CRADFORD as in the rest of the family, because when he entered the Army, his name was incorrectly CRAFARD and he has considered this his name ever since.
Graham Koch, Partner, Akin, Vial, Hamilton and Koch, Law Firm, Mercantile Security Building, Dallas, Texas, advised the Deitch Press that they had been consulted on November 29, 1965, regarding a tax matter. Koch stated Ruby needed legal advice concerning a problem involving his payment of delinquent income and excise taxes to the Federal Government. Koch stated he had seen Ruby infrequently since his first contact, the last of which was a telephone call from Ruby on November 21, 1963, concerning the tax situation. He stated, he, Koch, is required by law to obtain the Power of Attorney from Ruby to represent Ruby in such matters. Koch stated he had intended to obtain this power from Ruby a number of months ago but had not gotten around to it until November 19, 1963, when Ruby came to his office for that purpose.

Koch stated the attitude of Ruby was no different, on November 19, 1963, than it was during any previous contact and he had no reason to think that Ruby was contemplating any unusual eventuality.

Koch stated he did not represent Ruby on any other matters but was of the opinion that Attorney Shannon Jones, Dallas, Texas, had represented Ruby a number of years ago.

John Leif Frickstad, employed as counterman at Phil's Delicatessen, 3531 Oaklawn, residence, 8631 Turtle Creek Boulevard, phone EM. 3-1288, furnished the following information:

He has known Jack L. Ruby by sight for about two years. He has had very little conversation with him, but does recognize him readily.

On the night of November 22, 1963, sometime after 8:00 PM and probably about 10:00 PM, Ruby came into Phil's Delicatessen and ordered eight corn beef sandwiches with mustard and ten cold drinks, eight Black Cherries and two Celery Tonics. He also ordered three cups of butter, one-half loaf of bread, and some extra pickles. Potato salad and pickles were provided with each sandwich. Ruby stated he was taking these sandwiches to the disc jockey at Radio Station KLIF, since they were working late. He said he didn't know how he would get in with the sandwiches, since the radio station was locked up, but he stated he was sure he could get in since he was bringing them sandwiches. He mentioned they were working late on 'this case,' apparently referring to the news coverage of the story of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

During the time that he was waiting for the sandwiches to be made, Frickstad stated that the assassination of the President was a terrible thing and Ruby scowled with him, although he did not discuss it to any extent.

Much of the time while waiting for the sandwiches to be prepared, Ruby was on the telephone and, from what he said, Frickstad was of the opinion he was talking to a secretary or business associate, since he mentioned New York and told the party on the phone he was leaving the disc jockey's place to go to KLIF and if anything should come up he could be called at the radio station.

As he left, Frickstad carried the order out to Ruby's car, which he recalls was a white, four-door automobile, possibly a Chevrolet. As he recalls, the total bill was $9.50, plus tax, and as a tip Ruby gave Frickstad one of his cards on which he wrote a notation, and told Frickstad that this card would admit him free to either of his clubs.
The Vegas or The Carousel. FRICKSTAD stated he still has this card at home.

FRICKSTAD stated as he recalled RUBY was wearing a felt hat and stated that everytime he has seen RUBY he was wearing this hat or one similar to it.

PETE FISHER, photographer for United Press International (UPI), was interviewed at his office in the studios of WWL-TV, 1024 North Rampart Street, and voluntarily furnished the following information:

He was in Dallas covering the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas and only saw JACK LEON RUBY on one occasion following the assassination of the President. FISHER was in the basement show-up room of the Dallas Police Department late during the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, or early during the morning hours of Saturday, November 23, 1963, when the Dallas Police Department brought LEE HARVEY OSWALD down to the show-up room.

Approximately five minutes before OSWALD was brought into the show-up room on this occasion, FISHER noted RUBY standing in the show-up room near the entrance to the room which is to the right of the show-up stage as one faces the stage. FISHER did not think this unusual as he had known RUBY for about two years and had previously seen him around Police Department Headquarters.

The Dallas Police brought OSWALD through this entrance and OSWALD paused not more than three feet from RUBY as he was led up on the stage. FISHER pointed out that if RUBY had wanted to shoot OSWALD at that time he could easily have done it because of the fact that he was so close to OSWALD.

On Sunday, November 24, 1963, FISHER was at the Courthouse in Dallas where he planned to take photographs of OSWALD when the latter was brought to the County Jail by Dallas Police Officers. He was not at Police Headquarters when RUBY shot OSWALD in the basement of the Police Headquarters Building. Immediately after he heard that OSWALD had been shot, FISHER rushed to Parkland Hospital where he photographed OSWALD as the latter was brought into the hospital for emergency treatment. At no time during the day of November 24, 1963, was FISHER in or near Police.
Department Headquarters.

With regard to security at Police Headquarters on the evening of November 22, 1963, FISHER said that uniformed Police Officers were checking credentials of newsmen on the first floor of the Police and Courthouse Building where newsmen were allowed to take the elevator to the third floor. FISHER said that after arrival at the third floor, all newsmen’s credentials were checked again by uniformed Police Officers.

With regard to FISHER’s knowledge of RUBY, FISHER said he first met RUBY approximately two years ago when he had a photographic assignment at the Carousel Club operated by RUBY. At that time FISHER was working in Dallas for UPI and was attached to the Dallas Times Herald Newspaper. During the following two years FISHER would see RUBY from time to time at police headquarters and on the streets of Dallas. He said RUBY knew many Dallas Police Officers and often brought coffee to Dallas Police Officers in Police Headquarters when these officers would be working on prolonged investigations where they were working considerable overtime.

FISHER said he had no knowledge nor did he see any activities which would indicate to him that any Dallas Police Officers or City Officials conspired with RUBY in the killing of OSWALD or permitted RUBY to kill OSWALD. He said he had no knowledge that OSWALD and RUBY were acquainted with each other prior to the assassination of the President or at any other time. He stated that he had heard rumors that OSWALD and RUBY knew each other, citing as an example the “memory expert” who was interviewed by the press and who claimed he recalled having seen OSWALD in the Carousel Club. FISHER said he discounts all of these rumors, believing none of them. He said he did not think OSWALD was the type of person who would frequent nightclubs, but OSWALD could conceivably have been in the Carousel Club as there are only three night clubs in the whole city of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. RHONDA L. JINKINS, KBSS Radio Station, 5560 McCree Road, Dallas, Texas, 75204.

He has been employed as newman for KBSS Radio Station for the past two months.

On November 22, 1963, he participated in the coverage of President JOHN F. KENNEDY’s tour of Dallas with DAVID WOLFE, UPI, Dallas. He did not witness the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said KINO did not witness President KENNEDY’s assassination and KINO was not in the Dallas Police Department basement when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot, November 24, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, he was just entering the basement area of the Dallas Police Department from the upper floor when OSWALD was shot. He did not witness the shooting of OSWALD. He said many policemen and press representatives in the basement area at the time of the OSWALD shooting. Identities of the policemen and news representatives were mainly unknown to him.

He does not personally know JACK RUBY and did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He arrived at the Dallas Police Department approximately 4:00 P.M., November 22, 1963, subsequent to the assassination, and was at the police station until early Saturday, November 23, 1963. He was present when OSWALD was brought before press, radio and television representatives during the evening of November 22, 1963, to be photographed and interviewed. He recalled there were a large number of press representatives, in addition to a large number of police officers.

After OSWALD was shot, November 24, 1963, he had an opportunity to briefly view JACK RUBY in person and also saw photographs of RUBY in the newspapers and on television. After seeing RUBY on November 24, 1963, and the photographs, he recalled that on the evening of November 22, 1963, between approximately 5:30 to 7:30 P.M., he saw a man believed to be RUBY on the third floor of the police station. RUBY was milling around in the crowd of press representatives and was alone. The third floor of the police station was almost empty.
completely filled and was so crowded he could hardly move around. He did not see anyone who did not appear to be a policeman or press representative. He believes he saw RUBY talking to an unknown man near the third floor elevator shaft. He believes RUBY was wearing a light colored top coat and no hat. He did not recall whether RUBY was carrying anything at the time.

About 11:00 P.M., the same date, when OSWALD was made available to the press representatives, he believed he again saw RUBY in the crowd. He believes RUBY was standing on a table where some cameramen were standing and that RUBY had a pad of writing paper in his hand. RUBY was wearing a sport jacket at that time. On both occasions, he thought RUBY was just another press representative but did not recall if RUBY had a press card or other type of identification.

He did not recall anyone checking identification when he entered the room where OSWALD was made available for press representatives on November 22, 1963. He had not left the Police Department during the evening so he did not know if persons entering the Police Department were being checked for identification.

On November 24, 1963, he did observe policemen, both in uniform and in civilian clothing, checking identification of persons entering the Police Department. His identification was checked on several occasions. There were also police guards at the elevator entrances and at various doors leading into the basement area.

He recalled that when he was in the press room on the third floor of the police station during the evening of November 22, 1963, he observed several press cards lying on a table and he reported same to a police officer, name unknown to him.

He does not know of any unauthorized person permitted to enter the police station basement, November 24, 1963, or the police station during the period of November 22 and November 23, 1963. He does not know of any person permitted to enter the police station without showing identification.

He has no information that anyone conspired with RUBY or that any police officer or other official conspired with RUBY or willfully permitted the killing of OSWALD.
(1)  
FERNANDO KAUFMAN, aka FERD KAUFMAN, 608 Downing  
Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows:  

He is employed as a photographer with the Associated  
Press with office at Room 353, Dallas News Building, Dallas,  
Texas. In this capacity he was present during the evening  
of November 22, 1963, at a show-up in the show-up room of the  
Dallas Police Department when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was brought in,  
in order that members of the press might photograph him. He  
does not recall seeing JERRY RUBIN present in that group. He  
does recall seeing MIKE SMITH, an Associated Press photographer  
from Los Angeles, who was present and who was situated on the  
other side of the room from KAUFMAN.  

KAUFMAN advised that he has no information or knowledge  
that JERRY RUBIN was present at a press conference during the  
evening of November 23, 1963, held by the District Attorney,  
Dallas, but does recall that later he read in a Dallas newspaper,  
the name of which he has forgotten, an article stating that  
RUBIN was reportedly present at this press conference and had  
a camera crew there.  

KAUFMAN stated that on November 22, 1963, immediately  
following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he,  
KAUFMAN, proceeded to the City Hall in Dallas to perform his  
official duties. He recalls that sometime after 4 and 4:30 p.m.,  
on that date he was in a corridor on the 3rd floor of City Hall,  
and someone called to him by saying "Eddie." This individual,  
who then was unknown to KAUFMAN, walked over to him and stated  
that he had made a mistake; that he thought KAUFMAN was EDDIE  
BENNetT, who KAUFMAN knew to be a Dallas free-lance photographer,  
working on Lippitt Street, to the best of his knowledge. The  
man introduced himself as JACK RUBIN and stated that he was the owner  
of the Carousel Club. He gave KAUFMAN a business card bearing  
this club's name and RUBIN's name and told KAUFMAN that this card  
would entitle him to be a guest of his at the Carousel Club, and he  
vited KAUFMAN to come visit his club.  

RUBIN then stated, to the best of KAUFMAN's recollection,  
"I'll be the only Dallas businessman who will have an ad in the  

(2)  
morning paper saying that his places of business will be closed  
for 3 days in memory of the assassination of the President.  
KAUFMAN stated that he felt that this was most improbably  
inasmuch as he knew the deadline for placing an ad in the Dallas  
morning paper was 5 p.m. He talked to RUBIN for about three  
minutes and left inasmuch as he had pressing matters to attend to.  

KAUFMAN advised that he did not see RUBIN again prior to  
the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that he was not  
present at the time OSWALD was shot. He further stated that  
he was not acquainted with OSWALD and has no information  
indicating or establishing that there was a personal connection  
between RUBIN and OSWALD, but added that he has personally felt  
since the shooting of OSWALD that OSWALD and RUBIN must have  
known each other and must have conspired in some manner with  
each other in the assassination of the President.  

KAUFMAN further stated that on December 4, 1963,  
he was contacted by an English reporter, BRIAN PARK, of the  
London Daily Express, who is presently staying at the Statler  
Hotel, Dallas, for a few days longer. He had known and had been  
associated with PARK for a few days at Dallas. PARK stated to  
him that he had heard a rumor to the effect that JERRY RUBIN  
had a display ad in the Dallas Morning News, a Dallas daily  
newspaper, concerning RUBIN's night clubs and at 5 p.m. or a  
moment before on November 22, 1963, RUBIN allegedly called  
the Display Advertising Department of that newspaper and cancelled  
his ad and substituted another ad in its place to protect that  
his clubs would be closed due to the assassination of the President.  

BRIAN PARK further told KAUFMAN that he had heard  
shortly before the assassination of President JOHN F.  
KENNEDY, RUBIN appeared at the office of the Dallas News  
Display Advertising Department located on the second floor front  
of the building. He allegedly went there to conduct business  
concerning placing an advertisement in the paper and wished to  
see the advertising man who usually helped him in this regard.  
The advertising man was not present and when RUBIN was told that  
he would return at 12:45 p.m., RUBIN allegedly waited in the  
office for him. BRIAN also stated that he had heard that RUBIN  
was present in that office when President KENNEDY was assassinated,
and that the windows from that office afforded a perfect view of the front of the Texas School Book Depository Building, located two or three blocks away, from which building OSWALD shot President KENNEDY. BRIAN informed that he desired to get a story concerning this situation and wanted to take pictures from a window of the Dallas News Display Advertising Department office of the Texas School Book Depository Building and surrounding area.

KAUFMAN stated that BRIAN was subsequently refused permission to take such photographs which refusal was made by the manager of the Dallas News Display Advertising Department.

KAUFMAN stated that he felt that BRIAN was of the opinion that RUBY had made it a point to be present in the above described office when President KENNEDY was driven by in order to witness his assassination; that is, to witness the actual shooting on the part of OSWALD. KAUFMAN said he believed BRIAN was also of the opinion that there must have been a personal connection between RUBY and OSWALD and for this reason BRIAN was most anxious to take the photographs described above.

KAUFMAN said he personally feels that there must have been a personal relationship between RUBY and OSWALD but added that he has no concrete evidence other than what he has stated above, and that his feelings are based merely on opinion.

KAUFMAN advised that he does not know the identity of anyone in the advertising room with RUBY at the time he was allegedly there to place an ad in the paper on November 22, 1963. He also stated he knew of no other newsmen who may have talked with RUBY on November 22 or 23, 1963, or to whom RUBY may have given business cards or invited to visit his clubs.

KAUFMAN advised that prior to interview on December 4, 1963, he had just returned from Fort Worth, Texas, where he was present, with other newsmen, at an interview with LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother. He added that while in Fort Worth he met a Secret Service Agent whose name he believes was PARR, first name unknown. He related to PARR the information which he furnished interviewing FBI Agents.

KAUFMAN advised he cannot recall any other pertinent information concerning this case, but stated that he will immediately advise the Dallas Office in the event any additional information is received by him.
SAMUEL MACK PATE, news reporter for KBOX Radio Station, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his home at 310 Beaclycrest, Dallas, Texas, concerning his presence as a witness at the Police Department, Dallas, at the time of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. PATE stated that he was not at the Police Department when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot; that he was home at the time and heard about the shooting on the radio. Consequently, he knew nothing of the security precautions taken by the Dallas Police Department in connection with OSWALD's transfer from the Police Department to the County Jail.

PATE advised he has known RUBY for several years, but only as a casual acquaintance. He has never heard RUBY express any political opinions, never discussed anything concerning politics with him and had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to his arrest for the assassination of President KENNEDY. He does not know of any possible connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and RUBY. PATE states he did see RUBY at the Assembly Room of the Dallas Police Department about midnight, Friday, November 22, 1963 at a press conference held by HENRY WALL. PATE said RUBY appeared to be only an interested observer at this conference and he heard RUBY makeаІ no statements in the Assembly Room. After the conference, PATE and KUNKEL who is also a reporter for KBOX Radio Station, talked with RUBY in the hall outside the Assembly Room. The conversation at this time was primarily about RUBY's night club business. PATE states nothing specific about the conversation concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He recalls that RUBY did not seem particularly disturbed by the event. He also remembers that RUBY asked for the "hot line" of KLIF and was given the number which was written on a business card he placed in PATE's pocket. RUBY did not say why he wanted the number. During this conversation, which lasted less than five minutes, RUBY was introduced to JENKINS by PATE. RUBY then invited JENKINS to the Carousel Club and gave him a business card. RUBY was still standing in the hall outside the Assembly Room when PATE and JENKINS left the area.

PATE states he quit his job with KBOX at 6:00 P.M., Saturday, November 23, 1963 due to a budget cut and has no other information concerning this case.

DAVID FLINT "HINE" SMITH, 2321 Chandler Street, advised that he is employed as a Photographer for Associated Press in Los Angeles and that his office is located in the Los Angeles Times Building, 202 West 1st Street, Los Angeles, California. Mr. SMITH advised that approximately one hour after hearing of the President's assassination in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963, he and the Photographing Editor, RICHARD STROKEL, left Los Angeles for Dallas, Texas.

He advised that on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, all of the news media people had congregated in the Dallas Police Department Building. He advised that he picked a place in the basement of the building and he could see the area where the evidence has been collected and where the evidence has been collected. He stated that the police have a booking office and would have to walk about eight feet to a driveway. Mr. SMITH stated that he was asked to observe photographs of OSWALD from his vantage point as he walked to the armored truck. At the last moment, however, the Dallas Police Department brought two unmarked cars from the parking space below this area and parked them directly behind the armored truck. SMITH got pushed back from where he wanted to be and he advised that as he tried to maneuver around the back of the second car to gain a vantage point he heard someone say, "Here he comes." Mr. SMITH advised that because of the small hallway from which OSWALD emerged, he could not see him. He stated that almost immediately, about three seconds, after hearing the comment, "Here he comes," SMITH saw the machine gun being fired and that OSWALD fell forward. Immediately he observed two Dallas Police Officers pounce on a man, who he later determined was JACK RUBY.

Mr. SMITH advised that he was present in the Dallas Police Building during Friday evening, November 22, 1963 and at various times on Saturday, November 23, 1963.

On 12/1/63 at Barabank, California File # Los Angeles 44-895

by G.A. RIGGINS. J. HUDGES, Jr., Jr.

Date dictated 12/3/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is leased to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
He advised that the third floor hallway at the Police Department on Friday evening was mass confusion caused by the number of news media people present. He believes that the first time his press identification card was checked was on Saturday afternoon when he emerged from the elevator on the third floor of the Dallas Police Department Building. Mr. SMITH advised that on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, there was an unusual number of uniformed Dallas Police Officers evident around the halls of the Police Department Building.

He stated that just before OSWALD emerged from the small booking office into the garage, the Dallas Police made the press representatives stand along the east side of the building. He advised that at least 15 detectives appeared at this point along with at least one uniformed captain, one uniformed lieutenant and a uniformed sergeant. The police personnel lined up on the west wall opposite from the press for what Mr. SMITH believes was the purpose of observing the press and OSWALD as he walked to the armored car.

SMITH said he had heard rumors that the Dallas Police Department decided to place OSWALD in the second vehicle behind the armored truck and to lay him crosswise on the back seat with two detectives sitting on the back seat in front of him, rather than to place OSWALD in the armored truck. He understood they felt in this way, they would throw anyone off the track who had any ulterior motives as such a person would believe OSWALD was being transported in the armored truck preceding the two cars.

Mr. SMITH advised that when he entered the Dallas Police Department on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, prior to the shooting of OSWALD, his press identification card was checked by a Dallas Officer and his photograph compared with his appearance. He advised that when he got out of the elevator on the third floor of the building, his identification and photograph were again checked by an officer. He stated that one of the men from the press got off the elevator with him. SMITH did not know his name. The man apparently was without identification. The officer checking the press identification cards immediately referred this man to a Dallas Police Sergeant.

Mr. SMITH determined that the best place for photographing OSWALD would be in the basement of the Dallas Police Department. He left the third floor and went to the basement of the building where his identification and photograph were again checked by a Dallas Police Officer.

He advised that he knows of no unauthorized people who were present in the basement of the Dallas Police Department on Sunday, November 24, 1963, or anyone who was in the building without proper identification.

He advised that he possesses no information that anyone conspired with JACK RUBY in the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He further advised that he has no information that anyone in an official capacity with the Dallas Police Department or anyone acting under the cover of law conspired with RUBY in connection with the shooting of OSWALD.

He stated that he did not see or talk with JACK RUBY on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963 prior to the shooting of OSWALD. He advised that he does not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and possesses no information concerning any connection between these two men.

Mr. SMITH advised that after the shooting of OSWALD and the identity of JACK RUBY was made available to the news people, he recalled that he had possibly seen JACK RUBY at a news conference in the Show Up Room of the Dallas Police Department Building sometime between 9:00 and 9:30 p.m. on November 23, 1963. He advised that he
believe this conference was brought about by the pressure brought upon the Dallas Police Department by the late arriving news media people and that OSWALD was brought into the Show Up Room for about three minutes for the purpose of photographs and questions.

He further advised that he heard from one of the newsmen in Dallas, whom he believes was FRED KAUFMAN, Associated Press, Dallas, Texas, that JACK RUBY was present on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963 when District Attorney WADE held a press conference. He recalls that District Attorney WADE made a comment during the Sunday night press conference that RUBY had asked him a question during the conference of Saturday night and was present in the room with the press.

Mr. SMITH further advised that FRED KAUFMAN advised him that he had received a business card from JACK RUBY and that RUBY had invited him to visit his club. Mr. SMITH does not know where KAUFMAN met RUBY. He assumed it was somewhere around Dallas Police Department on Friday or Saturday, November 22 or 23, 1963. He advised that he is also under the impression that other news media people who had had an occasion to talk to JACK RUBY during November 22 or 23, 1963 had also received such invitations from RUBY and his business card.
JOSEPH A. GLOWACKI, 34, Knox, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

On November 27, 1963, he was in the downtown area of Dallas with KRISTIAN BARCZ, a Polish National who was visiting the U.S., on a State Department study grant. During the afternoon of November 22, 1963, they stopped at the Ritz Delicatessen for lunch and while there observed JACK RUBY walking around in the delicatessen. He introduced him to Mr. BARCZ and invited him to sit at their table. He declined with the comment that he was just walking around. He was still at the delicatessen when they left.

Mr. GLOWACKI advised that at that time JACK RUBY did not appear to him to be any more agitated or upset than the average citizen. In fact, he asked Mr. GLOWACKI, "JOI, what is this going to do to our business? We're going to lose all of the conventions." It appeared to Mr. GLOWACKI that he was more concerned with the result on business than he was by the actual assassination of the President. Mr. GLOWACKI advised that he has probably known Mr. RUBY since about 1957. He considers him a casual acquaintance and not a friend but has seen him quite often at the B & B Cafe, which is near the Vegas Club, or in the Vegas Club or the Carousel Club.

He estimated that he has been in the Carousel Club on five or six occasions and was last there about six to eight months ago. On the occasions he was in the Carousel Club, he noted that RUBY apparently was acquainted with a large number of people and would move from table to table greeting the patrons. He recalls no instances in which photographers were taking pictures of the patrons of the Carousel Club. He recalls having seen no officers of the Dallas Police Department in the Carousel Club but does recall having seen officers in the Vegas Club on numerous occasions.

He advised that in those instances in which he observed officers at the Vegas Club, they usually came into the club during the late hours, stood around for a few minutes and then left. He saw no instances in which they were obviously being treated at no cost by the management of the Vegas Club. Mr. GLOWACKI advised that he is not well enough acquainted with RUBY to have information

Commission Exhibit No. 2259—Continued
concerning his closest associates, his travels, or other activities.
On one occasion some three or four years ago, RUBY asked him to go into partnership with him in the operation of one of the night clubs, but he considered this simply a promotion deal and did not enter into a serious discussion with him.
would argue with and berate employees at his clubs, however, he would get over this quickly and would be sorry for his actions. RUBY also acted as his own bouncer and would occasionally have to throw some unruly customer out of his club.

Since about 1950, RUBY has visited in the HAMLIN home a number of times and has called him frequently at his home. He had not seen RUBY for approximately two months prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. On Friday night, November 22, 1963, RUBY called HAMLIN and mentioned what a terrible thing that had happened. He sounded very emotional at the time of the call and said something to the effect "things are all messed up." He said he was closing his clubs until Monday since he thought people would not feel like going to the clubs. He also mentioned how sorry he felt for President Kennedy's "kids," he was very fond of HAMLIN's small child and inquired about her. HAMLIN received the impression from this phone call that RUBY was considerably "broken up" over the shooting of the President. HAMLIN does not recall that RUBY even mentioned LES HARVEY OSWALD during this call. He had never previously heard RUBY mention OSWALD and to his knowledge, RUBY did not even know OSWALD. HAMLIN was not acquainted with LES HARVEY OSWALD and never saw OSWALD or anyone resembling OSWALD at RUBY's club.

HAMLIN and his wife were deeply shocked when they heard of the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY and could not believe it for some time thinking there must have been some mistake.

Subsequently on Monday, November 25, 1963, RUBY called HAMLIN from the Dallas County Jail. He said he was feeling very "low" and seemed to want to know how HAMLIN and his wife felt toward him. He said he guessed he had ruined his life in just a few minutes and that if he had to do over again, he sure wouldn't do it. He asked HAMLIN to tell him if he could. He mentioned during this call that he had just parked his car before going to the police building prior to shooting OSWALD and had left the dog in the car.

HAMLIN gathered from this remark that RUBY had planned to return to the car in a few minutes and that if he had actually planned the shooting of OSWALD, he would not have taken the dog with him.

HAMLIN does not know of any connections RUBY had in Chicago or elsewhere except other members of his family. He does not know of any extensive travel by RUBY except occasional trips to Chicago.
CLIFFORD L. WRIGHT, General Foreman of the Composing Room in the "Dallas Morning News", advised that his department received two advertisements on November 22, 1963. These advertisements were for the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club. Mr. WRIGHT stated that his department got the ad set up and they were taken back. He stated that they were received again in his department at 2:41 p.m. from the Service Department. He pointed out that it appears that there was a small change made on one of the advertisements by the Service Department and it may have been made as a result of a call from RUBY. He further stated that at approximately 7:00 p.m., RUBY either called back or came back and changed one of the ads.

Mr. WRIGHT furnished the following additional information:

His record reflects that at 7:00 p.m., RUBY requested that a change be made for both the Vegas and Carousel Club ad to show that both were to be closed Friday and Sunday nights.

At 7:00 p.m. RUBY wanted to change the ad on the Carousel Club so that it would show "closed tonight and Sunny." Mr. WRIGHT pointed out that RUBY was obviously "balled up" because he was trying to leave out the fact that the clubs would be closed Saturday night.

Mr. WRIGHT stated that he is sure RUBY wanted the ad to reflect that the clubs would be closed Saturday night, too. He pointed out further that when RUBY wanted to make a change at 9:00 p.m., he apparently wanted to make the change for the Carousel Club and not for the Vegas Club. This was further indication to Mr. WRIGHT that RUBY was "balled up."

Mr. WRIGHT advised that JOE COUCH is apparently the man that RUBY made the change of the ads with at 7:00 p.m.
JOHN NEWHAN, Advertising Salesman for the "Dallas Morning News" advised that on November 21, 1963, JACK RUBY did not come to the advertising department of the "Dallas Morning News" to his, NEWHAN, knowledge. He stated that RUBY did call him, NEWHAN, at approximately noon time and reserved the space for two advertisements. These advertisements were to be advertisements of the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club. He said that at approximately 2:30 p.m., RUBY called and gave him the copy for the ad.

NEWHAN further advised that on November 22, 1963, the day of the President's assassination when JACK RUBY was in the advertising department of the "Dallas Morning News" between 12:00 and 1:00 p.m., RUBY paid for all advertisements up until Saturday, November 23, 1963. RUBY agreed to pay him again on a later date.

GEORGIA MAYOR, Secretary in the Advertising Division, Dallas "Morning News," home address 115 West 7th Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, she returned from her lunch hour at approximately 12:30 p.m. She said that when she returned JACK RUBY was sitting in a chair directly in front of her desk. She said she is not sure which way he was looking but she had a faint impression that he was looking out at the scene where President KENNEDY was assassinated. She emphasized that she is not sure of this, however. She pointed out that in the particular chair where RUBY was sitting the Texas School Book Depository Building was clearly visible and further that the particular window from which the assassin shot is clearly visible.

GEORGIA MAYOR stated that she had received information as she was returning from her lunch hour that the President had been shot. She stated that WALTER OGLE had furnished her this information and she said that after stopping briefly downstairs to cash a check she came directly to the advertising room by the elevator. She said further that DICK SADBOREK, the employee whose desk is in front of hers, and in whose chair RUBY was sitting, can verify the above information.

GEORGIA MAYOR stated that when she first saw RUBY she did not notice him looking particularly dazed or pale but that at approximately 1:00 p.m. she again saw RUBY at JOHN NEWHAN's desk and at that time he seemed very dazed. She advised that he just stared into space when she noticed him at NEWHAN's desk.

GEORGIA MAYOR informed that she does not know the significance of RUBY being at that one particular spot where he could observe the assassination scene and admitted that she realized the distance was approximately 500 to 800 yards from the "Morning News" Building to the Texas School Book Depository Building.
MAX RUDBERG, AAA Bonding Service, 106 North Record, advised that on Thursday, November 21, 1963, about 11:00 AM, JACK RUBY was at his bonding office, 106 North Record.

RUDBERG stated he believes RUBY remarked he had just come from the District Attorney's Office. RUDBERG stated RUBY talked about a peace bond hearing in which he was the defendant and which hearing was held by Judge W. E. RICHBERG sometime previously. RUDBERG stated RUBY indicated that this peace bond had been filed against him by a strip-teaser named "JADA."

RUDBERG advised that RALPH GISMON, an attorney, was at the bonding office during the time RUDBERG was there and also talked to RUBY. RUDBERG stated RUBY left the bonding office a little after 11:00 AM and said something about going to the Dallas Morning News to see about his advertisement. RUDBERG stated he is positive that the above incident occurred on November 21, 1963.

RUDBERG advised he had known JACK RUBY for the past five years and at no time has there ever been any indication that RUBY was connected with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" or was a communist sympathizer. He stated RUBY has never given any indication of having any type political interests.

RUDBERG stated he knew of no possible connection or association between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and RUBY had never given any indication that he knew OSWALD.

JEAN AASE, 20 E. Blanchard, Apartment 1405, Chicago, Illinois, advised that she is unemployed. She advised that on November 20, 1963, she accompanied a friend, Mr. LAWRENCE V. NEVINS, to Dallas, Texas from Chicago. She described this as a business trip of Mr. NEVINS. She stated that they arrived in Dallas, Texas, via Braniff Airlines at approximately 8:00 PM, November 20, 1963 and checked into the Ramada Hotel where they remained that night. On November 21, 1963 they moved to the Cabana Hotel.

She stated that on Thursday, November 21, 1963 she and Mr. NEVINS had dinner and then he asked if she would care to meet a friend of his who ran a "strip show". She agreed, and they then went to the Carousel Club which is operated by JACK RUBY. On arriving at the club, NEVINS introduced her to RUBY and the three of them sat at a table near the doorway and chatted. She advised they stayed at the club for approximately one hour at which time they returned to the Cabana Hotel. She estimated this to be at approximately 11:00 PM. Shortly thereafter RUBY joined the party at the Cabana Hotel where he stayed for "a few minutes" and then departed saying he had to return to his club. During this period she said there was no discussion of the President of the United States and their conversation was limited to small talk and show people and personalities. She stated that they stayed in Dallas until Monday night, November 25, 1963 at which time they returned to Chicago. She advised she did not see RUBY again during this stay.

She stated her contact with RUBY was limited to this one occasion and she is unable to furnish any information regarding him other than that he was introduced to her as the owner of the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas.
Mr. LAWRENCE V. MEYERS, Erro Manufacturing Company, 714 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he is employed as sales manager of the Sporting Goods Division of this firm and resides at 3650 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, with his wife and two children.

Mr. MEYERS advised that during the course of his business contacts he has been required to make frequent trips to Dallas, Texas, over the past several years. On one occasion approximately five years ago he met JACK RUBY at RUBY’s night club, and since that time he has visited in RUBY’s night club on numerous occasions.

He advised that on November 20, 1963, he flew to Dallas, Texas, where on the night of November 20, 1963, he stayed at the Radama Motel and checked into the Cabana Motel on the morning of November 21, 1963. He stated he pursued his normal business affairs that day and in the evening for dinner he went to JACK RUBY’s Carousel Club. Mr. MEYERS stated that on this trip to Dallas he was accompanied by Miss JEAN WEST whom he had known casually as a resident of 20 East Delaware Street, Chicago, Illinois, and referred to Miss WEST as a “rather dull, but accommodating” breed. He further pointed out that his association with Miss WEST is not known to members of his family or to his business associates. When he and Miss WEST arrived at the Carousel Club he introduced her to the owner, JACK RUBY, and RUBY joined them at their table, buying Miss WEST two champagne cocktails. He stated that during the course of their stay at the club or that evening the conversation revolved primarily around show personal items, the acts currently appearing at the club and other items of topical interest. He advised that he and Miss WEST remained at the Carousel Club for approximately an hour, returning to their motel at about 11:00 PM. Mr. MEYERS stated while at the Carousel Club he had invited RUBY to join him at the Cabana Motel for a drink with him and his brother, EDWARD MEYERS, and EDWARD’s wife, who were attending a convention in Dallas. He said that shortly thereafter JACK RUBY came to the motel where he was introduced to his brother and his wife. RUBY remained at the motel for only a few minutes before he left, saying that he had to return to his club.

on 12/3/63 at Chicago, Illinois

FILE # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent R. LEE and GEORGE E. PANGER - GJ

Date dictated 12/3/63

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Mr. MEYERS stated that his next contact with JACK RUBY was at approximately 10:30 PM, Saturday, November 23, 1963, when RUBY telephoned him at the Cabana Motel. He said the at this time RUBY seemed greatly disturbed over the President's assassination, and that this feeling was compounded by the fact that, according to RUBY, the Colony Club and the Theatre Lounge, which are operated by Abe and BARNEY WEINSTEIN, were remaining open for business in spite of the fact that all other clubs had closed out of respect for the President. MEYERS said that RUBY exclaimed, 'what do you think of this awful thing,’ and ‘I've got to do something about this.' MEYERS stated although he did not give it any thought at the time he does not now know upon reflection whether RUBY was referring to the WEINSTEIN brother's club remaining open or whether he was referring to the assassination of President KENNEDY, at this time. JACK RUBY invited MEYERS to join him for a cup of coffee, but MEYERS declined the invitation and in return invited RUBY to come to the motel to talk, RUBY in turn declined the invitation and at that time it was agreed that they would meet the following evening for dinner. The conversation ended on this note and MEYERS has not been in further contact with JACK RUBY.

Mr. MEYERS stated that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, he drove to McKinney, Texas, where a factory of his firm is located, and then continued on to Sherman, Texas, where he intended to play golf. He said that while enroute he had the car radio on and heard the news and declared that MR. HARVEY OSWALD in the Dallas Police Station. MEYERS stated that his reaction was one of shock and disbelief that RUBY could actually have been involved in such a deed.

MEYERS stated that upon his return to Dallas he debated whether or not to contact the Dallas Police concerning his recent association with RUBY, but decided that in the light of the apparent hectic activities then ensuing at the police station it would be better if he did not do so. MEYERS also stated that he made no effort to contact RUBY.

MEYERS stated that his observations and associations with RUBY over the past five years have culminated in some rather definite ideas as to RUBY's personality. He stated that...
that he regards RUBY as a person who is well aware of his lack of formal education and who, by association with individuals who are well educated and/or well respected, tries to inflate his own position. MEYERS explained that on many occasions RUBY would drop names of well known entertainers, managers and agents, or would make a point of being seen in the company of a public official or respected member of the community. He seemingly felt that by engaging in these activities he would himself, gain stature and importance. He stated that RUBY has always impressed him as a gregarious individual who genuinely liked to be with people and in order to promote this need and to encourage business at his club would pass out drink cards free to any group with which he came in contact. He stated that although he, MEYERS, was never introduced to any police officers in Dallas, RUBY on many occasions would identify various individuals in the club as being members of the Dallas Police Department. He stated that through past conversations with RUBY he is of the impression that RUBY was well known to most of the members of the Dallas Police Department.

MEYERS continued that he does not consider RUBY to be an emotionally stable person and that RUBY has always been very emphatic concerning his likes and dislikes. He stated that RUBY seldom, if ever, takes a middle of the road attitude, but would rather have a strong leaning toward one or the other extreme. MEYERS advised that he feels JACK RUBY would usually act on the spur of the moment, being quick to either help or to fight. In this regard, he commented that JACK RUBY had seemed rather perturbed on his last three or four visits and in fact, poured out his troubles to MEYERS regarding other clubs that were in competition to RUBY's. Specifically he mentioned that the actors unions had caused them to quit engaging in amateur nights wherein girls with no experience would try out as strippers in the night clubs.

MEYERS stated that RUBY had stopped this practice but that the clubs operated by the WEINSTEIN brothers had continued to do this and that he had hoped he could get the union management to change their rule and allow this practice to continue. Regarding RUBY being "quick to fight" he said he meant he did not mean physically, inasmuch as he had never seen JACK RUBY in a physical fight, but was referring to RUBY's quick and firm convictions.

He stated that he had never seen RUBY with a gun but on one occasion when RUBY had closed the club, MEYERS accompanied him to his automobile where he placed the sight's proceed in the trunk of the car. Something was said at the time which gave MEYERS the impression that RUBY sometimes maintained a gun in the trunk of his car because of the sums of money that he was required to remove from the club.

Regarding his general association with RUBY he stated that to his knowledge RUBY drank very little, was a "health nut" and had a deep interest in physical fitness. He said in this regard he at one time had obtained a set of barbells for RUBY's personal use. He continued that he did not know of any close friends or associates of RUBY's, but mentioned that he had met GEORGE SENATOR in RUBY's place of business on several occasions. He advised he does not know if SENATOR had any official connection with the club or not. He stated that he can place no credence in the newspaper queries that RUBY had any connection or acquaintance whatsoever with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any Chicago hoodlums. He stated that regarding the latter he is sure that knowing MEYERS was from Chicago, he would have at some time or another dropped the name of someone engaged in underworld activities in the Chicago area in hopes of enhancing his own level of importance in MEYERS's eyes. MEYERS also said that although he does not know anything about JACK RUBY's political affiliations RUBY has never given him any reason whatsoever to think that he has any communist tendencies or interests.

He said that he had formed the opinion that RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD for one of two reasons, "that RUBY sincerely felt he was riding the world of vermin in shooting OSWALD" or that he "elected himself emmissary because of his deep sympathy for the President's family".
1.

ASSOCIATES OF RUBY

EDWARD MEYERS, who resides at 1770 East 54th Street, Brooklyn, New York, telephone 85-2-130, and who is the owner and operator of the Queens Brewery Company, a distributor for Pepsi-Cola Company, was interviewed at his office, 7701 Avenue D, Brooklyn, New York, on December 5, 1963. He furnished the following information:

He and his wife had planned to attend the convention of the American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, Dallas, Texas, the week of November 18, 1963.

He had decided to combine this with a vacation trip to Mexico City and visit his wife's sister.

Prior to leaving on this trip, his brother, LAURENCE MEYERS, had visited him in New York and said that he would be in Dallas, Texas, during the same week. They made arrangements to contact one another while in Dallas.

EDWARD MEYERS left with his wife on November 8, 1963, and went to Mexico City. He returned from Mexico City to Dallas, Texas, on the 10th of November via San Antonio, Texas, on American Airlines.

LAURENCE MEYERS called EDWARD MEYERS at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, Texas, on the evening of November 21, 1963, to make arrangements to have dinner together. EDWARD MEYERS was unable to have dinner with his brother, but after subsequent telephone contact, he did meet his brother at the Bon Vivant Room of the Cabana Hotel about midnight, November 21. EDWARD MEYERS pointed out that his reservation at the Adolphus Hotel had previously been made for him by the Pepsi-Cola Company.

2.

NY 44-974

At the Bon Vivant Room of the Cabana Hotel, LAURENCE MEYERS introduced EDWARD MEYERS to JACK RUBY. He knew it was just about midnight because it was too late for them to order any drinks due to a local ordinance.

EDWARD MEYERS chatted with RUBY about five minutes. He recalled that RUBY was very talkative and tried to get him interested in a "twist board" which MEYERS said was some type of promotional gimmick. MEYERS told RUBY he was not interested. Then RUBY had to leave to go back to his club. Present at the time were EDWARD MEYERS, his wife, his brother, LAURENCE MEYERS, and a female companion of his brother, name unknown to EDWARD MEYERS.

EDWARD MEYERS returned to New York, New York via air November 22, 1963, leaving Dallas Airport early in the afternoon. He did observe President JOHN F. KENNEDY's arrival at Dallas at the Dallas Airport.

The above was the only contact he had ever had with RUBY. He knows of no connection between RUBY and OSWALD. He had never seen OSWALD at any time. He has never been in the Carousel Club.

On 12/6/63 at New York, New York: File # 44-974

by JAMES J. ROONEY

Date dictated 12/6/63

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Mr. C. WILLIAM SELAH, 507 North Rosemont, Dallas, Texas, who received Carousel Club pass card number 202 from JACK RUBY under the name of BILL SELAH advised as follows:

He is employed in the Sales Department of KRLD Television Station and has known JACK RUBY casually for more than the past five years.

He last saw RUBY on the street in Dallas, November 21, 1963, at which time he, RUBY, gave his Carousel Club pass card number 202, said to be in the name of BILL SELAH. A couple of weeks prior to that time RUBY had been in the KRLD Television Station and told him he would get him a pass card.

He does not believe that on November 21, 1963, he and RUBY discussed the President's trip to Dallas, November 22, 1963, or discussed anything concerning politics.

RUBY also mentioned he was having union trouble at his night club. Further details not furnished.

Mr. SELAH said he had not previously seen RUBY for approximately six months.

He did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had no information indicating there was any relationship between OSWALD and RUBY. He had no information concerning the shooting of OSWALD.
BARBARA MARY CORKRIST, 1077 Avenida, Dallas, Texas, whose name and address appear in RUBY's property, was interviewed at her place of employment, L & B Cafe, 4202 Ross, Dallas, at which time she furnished the following information:

Approximately three or four weeks ago, exact date she could not recall, she was hired from her job as waitress at the Esquire Restaurant, Main Street, Dallas. The same day that she was hired from that job, she was talking briefly with a local policeman whom she had never seen before, and during the conversation he mentioned the fact that she was recently unemployed and was at that time looking for a job. She could recall arguing in a brief conversation with the policeman and he had advised her that she might inquire at the Carousel in efforts to obtain a job as a cocktail waitress. Miss CORKRIST felt that the uniformed policeman had just mentioned it as a suggestion and was quite sure that he was not attempting to direct girls to the Carousel for any particular reason. She stated that he, the policeman, had mentioned that he had visited the Carousel one or two days off and knew that the cover was in need of cocktail waitresses.

She went on to say that she thereafter called the Carousel and spoke to an individual who identified himself as Mr. RUBY. After advising him of her situation concerning a job, RUBY told her to come to the Carousel for an interview and that he could possibly arrange some type of a waitress job for her. Again she could not recall the date, but stated that she did talk to RUBY on a brief period and later decided not to accept a job at the Carousel even though RUBY had offered her a job. She said that this was the only contact she had had with either RUBY or the Carousel and her cover continued RUBY again for any reason whatsoever. She was unable to furnish any background information concerning RUBY and stated that she has no idea as to why RUBY may have said that.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Miss CORKRIST, at which time she advised that she had never seen this individual before and has never heard the name either than in the papers. She was not aware of any connection that RUBY may have had with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

We, 12/13/63

By Special Agent

Date issued 12/13/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2271—CONTINUED
Mr. DAVID L. JOHNSON, Justice of Peace, Precinct Number 7, Dallas County, 1111 West Northline Road, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows:

He does not personally know JACK RUBY. After RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD November 24, 1963, he realized that RUBY was someone whom he had seen before sometime in the past. He also remembered that he had seen RUBY at a press conference at the Dallas Police Department late November 22, 1963, or early November 23, 1963.

The press conference was arranged for press representatives to photograph and interview OSWALD. The conference was agreed upon by Captain J. W. FELT, Chief L. B. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, HENRY WADE, Dallas County District Attorney and WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Assistant Dallas County District Attorney.

He observed RUBY in the group of press representatives at the conference and at that time he (JOHNSON) was in the company of District Attorney WADE. He thought RUBY was another press representative when he first saw him. Immediately after the conference, RUBY came up to JOHNSON, introduced himself as JACK RUBY, shook his hand and gave him a business card for the Carousel Club. After RUBY learned that JOHNSON was Justice of Peace, he shook his hand a second time. This was about 12:15 AM or 12:30 AM, November 27, 1963. He still has the business card given to him by RUBY. He had not observed RUBY talking to District Attorney WADE or anyone else.

He did not see RUBY say anything to OSWALD at the press conference and had no information indicating that RUBY and OSWALD knew each other.

He had no information concerning security measures taken at the Police Department subsequent to OSWALD's arrest until the time OSWALD was shot. He does not know of any unauthorized person permitted to enter the Police Department.

He was not in the Police Department basement when OSWALD was shot November 24, 1963.

DL 44-1639

JOHNSON said that in his official position of Justice of Peace in Dallas County, he arraigned OSWALD on November 22, 1963, for the murder of J. E. TIPPLE, he arraigned OSWALD on November 23, 1963, for the murder of JOHN F. KENNEDY. On November 23, 1963, he issued a warrant charging OSWALD with assault to murder JOHN B. CONNALLY. OSWALD was arraigned on both occasions in Dallas City Municipal Building. During his contacts with OSWALD, OSWALD made no pertinent remarks.

Mr. JOHNSON said that after RUBY shot OSWALD, he received information from a confidential source whom he declined to identify that RUBY had been co-signer on some loans obtained at Dallas banks by some Dallas Police Department officers. He told this information to Chief of Police CURRY but did not disclose his source to CURRY. He understands that inquiry was subsequently conducted at Republic National Bank of Dallas and the First National Bank in Dallas and it was verified that RUBY had actually been co-signer on some loans obtained by Police officers at those banks. Mr. JOHNSON said he had no further details concerning this matter.
 Commission Exhibit No. 2273

Date 12/30/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2273

1

RONALD R. SAFRAN, whose name was furnished by RUBY during interview on December 21, 1963, as an individual with whom RUBY spoke by phone during the afternoon of November 22, 1963, advised as follows:

Mr. SAFRAN advised that he is employed as an Accountant and Secretary of the "Dallas Times Herald". He stated that by virtue of his position, he has known RUBY on a business basis during the past five years and has visited his clubs on a number of occasions. He stated that he last saw RUBY in person about six weeks ago when RUBY appeared at the "Times Herald" office requesting that SAFRAN publish in the "Times Herald" a photograph of a comedian then employed at one of RUBY's clubs.

Mr. SAFRAN stated that he last talked with RUBY on November 22, 1963, by phone on three separate occasions between approximately 2:30 PM and 3:15 PM. He stated that he, SAFRAN, first called the Carousel Club and requested to speak with RUBY. The purpose of his call was to inquire of RUBY if he planned to close his clubs in view of the assassination of President KENNEDY. RUBY was not present but the individual answering the phone stated he would get in touch with RUBY and have him call SAFRAN. RUBY called SAFRAN a few minutes later and when he was asked if he was going to close his clubs, RUBY stated he planned to close the Carousel Club. RUBY called back a few minutes later and stated that he had decided to close both the Carousel and Versus Clubs. About 3:15 PM, RUBY called the third time and requested SAFRAN not to mention to the others, i. e., the operators of other clubs at Dallas, that he, RUBY, was closing his clubs, explaining that he wanted to get a "mooch" on them.

SAFRAN stated that during the three telephone conversations he had with RUBY on November 22, 1963, RUBY briefly mentioned the assassination of President KENNEDY by explaining that he felt terrible over this and that this was a terrible tragedy. He also stated that he had been crying because of the assassination of President KENNEDY. SAFRAN added that he does not recall that RUBY mentioned ONSAL by name on any occasion.

on 12/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1636

by Special Agent EDWARD G. BAXIN - 91 Date dictated 12/30/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 2273—Continued
SAI CLAUDII, co-owner, Egyptian Lounge, 5616 Lockwood Lane, furnished the following information relative to JACK RUBY's presence at that restaurant on the evening of November 21, 1963, corroborating information furnished by JACK RUBY upon interview December 21, 1963:

Mr. CLAUDII, who has been previously interviewed, stated that he recalls seeing RUBY and ALI REZPAK at his restaurant during the evening of November 21, 1963. He stated that he recalls this as a very busy evening and consequently cannot be sure of the details surrounding RUBY's visit. He stated that as best as he recalls, RUBY and PAUL arrived at the restaurant between 9:45 and 10:00 P.M. and had dinner there, staying some 45 minutes. He stated that he does not recall the identity of any individual to whom RUBY and PAUL spoke while there and does not recall any particular conversation he himself may have had with them.

ANDREW ARMSTRONG, JR., Assistant Manager, Big D Copa Club, formerly known as the Carousel Club, 1312-1/2 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information with regard to the time period from about 11:53 AM until about 4:00 PM, November 21, 1963:

He got on the bus near his home at about 11:53 AM and traveled the regular bus route to the bus stop at Main and Akard Street, Downtown Dallas, at about 12:25 PM. At the time he got off the bus he noticed that the Presidential Motorcade, or a large crowd of people watching the Motorcade, was waiting on Lamar Strees, a few blocks west of where he got off the bus. Upon alighting from the bus, he walked to the Carousel Club, which took him approximately four or five minutes. He estimates he arrived at the Carousel Club at about 12:30 PM.

Upon arrival at the club, he went to a room in the rear of the club and took off his jacket and then went to the men's room. While in the men's room, he heard sirens and it sounded to him as though there were many more than just one or two sirens. He became curious about this and consequently left the men's room and went to another room where he keeps his portable radio. He tuned it to Station KLIF, Dallas, and announcements were being made over the radio that someone had fired at the Presidential Motorcade. He then immediately ran to a room in the club, where CURTIS LAVERNE CRAFORD, commonly known as LARRY, was sleeping, and awakened him. He told LARRY that someone had just shot at the President. LARRY, being a very hard sleeper, did not awaken completely at that time and did not get up.

He, ARMSTRONG, then listened to the radio for two or three more minutes and heard several apparently confused announcements on the radio and heard that the car carrying President KENNEDY was on its way to Parkland Hospital. He then returned to the room where CRAFORD was sleeping and awakened him. CRAFORD got up and got dressed. While he was doing this, they both listened to Radio Station KLIF on ARMSTRONG's portable radio.

Approximately five to fifteen minutes after LARRY got up, JACK L. RUBY telephoned him, ARMSTRONG, at the Carousel Club. He

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believes that RUBY was calling from the Dallas Morning News Building inasmuch as he heard typewriters in the background and also knew that it was RUBY's habit on Friday morning to go to the newspaper building for the purpose of composing his newspaper ads for his clubs for the week-end. RUBY then told him that the President had been shot; however, RUBY apparently heard his radio playing in the background and said, "Oh, you have already heard?" and he told RUBY that he had. RUBY at that time told him, "If anything happens, we are going to close the club." RUBY then told him that he would see him after a short while.

ARMSTRONG recalls that RUBY forgot to ask him if he had fed the dogs, which he keeps at the club inasmuch as it was RUBY's regular habit almost every time he called ARMSTRONG to ask him if the dogs have been fed. He, ARMSTRONG, kept the radio tuned to Station KLF, Dallas, for the remainder of that afternoon. At approximately 1:30 PM, he heard the official announcement when it was first made that President KENNEDY was dead.

Prior to the announcement of President KENNEDY's death, he had heard several announcements on the radio station to the effect that an officer of the Dallas Police Department had been shot. He does not recall hearing the name of the police officer during these announcements and believes, to the best of his recollection, that the officer had not been identified by name at the time these announcements were made.

About fifteen or twenty minutes after hearing the first official announcement of the death of President KENNEDY, JACK L. RUBY arrived at the Carousel Club. He, ARMSTRONG, believes this was at approximately 1:45 or 1:50 PM. RUBY appeared to be distraught and mumbled something about "What a terrible thing." RUBY's first coherent statement after his arrival at the club was that the club was closed and would be closed for the next three days. RUBY immediately went to a telephone which has telephone number RI 7-2362 and started making telephone calls. He had completed one or two telephone calls within a matter of less than five minutes when they both overheard an announcement on Radio Station KLF to the effect that Officer TIPPEIT of the Dallas Police

Department had been shot and killed. RUBY mentioned to him, ARMSTRONG, at that time that he knew Officer TIPPEIT. ARMSTRONG said he believes that this may have been the first announcement on Station KLF which identified by name the officer who had been shot. (It had been the practice for the week-end to run the records of the Dallas Police Department that Officer J. D. TIPPEIT was shot and killed at approximately 1:18 PM, November 22, 1963.)

JACK L. RUBY remained at the Carousel Club until approximately 4:00 PM. ARMSTRONG said he could not be accurate about that time but this is the best estimate he could give as to when RUBY left the Carousel Club. During the time RUBY was there, he gave ARMSTRONG instructions to contact all of the Carousel staff employees and tell them that the club had been closed Friday night, Saturday night and Sunday night. He, ARMSTRONG, started making these telephone calls at about 2:30 PM. One of the persons he called was "LITTLE LINN," who resides in Fort Worth, Texas.

RUBY was on the telephone almost all of the time he was in the club and made several long-distance telephone calls, as well as numerous local telephone calls. RUBY was crying nearly all of this time. He, ARMSTRONG, knows, through hearing names mentioned and cities mentioned by RUBY while making these telephone calls, that long-distance calls were made that day to Arlington, Texas, where RUBY talked to RALPH PAUL, and to Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; and Los Angeles, California. The only local telephone calls that he, ARMSTRONG, can identify were calls made to EVA L. GRANT and Dr. COLEMAN JACOBSON.

He, ARMSTRONG, has no personal knowledge of any activities, travels or whereabouts of JACK L. RUBY between the time RUBY called him from the Dallas Morning News Building and the time RUBY arrived at the club. He did not discuss this with RUBY, and he has no way of knowing of RUBY's activities at that time. RUBY has never mentioned to him any intention of going to Parkland Hospital, Dallas, or of having gone there at any time.

ARMSTRONG advised that he recalls that sometime between 2:00 PM and 3:00 PM he answered the telephone at the Carousel Club and a woman asked to speak to Mr. RUBY. He recalls telling this woman that Mr. RUBY was at that time talking on another telephone and the woman asked him to have Mr. RUBY return her call as soon as possible. This woman gave him a telephone number, and he believes he recalls the name ALICE being mentioned by the woman as her name. He knows that this woman was not among his own
acquaintances although he has heard of a woman by the name of Alice Nichols who was a former girl friend of Jack L. Ruby.

Armstrong said with regard to the foregoing information that due to the passage of time since the events set out above and the general state of confusion at the time these events were occurring, he could not be certain to the minute with regard to the times of day set out above. He stated, however, that after reflection, and after going over these stated times of day, he believes they are accurate to within a few minutes, to the best of his recollection.

Armstrong related that he does not recall any woman visiting Jack L. Ruby at the Carousel Club during the afternoon of November 22, 1963, and he does not recall Ruby having gone to his office or having been in his office at the club during that afternoon. He said that Ruby usually does most of his paper work at a table near the front door of the club where the telephone is located. He said there is another telephone in the club which is a pay station and which has telephone number Riverside 1-0781. He said he does not recall Jack L. Ruby using the pay station telephone at any time that day.
Mr. LABRO advised that on November 24, 1963, following the murder of OSAWL, he happened to ride up in the elevator in the Dallas Police headquarters with a woman who apparently had come to visit RUBY who was then on the fourth floor in the Dallas Police Jail. He presumed the woman to be RUBY's sister. The elevator did not stop on the route and thus he saw the woman get off the elevator and walk to the cell to visit RUBY. He recognized RUBY at that time as the man whom he had encountered on the previous day, November 23, 1963, on the third floor. He stated, therefore, that there is no question in his mind as to the identity of the person whom he talked with on November 23, 1963, as RUBY.
Closing notice concerning the club. RUBY then walked to the telephone and talked to someone on the telephone, but NIKOLIS and his party were unable to hear any of the conversation. RUBY then brought the paper back to the table. NIKOLIS asked RUBY what effect he thought the assassination of President KENNEDY would have on the city of Dallas and RUBY replied to the effect it would hurt business and that Dallas would get no more conventions.

DENNIS MARTIN asked RUBY several times about the passes to the carousel club, but RUBY contended that they were too young and never did give them any of the passes. To the best of his recollection this ended the conversation with RUBY and although he is not certain, he believes that he and his party left the delicatessen while RUBY was still there. They drove around town for a short time that evening, then went home. NIKOLIS continued that he was watching television and saw JACK RUBY shoot and kill LEE HARVEY OSWALD and from the many photographs he has seen of RUBY since then, he is almost positive in his own mind that the man in the delicatessen was JACK RUBY. The others of his group who were present at the delicatessen that night were of the same opinion and he was told by BOB SINDELAR that RITA SILVERMAN had called the Dallas Police Department after OSWALD was killed and told them of her encounter with JACK RUBY at the delicatessen. To his knowledge, none of their group were ever interviewed by members of the Dallas Police Department. He continued that to his knowledge, none of his group had ever seen JACK RUBY before, did not know him, and further none of them knew or had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

NIKOLIS continued that he expects to leave Tyler, Texas at the end of May, 1964, and during the summer months of 1964 can be contacted in care of his uncle, NICK SELIGUS, Banco Company, Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas.

RITA LESLIE SILERMAN advised she resides at 12215 Hughes Circle, Dallas, Texas, where her telephone number is AD 9-5480. She said her stepfather, NORMAN SIEGEL, and her mother, LESLIE ROMNEY SIEGEL, reside at that address and their telephone number is AD 9-5546. She said she is a student at Hillcrest High School and she is in the twelfth grade.

She said on November 22, 1963, about 8:00 or 8:30 P.M., she, together with MARGUERITE RIEBLER, DENNIS MARTIN, BILL NIKOLIS and BOB SINDELAR, met at Smith Dormitory at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas. Thereafter they drove to Phil's Delicatessen, which is located in Dallas, Texas, near the Love Field Airport on Oaklawn Avenue. She said they ordered food and while waiting for it to be served they observed a man talking to other patrons and also making a phone call. She said they paid no attention to this person's conversation, but after he finished his call he came to the table where he took a newspaper from BOB SINDELAR, asking him for it and taking it before he got permission to read it. She said this person took the paper and remarked, 'How horrible it is', referring to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Then the man made another telephone call and returned to the table, where he took the paper and talked about his night clubs. She said the man turned to a couple of advertisements in the paper and she recalled that they were for the Carousel and Vegas Clubs, and this man said that he owned the clubs and would give passes to the group. Then he looked them over and remarked he could not give them passes because they were too young. One of the folks in the group jokingly said that he was over 21 and thereupon the man, presumably JACK RUBY, said, 'Well, come around sometime and perhaps I'll let you in.'

She said JACK RUBY seemed to be 'upset' and he remarked how horrible the death of the President was and, like everyone else, he talked generally about the assassination and articles which had been published concerning it.
She said this man was only in the deli a short time and left about the time that her group received their food order. She said that they learned of the man's identity as Jack Ruby through his telling them of his ownership of the nightclubs and, also, through TV articles which were published and radio broadcasts which announced that Jack Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963.

She looked at a Dallas Police photograph of Jack Ruby and remarked it appeared to be the same person who was present in the deli on the night of November 22, 1963. She said the person in the restaurant wore a regular business suit and a hat and he did not look exactly like the police photograph because of his dress and the fact that he was wearing a hat.

She said she had never known or observed this person before this incident and she had never known Lee Harvey Oswald and knew of no connection between Oswald and Ruby.

She said she believed that Bill Nikolis is currently enrolled in Tyler Junior College. She did not know the whereabouts of Dennis Martin.

Robert Louis Sindelar advised he has a room, number 362, in McElveney Dormitory, located on the campus of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas. He said he resides in Apartment 416 at 4630 Palm Gardens Apartment, where he has telephone number LA 6-9780 in Dallas, Texas. He said his home residence is 1521 Cuyler Avenue, Eryw, Illinois, where he resides with his father, Louis Sindelar.

He said he went to Phil's Delicatessen, 3531 Oaklawn Avenue, about 8:00 P.M. He said his friends were Bill Nikolis, Dennis Martin, Rita Silberman and Marquardt Niehlker. He said he recalled they bought a newspaper which they were reading and discussing at a table in Phil's Delicatessen while waiting for their food order to be prepared, and suddenly a man pulled the paper from his hand, at the same time asking him if he could borrow the paper. He said the man glanced at the paper, put it down on the table, and walked to a telephone fifteen or twenty feet away, where he proceeded to make a telephone call.

Mr. Sindelar said he was unable to understand the conversation that this man had on the telephone, but when he completed his call he returned to the table and asked again if he might see the paper, at which time he advised Sindelar and his companions he was the owner of the Carousel and Vegas Clubs in Dallas. The man remarked he wanted to see if his advertisements appeared that he had ordered for the paper and remarked that his two clubs were the only clubs that were closed because of the President's assassination. He said the man located the advertisements and showed them to the group, and Bill Nikolis asked the man if he thought the death of the President would affect Dallas and the man, later identified as Jack Ruby, replied that it would affect the convention business in the City of Dallas. He said Bill Nikolis then told Jack Ruby that he knew a former entertainer at the Vegas Club but he did not name the entertainer and Ruby did not discuss it at any length.
He said RUBY then made another telephone call and then returned to the table a third time where he again looked at the front pages of the paper and remarked, "Maybe I'll give you people free passes to my club." Then he jokingly said he could not give free passes to them because they were not old enough to go to the clubs.

Mr. SINDELAR said he was not positive that this man was JACK RUBY. He said after observing a police photograph of RUBY, that the photograph resembled the man who talked to him at Phil's Delicatessen on the night of November 22, 1963; however, he seemed to recall that the man at the Delicatessen wore heavy, dark-rimmed glasses and was dressed in a business suit and wore a hat which he did not take off. He said the man in Phil’s Delicatessen apparently knew other people who were there, but these other people were not known to him, SINDELAR.

He said he presumed this man was JACK RUBY because he claimed he was the owner of the Carousel and Vegas Clubs in Dallas, Texas.

He said he knew of no association between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSLAND and he had never known either of these individuals prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

He advised that RITA SILVERMAN is a student at the Hillcrest High School in Dallas, Texas, and the other persons were students at Southern Methodist University on November 22, 1963. He did not know the current addresses of DENNIS PATRICK MARTIN or WILLIAM GEORGE NIKOLIS.

Private DENNIS PATRICK MARTIN, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Brigade, Fort Ord, California, was interviewed by SA MAX H. FISCHER on April 19, 1964. He furnished the following information concerning an incident which took place on the evening of November 22, 1963, at Phil's Delicatessen, 3331 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas:

At about 11:00 p.m. on the evening of November 22, 1963, MARTIN, while in the company of MARGUERITE RICHER, a Southern Methodist University (SMU) student; ROBERT L. SINDELAR, a SMU student; WILLIAM NICHOLAS, a student at Tyler, Texas, Junior College; and RITA SILVERMAN, a high school student from Richardson, Texas, went to Phil's Delicatessen and sat down in one of the booths to eat. A man whom MARTIN later identified as JACK RUBY, owner of the Carousel Bar in Dallas, Texas, was already in the delicatessen when the group arrived and appeared to be alone.

One of the persons with MARTIN had a copy of the November 22, 1963, edition of the Dallas Morning News which had come out as an extra on the evening of November 22, 1963, and had a large front page writeup on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Shortly after the group sat down in the booth, the man later identified as RUBY approached the booth and politely asked if he could borrow the paper. He appeared to be interested in something in the classified want-ad section of the paper and seemed to use the classified section of the paper to locate a phone number as immediately after looking at the paper, he went to the pay phone located near the cashier's desk and made a phone call or attempted to make a phone call. He returned the paper to the booth where the youths were sitting and made some comment to the effect that "it was a terrible thing about the President being shot." He did not appear to be overly enraged about the assassination of the President although he did appear to be sincere in the comment about it being a terrible thing.

On 4/19/64 at Fort Ord, California File # ST 44-494

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2279—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2280
Rabbi Hillel Silverman, 6146 Lapton Drive, Rabbi of Temple Shearith Israel, advised the service at the synagogue on the night of November 22, 1963, began at 8:30 P.M. and ended at approximately 9:50 P.M. He said he did not see Jack Ruby enter the synagogue. When the service was over, Rabbi Silverman took a position at the door to greet those leaving the synagogue. At that time he saw Ruby. He said he at the time he assumed Ruby had entered at the beginning of the service.

Ruby has subsequently told Rabbi Silverman that he came in very late and missed the greater portion of the service. Ruby has told him that he saw Joe Gorman (Dallas City Councilman) and a Mrs. Leona Lane at the synagogue. Rabbi Silverman said he has confirmed through Mr. Gorman that Gorman did, in fact, see Ruby. He said he had not been in contact with Mrs. Lane in this regard.

Rabbi Silverman said Ruby looked on the night of November 22, 1963, as if he were in a daze. He appeared to be depressed or "in shock". Rabbi Silverman said Ruby did not. surprisingly, say anything to him relative to the assassination of President Kennedy, but, rather, thanked the Rabbi for having visited Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, at Gaston Hospital a few days previously. He said he recalls nothing specifically regarding Ruby's manner of dress on this occasion, but "has the feeling" Ruby was dressed in a dark suit, which was his usual dress when observed at the synagogue. He does not know how long Ruby was there.

With regard to the service on November 23, 1963, Rabbi Silverman stated he did not see Jack Ruby on this occasion, and doubts very much he was present. He said he had stated on previous interview that Ruby had attended this service, his statement being based purely on hearsay. He said there was considerable talk by various people after Ruby's arrest on November 24, 1963, that they had seen Ruby at the synagogue. He said he believes it highly probable

on 6/2/64 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent: MANNING C. CLEMENTS/ds

Date dictated 6/2/64

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Commission Exhibit No. 2281

33

Commission Exhibit No. 2281—Continued
Mrs. LEONA LANE, Van Vugt Studios, 1710 Jackson Street, who resides at 3786 Northview, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

On the evening of November 22, 1963, she attended special services at Shearith Israel Synagogue in Dallas, Texas, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. ESTHER MILLER, and her sons, SEYMOUR LANE, aged 18, and CARY LANE, aged 16. Following the services, coffee was served for those in attendance, at about 11:00 P.M. She had been in the room where refreshments were being served for about five minutes when she noticed JACK RUBY standing by himself, so she, her mother and sons walked over to talk to JACK RUBY. Mrs. LANE introduced her mother and sons to JACK, and reminded him that he had met them about four years ago when they had Passover Dinner together at the home of SAM RUBY, JACK's brother. After the introductions, Mrs. LANE remarked how terrible the assassination of President KENNEDY had been, and JACK RUBY said, "It is worse than that." Mrs. LANE thought that JACK seemed very nervous, upset, and depressed, and they talked about mutual friends for about five minutes, and they left. She did not see JACK RUBY talking with anyone else, and did not notice him again after they walked away from him.

Mrs. LANE explained that she was originally from Chicago, Illinois, and moved to Dallas about seven years ago. Someone, she does not now recall whom, told her to look up PHYLLIS RUBY, the wife of SAM RUBY, when she got to Dallas, and she did so. Through Mr. and Mrs. SAM RUBY, she met JACK RUBY, and has probably seen JACK only ten or twelve times during the past seven years. This one occasion has been the only time she saw him at the Synagogue.

From her limited contact with JACK RUBY, she has found him to be always extremely happy, or extremely sad, with no in-between status. On the night of November 22, 1963,

on 6/4/64 of Dallas, Texas File #: DL 44-1639

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/6a Date dictated 6/4/64

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Mrs. ESTHER MILLER, 3786 Northview, Dallas, Texas, related the following information:

On the night of November 22, 1963, following the death of President KENNEDY, she attended special services at Congregation Shearith Israel Synagogue. The services concluded at approximately 11:00 P.M., and she, her daughter, Mrs. LEONA LANE, and grandsons, SEYMOUR and CARY LANE, went to the room where refreshments were being served. They had been there for only a few minutes, when Mrs. LANE noticed JACK RUBY, and they all went over to talk with him.

Mrs. LANE introduced Mrs. MILLER to JACK RUBY, and reminded him they had met previously several years before. Mrs. MILLER said she did not engage in any conversation with JACK, but Mrs. LANE and JACK talked for about five minutes. Something was said about the death of President KENNEDY, but Mrs. MILLER does not remember just what was said. She does recall that JACK RUBY seemed very sad over the assassination, and seemed nervous and upset. She does not recall seeing anyone else talking with JACK RUBY before they spoke to him, and did not see him again after they left him.

Mrs. MILLER said she formerly lived in Chicago, Illinois, and she knew an aunt of Mrs. PHYLLIS RUBY. This aunt suggested that Mrs. MILLER look up PHYLLIS RUBY when Mrs. MILLER arrived in Dallas, and she did so, thereby becoming acquainted with the RUBY family in Dallas, and meeting JACK RUBY.

Alexander Philip Gruber was interviewed at his residence, 5222 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, on June 11, 1964.

Gruber furnished the following information:

He is presently employed as a scrap metal dealer in the Los Angeles area.

He knew Jack L. Ruby in the late 1920's in Chicago, and associated with him for approximately four years when both he and Ruby were in their late teens. During this time, they resided together at a boarding house for a little less than a year.

Gruber left Chicago about 1930 or 1932, and went to New York, at which time he lost contact with Ruby. He has never been very interested in politics and did not even bother to vote while living in New York. He was too busy trying to make a living because during this period, a depression was in progress. During his younger days, he was a member of the Boy Scouts.

He was married in New York and came to Los Angeles with his wife about 1942. He is currently registered as a Democrat, and has never been a member of any organization other than the Democratic party or the Boy Scouts of America.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2284
INTHE Case ofAlexander Philip Cruba Requested
BY President's Commission on the Assassination
Of President Kennedy, by Letter to the Director,
Dated June 1, 1964.

He made a trip to Chicago, Illinois, in 1946
or 1947, and stopped in Dallas, Texas, on route to see
Ruby. During the course of a conversation with Ruby in
the latter's club in Dallas on this particular occasion,
three male patrons were observed by Ruby to be bothering
a woman in the club, and Ruby left the club after one
of these persons in a fight. Ruby was successful in knocking
out all three of these individuals. Cruber left Dallas shortly
thereafter and had no contact with Ruby until about two
weeks prior to the assassination of former President
Kennedy.

On this occasion, two weeks prior to the
assassination, while on route to Los Angeles from
New York, where he had attended a relative's wedding,
he stopped at Joplin, Missouri, to get some information
on a car wash facility. Since Dallas, Texas was about 100
miles from Joplin, he decided to visit Ruby in Dallas.
While in Dallas he stayed at a hotel just across the
street from Ruby's club and visited Ruby for several
days. He did not visit Ruby at his home, but saw Ruby
at the Club Carousel, from about 6:00 P.M. in the evening
until closing time early the following morning. He and
Ruby talked of their past experiences shared in Chicago,
and Ruby, on a number of occasions, expressed concern
about his business being poor. Ruby mentioned that he
had been forced by the union to stop having amateur
night at his club, and indicated that his competitors had
continued having their amateur night programs. Ruby did
mention that he always opened and closed his show at the
club with something patriotic, but Cruber could not recall
the nature of those patriotic acts mentioned by Ruby. They
discussed business during the course of their conversations,
including Cruber's interest in the car
wash operation. Politics was never discussed.

About 20 minutes after former President Kennedy
was assassinated, he received a long-distance call in
Los Angeles from Ruby in Dallas. Ruby seemed upset and
they talked about a number of things including the car
wash business. Ruby said that he would send him (Cruber),
a dog, and he subsequently did. Ruby asked if he had
heard a story about the President being killed and then started
crying, terminating the conversation by saying that he
could not talk any more. He does not know exactly why
Ruby called him and can only speculate that Ruby wanted
to talk to a friend at a time when he was emotionally
upset.

He received a letter from Ruby earlier this
year postdated February 4, 1964, with the return address
of 506 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. In this particular
letter, Ruby acknowledged receipt of a prior letter which he
(Cruber), had written earlier to Ruby expressing his
sorrow over Ruby's predicament. In his letter, Ruby
thanked him for his expression of sympathy, mentioned the
dog which he had sent to Cruber and said that he was sorry
the phone call to Cruber immediately following President
Kennedy's death had caused Cruber so much trouble in that
Cruber had been contacted by the FBI. Ruby also mentioned
receiving numerous letters and wires from people throughout
the country during his confinement.

Cruber is not acquainted with Lewis J. McWillie,
Lawrence Meyers, Ralph Hall, George Senator, Breek Wall
and Joe Po. He recalled reading the paper several
months ago about Ruby and one George Senator roaming
together prior to President Kennedy's assassination.
He has no knowledge of any interest in or activities on
the part of Ruby concerning the sale of Jeeps, guns or
other war materials for use in Cuba, or the smuggling of refugees out of Cuba. He is not aware of and has never heard of anyone planting any trips to Cuba. He considers Ruby to be a highly emotional person and he feels that the shooting of Oswald was a spur-of-the-moment action on the part of Ruby. Ruby comes from a very fine family, and is in his opinion, a loyal American. Ruby has never, to his knowledge, been involved in anything illegal prior to the shooting of Oswald.

The following description of AlexanderPhilip Gruber was obtained from observation and interview:

**Sex:** Male  
**Race:** Caucasian  
**Date of Birth:** February 1, 1911  
**Place of Birth:** Chicago, Illinois  
**Height:** 5' 10"  
**Weight:** 150  
**Eyes:** Grey  
**Hair:** Black, greying  
**Social Security Number:** 347-09-0526

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**COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2285**

**COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATION GUARANTEED BY TWO OUT-OF-TOWN MEMBERS**

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2284—Continued**
Far from being "free," money obtained in this way is little better than a fastening of chains upon every citizen. Ask any man deeply in debt, or without control over 'tis money he earns, how free he feels; and you may begin to learn how it is that "free" money paves the quickest and easiest road to slavery.

Subscribe now to our patriotic newspaper LIFE LINES, published three times a week, $5 a year. Send cash or check to LIFE LINE, Washington 1, D. C., or LIFE LINE will bill you at your request.

I'll be back in just a moment.

(COMERCIAL............54 seconds)

Another great problem in creating public awareness of the truth about so-called "free federal money" is the withholding system for collecting federal taxes. By this system, the employers of most Americans act as tax collectors for the federal government. The employee never sees the money that is taken from him as taxes and finds it easy to forget that he ever earned it. The majority of Americans pay most of their annual tax bill to the federal government in this painless way. They are hardly aware of how much they are losing; therefore it is easy for them to think of whatever benefits they or their community may receive from Washington, as coming out of someone else's pocket and thus "free" as far as they are concerned.

We do not wish to give the impression, by these remarks or any others, that we oppose the fair and just payment of taxes by Americans. Taxes are a necessary part of civilization; as long as there have been civilized societies and governments there have been taxes; and there will be taxes as long as there are still civilized societies and governments. Taxes are the price we pay for law and order, for the essential services that government everywhere must provide. Americans should be willing and even proud to pay taxes for this purpose, and most Americans are. But a responsible attitude toward the payment of taxes is encouraged, not discouraged, by each taxpayer being vividly aware of just how much he is paying for what purposes. Arrangements such as the withholding tax which so hide tax payments that they can almost be ignored, are a danger to free and responsible government and work against informed public opinion on the issue of government spending. Let it not be forgotten that wage earners pay 80 per cent of all income taxes collected in this country.

There is a simple test which any American can use to judge whether the federal government is following a fiscal policy which he as a voter and taxpayer could approve. This same test, if consistently applied, could be one of the best weapons against the myth of "free federal money." The test is this: Would you, if this government money was yours, spend it in this way? Would you collect it in this way? Would you bind yourself and your children to debt in this way? Would you risk your home and your future in this way? If the answer to any of those questions is "no," then you can be sure that the government is playing fast and loose with your money and your future, that any benefits you receive from this kind of expenditure will do you no more good in the long run than the money that was handed out by Carlos Ponzi.

Some politicians, of course, say that the American people will never apply this kind of test, that they will never be able to tear themselves away from the lure of "free federal money." According to this argument, Americans simply will not put truth and principle ahead of immediate material gain. We can never accept this argument and we hope that no constructive anywhere will accept it. The American people have proved time and again throughout a proud history that they can and do put truth and principle ahead of material gain, at least when the truth and principle are great and strong enough and freedom is at stake. If the ever-growing dangers of uncontrolled federal spending can be made clear, and the dishonest kind of thinking which is used to justify it can be exposed, the American people will refuse to take more floods of "free federal money" in exchange for the personal freedom to live and earn and enjoy the fruits of government everywhere which most provide. Americans should be willing and even proud to pay taxes for this purpose, and most Americans are.

Americans have often been fooled in the little things of life; but they have never been fooled about the biggest things. They may, like all men, too often seek something for nothing. But no charlatan or demagogue has ever been able to convince Americans for long that nothing is something, that freedom is not freedom, that slavery to an all-powerful state is the royal road to security and happiness. On that independence of spirit we must rely for the final understanding and the final rejection of the poisonous myth of "free federal money."

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To keep freedom programs on the air, those who approve and listen to them should ask their friends to commend sponsors who advertise with patriotic media.

In just a moment, a final thought.

(COMERCIAL............45 seconds)

Until we meet again, remember: Without the freedom to earn and to own, all other freedoms become a mockery and will soon perish.

This Is LIFE LINE, Gene Scudder from Washington.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2285—Continued
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(170-63)

PROGRAM NUMBER 31
6/19/63
SUBJECT: Heroism

OPEN: This is LIFE LITE, Gene Scudder from Washington.

Personal heroism is a vital part of the American character and the American dream. The building of this nation, from a reckless wilderness, its struggles that won freedom, its struggle for union, its rise to greatness -- all required the leadership and achievement of heroes. Without heroes, the America we know today would not exist. Without heroes, our America will not survive the threatening years ahead.

Yet how often have we heard it said, 'In scornful scoffing, to someone, usually quite young, who plans a brave and noble act: 'What are you trying to do, to be a hero?' The question is asked in a way which leaves no doubt that the questioner can think of nothing siller than wanting to be a hero -- or being one.

Sneering and scoffing at heroism, downgrading it in our thought and forgetting it in our hearts, lead down an old well-trodden road to defeat in life. No great nation has ever fallen as long as it still prized its heroes. But nearly all nations, when they do fall, have forgotten what heroism is.

We will continue our discussion after a message from our LIFE LITE sponsor.

(COMERCIAL........45 seconds)

Heroism is both an ideal and a reality. It is an ideal because it is something we look up to and strive for, but only rarely attain. It is a reality because all down through history men have from time to time attained it -- often men never suspected of heroic qualities until some great crisis.

But the fact that men and women can be heroes does not insure that they will be. If we do not value heroism there will be less and less of it among us, and what there is will accomplish little in the long run. If we do not remember and celebrate the heroism in our heritage, we will lose the key to a priceless treasure-house of the spirit.

Heroism is not confined to battle and war, although some of its brightest moments have come during the clash of arms. It is not even confined to emergencies. Every man comes to moments in his life when he is called upon to answer the call depends on his character, his values, and the strength of his will. In any case, the decision to act heroically is a decision each man must make for himself, in the innermost recesses of his own mind. Heroism may be mass-admired (though all too often it is not, today); but it can never be mass-produced.

The hero, or the man who aspires to heroism, is first and last an individualist. He relies on his own strength and not the support of any group. The highest goal of any group is and must be a colorless "adjustment." The highest goal of the hero is victory -- not over other men (except in self-defense), but over nature, and over the weaknesses all human beings share.

Consider the man who gives up a safe, comfortable job that will assure him a decent living, conventional fringe benefits and a steady wage, but which leads nowhere, offers him no chance to create or produce on a high level, does not begin to challenge his real abilities. To give up that safe but meaningless job and strike out in some new and almost unknown field, perhaps in a new and almost unknown part of the country, is a genuine act of heroism -- sometimes of very great heroism. And heroism is shown also by that man's wife when she supports him in his choice and assumes the risk with him. But only the hero dares to take the risks of life knowingly, making his own opportunities instead of being shaped by the people around him and the familiar ways of doing things.

It is no accident that our times which have seen such great changes in the American way of life, the shift in goals from victory to security, from self-reliance to grasping dependence, from pride to future boldness and make a personal decision to carry on in the torch. That decision has nothing whatever to do with teamwork. It concerns nothing but one man's soul.

Such a moment came for Admiral Rickover in the early days of the atomic submarine. Such a moment came for Admiral Lewis Strauss when he was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and alone against the unanimous opposition of a board of scientists swayed by pacifist and Miataken thinking, ordered the building of the hydrogen bomb. Such a moment came for John Glenn when he rode the Mercury capsule through the scaring flare of re-entry, expecting at any moment to lose his heat shield and be burned alive.

Men do not survive such moments with honor and victory unless they find in themselves at least a tenuous hold and make a personal decision to carry on. The decision which kills the roots of that heroism in our people, makes it less likely that America as a nation will know honor and victory in the years to come.

Subscribe now to our patriotic newspaper LIFE LINES, three times a week, $5 a year. Send check or check to LIFE LINES, Washington 1, D.C., or LIFE LITE will bill you upon request.

I'll be back in a moment.

Commission Exhibit No. 2285—Continued
Herolism in war, though it is not the only kind, is not a herolism we can ever afford to forget. To honor it in no way implies that we enjoy war and do not love peace. American's never wanted any war and they have never started any. But when war comes, only American heroism has made victory possible. Through most of our history we remembered that victorius heroism proudly, and sang its praises. Today there is more often only a great and echoing silence.

Did you know that a recent survey found not one textbook in common use in our elementary and high schools which included the immortal battle cry of John Paul Jones: 'I have not yet begun to fight'?

Fifty years ago, not one textbook on our history left it out. Even today, back a moment -- those of you who are old enough to remember -- to a dark autumn 21 years ago, when a war for the world hung in the balance. The mighty armies of freedom-hating tyranny -- ruthless, victorius, unbehaved -- battered like crashing waves at the last lines of defense still standing against them. There were three outstanding points of encounter. In Russia, at Stalingrad; in Egypt, at Alamein; in the Pacific, at Guadalcanal. Defeat at those points would have meant we would have lost the war. But defeat did not come, victories were snatched out of those terrible encounters.

In Russia the anniversary of Stalingrad is celebrated every year, and is used as one of the strongest popular propa for a new tyrant enemy. In England Alamein is a name to conjure with, the last decisive victory Britain won and perhaps the last she will ever win.

In America, not so long ago, 35 bright young university students in a history class were asked to identify Guadalcanal. Less than one third of them had ever heard of it. They had never heard of a band of Marines who landed in a steaming fever-haunted jungle and were cut off the next day by the Japanese navy, yet survived and hung on and fought like flions through five terrible months until victory was theirs. They had never heard of a colonel named Edson who held a place called Bloody Ridge with a single company of 200 exhausted men and beat off a final decisive attack against odds of 10 to one -- an attack believed certain to succeed. They had never heard of a cruiser called the San Francisco with just one man left alive on her shell-shattered bridge, and how that one man, a young and none named Edson, held on course to fire a point-blank broadside into a Japanese battleship, and then to struggle through to survival. They had never heard of a tropic night hideous with the scream of fourteen-inch shells that spelled what seemed surely the end of hope for the Marines who had fought for the Island so long, and of the next night after when an admiral named Halsey sent in all he had left, and the last American battleship able to fire a gun in the South Pacific turned back the Japanese fleet singlehanded from the smoking waves round Savo Island.

They had never heard of any of it. Three thousand years of military history tell no story more splendid than the blazing heroism on Guadalcanal, every bit of it American, as truly American as the log cabin frontier and the open range. But nobody hears of it now. United Nations Day each year gets a hundred times the publicity.

We will not find the courage to survive the long years of our still mightier struggle today, by re- fusing to look upon the heroism in our past. Yet that heroism is there, in the treasure-house of folk memory and the pages of history. All we have to do is remember it.

This is program #31, two typewritten copies for 25c, cash, stamps or check, or 10c per copy in larger quantities. Write LIFE LINE, Washington 1, D. C. Our three-times-a-week patriotic newspaper, LIFE LINES, $5 a year.

You may catch LIFE LINE on these stations in the Dallas- Ft. Worth Area:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td>870-KWL</td>
<td>5:45 a</td>
<td>Terrell 1570-KTER</td>
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<td>Denton</td>
<td>1440-KKXT</td>
<td>6:45 a</td>
<td>Dallas 1080-KKLD</td>
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<td>Fort Worth</td>
<td>1540-KXUL</td>
<td>7:30 a</td>
<td>Nashville 1510-WTAC</td>
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<td>Bonham</td>
<td>1420-KXYN</td>
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<td>Shreveport 1130-KXMR</td>
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<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>1230-KXTR</td>
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<td>Greenville 1400-WYX</td>
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<td>Shreveport</td>
<td>1920-KXPH</td>
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<td>Waco 1460-WKX</td>
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<td>Dallas</td>
<td>730-KXPC</td>
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<td>New Orleans 870-KWL</td>
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<td>Denton</td>
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<td>Cincinnati 700-WLW</td>
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<td>Tyler</td>
<td>600-KXTR</td>
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<td>Corpus Christi</td>
<td>1030-KXTR</td>
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<td>Nashville 1510-WTAC</td>
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<td>Tulsa</td>
<td>1170-KYOK</td>
<td>4:45 p</td>
<td>Nashville 650-WSM</td>
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Many are preparing to reproduce these, of their nature, on quantities for their city, with a commendation of the product advertised by sponsors of LIFE LINE in their city. There is a good slogan promoting Patriotism: "ASK WHERE YOU CAN BUY PRODUCTS ADSERIVED WITH FREEDOM."

SOME OF THE OTHER 311 LIFE LINE STATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
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<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>1070-KAPI</td>
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<td>Louisville 1280-WZNN</td>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>1460-WJMY</td>
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<td>Baltimore 1570-WAGE</td>
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<td>Tuscaloosa</td>
<td>1230-WTBD</td>
<td>6:45 a</td>
<td>Jackson 620-WJX</td>
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<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>550-KOY</td>
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<td>St. Louis 1010-WXER</td>
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<td>Fayetteville</td>
<td>1220-KFAY</td>
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<td>Black Hills 1010-WWQ</td>
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<td>Fort Smith</td>
<td>950-KFSF</td>
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<td>Durham 620-WKX</td>
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<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>1909-KAAY</td>
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<td>Cincinnati 700-WLW</td>
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<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>640-KT</td>
<td>10:15 p</td>
<td>Houston 98 FM-KPM</td>
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<td>San Diego</td>
<td>660-XEDO</td>
<td>12:15 p</td>
<td>San Antonio 1200-WMAI</td>
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<td>Jacksonville</td>
<td>600-WFDO</td>
<td>7:05 p</td>
<td>Salt Lake City 1160-KSL</td>
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<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>1480-WYX</td>
<td>7:00 p</td>
<td>Wheeling 1170-KWYA</td>
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<td>Waterloo</td>
<td>1540-KXEL</td>
<td>10:15 p</td>
<td>Tampa 1300-KWOL</td>
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The principles and goals of LIFE LINE, a religious and patriotic educational program, can be heard on 311 radio stations daily.
AFFIDAVIT

I, Huey Reeves, 2903 Reynolds, formerly employed as Night Manager for Nichols Garage, Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, after being duly sworn, depose as follows:

On Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, I recall an employee of Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, Little Lynn, entering the Nichols Garage where I was then the Night Manager. She made a telephone call. I am unable to recall the exact time this occurred because I was not paying attention to the time when she came in. I recall being interviewed on a former occasion by another Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advising him that Little Lynn entered the garage at approximately 7:30 p.m. When I said this, I was guessing. She could have come in at 10:30 p.m.

A minute or two after she used the telephone, Jack Ruby telephoned and asked me to give $5.00 to Little Lynn and to get a receipt. After the telephone call, I gave Little Lynn the money and wrote the following receipt on a piece of paper which I took off of a Republic Carloading scratch pad: "For Jack Ruby $5.00 received by" and signed "Little Lynn." I am pretty sure that I date stamped this receipt immediately after I wrote it. Little Lynn left the garage after she received the money.

I think Ruby arrived at the garage approximately 20 to 30 minutes later. This would have been about 10:30 p.m. or 11:00 p.m. Jack Ruby stayed at the garage for about 10 or 15 minutes and then he left.

I have viewed a photostatic copy of the receipt described as follows: "For Jack Ruby $5.00 Received by Little Lynn," I can identify the handwriting "For Jack Ruby $5.00 Received by" as my handwriting.

At this time I would like to change my previous statement wherein I stated that Little Lynn appeared at the garage at about 7:30 p.m. and Ruby arrived approximately 30 to 45 minutes later because it is my belief that I date stamped the receipt at the time I made it out. I would like to state that I made this receipt out at about 10:33 p.m. and Ruby arrived at the garage 20 to 30 minutes later.


Sworn to and subscribed before me this [Day] day of _______, 1964.

[Signature]

Assistant J. C. Huxley (Notary Public)
RALPH GISMONT, 1020 Beethoven, Dallas, Texas, telephone 7-4373, who is an attorney in Dallas, Texas, was interviewed as to how it could be
verified that JACK RUBY was in the office of MAX RUDBERG on November 21, 1963.

Mr. GISMONT advised he was in the office of MAX RUDBERG, AA Bonding
Service, on November 21, 1963. He checked receipt number 373 which he had
received from the company and which is dated November 21, 1963. Mr. GISMONT
said this is the way he is sure it was on November 21, 1963, when he was in
RUDBERG's office.

Mr. GISMONT informed that he was introduced to JACK RUBY on that date
in RUDBERG's office. He said that the time was between approximately 11 a.m.
and 12 noon. GISMONT stated that on that occasion RUBY gave MAX RUDBERG and
GISMONT a pass to his Carousel Club and then took the passes back so that he,
RUBY, could have the passes laminated.

GISMONT said that this is the only occasion he ever talked with
RUBY and he does not know of any connection between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALT.
ROBERT B. COURTS, Patrolman, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, related the following information:

Patrolman COURTS related that he and CLYDE P. GOODSON relieved Officer H. L. HEWLEY at 5:30 P.M. on November 22, 1963, for guard duty on the door of the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. He stated this was located on the third floor of the Dallas Police Building. Officer COURTS related that he knew JACK RUBY when he saw him, and that during the period from 5:30 P.M. until approximately 8:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, he at no time observed JACK RUBY in the hallway of the third floor of the Police Building or elsewhere. He stated that at no time did RUBY attempt to enter the Homicide Bureau, to his knowledge, while he was doing guard duty with Officer GOODSON.

Patrolman COURTS stated there is only one entrance to the Homicide Bureau and if JACK RUBY had attempted to get into the Homicide Bureau he would certainly have seen him.
she later believed to be Jack Ruby. Her attention was drawn to
this man as he had a hat, color or description unknown, in his
left hand, hitting it against his leg. She could furnish no
description of this man other than to say that she recalls he wore
a dark suit, white shirt, and possibly a tie. He was heavily
built. She thought by hitting his hat against his leg he would
ruin it. He was alone.

She stood about three to four feet from this man when
he was approached by another man who stated, "Now are you going
there, Jack?" Mrs. Tice said that some other individual in the
crowd had made the remark that Governor Connally had been shot
in the kidney and, when this remark was overheard, the man
identified as Ruby stated, "I don't give him a kidney." The man who approached Ruby then stated, "Who the hell would give
him a kidney?", to which Ruby replied that he would.

Mrs. Tice said that Ruby never called his visitor by
name and the visitor never gave Ruby's last name. She said the
entire incident during which these two men were together probably
did not last more than five minutes.

The man who approached Ruby, Mrs. Tice was unable to
describe in any detail other than to say that he was younger
and taller than Ruby and was slimmer. She recalls he wore a
white shirt and tie and carried a coat over his left arm, but
she can not recall the color of his coat, trousers, or tie.
She can not recall any facial characteristics of either man.
She said the two things which stood out to her during this time
was the man identified as Ruby hitting his hat against his leg
and his visitor carrying his coat over his left arm.

Mrs. Tice said that shortly after this she had to leave
as she had to return to her home by 3:00 p.m., before the children
arrived.

Mrs. Tice did not see anyone else in the crowd whom she
knew nor did she see or hear Ruby or his visitor speak to anyone
else in the crowd.

She said she forgot about this incident until seeing
the shooting of Oswald on television, at which time she believed
the man hitting his leg with his hat at the Parkland Hospital
was the same man who shot Oswald. She then subsequently saw his
pictures in the paper and still believed it to be the same
individual.

Mrs. Tice said nothing about this to anyone and did not
think anything about it at the time. In the meantime she said
she felt the remorse that Mrs. Kennedy must be enduring and sent
Mrs. Kennedy a sympathy card, to which Mrs. Kennedy replied.

Mrs. Tice advised that on January 23, 1964, she
was involved in an automobile accident in Dallas and that she was
bedridden until April 21, 1964. During this time in bed, she
felt that Eva Grant, Ruby's sister in Dallas, must be undergoing
emotional difficulties as a result of the Oswald shooting. She
then decided to call Mrs. Grant on the telephone and express her
sympathy.

As near as she can now recall, she made the first call
either in the latter part of January, 1964, or possibly February,
1964, and believes mid-February would be most likely. She does
not recall to whom she spoke when calling the Eva Grant residence,
but thinks it was possibly to Eileen Kaminisky, sister of Ruby.
She believes the first call was to Eileen, inasmuch as Eileen said
on either this call or a subsequent call that Eva Grant would be
glad to know there was someone who sympathized with her. It was
in this first call that Mrs. Tice told Eileen that she believed
she saw Jack Ruby at the Parkland Hospital emergency entrance
on November 22, 1963.

Mrs. Tice said it was either in that conversation or
her first conversation with Eva Grant, which would have followed
in a day or two, that either Eva or Eileen remarked they were
glad to have the information that she had seen someone at the
Parkland Hospital and none of them knew prior to this that he had been there.

Mrs. Tice said that as she recalls, Eva Grant was alone
and had just had an operation in a hospital herself. She recalls
that Eileen Kaminisky said she lived in Chicago and not in Dallas.
She said that Eileen Kaminisky called her possibly three or four
times just to talk to her. Mrs. Tice said that Eva Grant would
call her frequently, saying she needed someone to talk to, inasmuch
as she no longer had any friends after the shooting of Oswald. Eva
remarked that people she had considered her friends were now very
cool toward her.

Mrs. Tice said that she almost regretted having made
her call to Eva Grant because each time Eva Grant would call her,
it made her, Mrs. Tice, very nervous. Mrs. Tice explained that
she normally did not have a nervous condition, but as a result
of her automobile accident, she did.
Mrs. Tice advised that some time shortly after April 21, 1964, when she was no longer confined to bed, she recalls a newspaper man representing station WFAA-TV in Dallas called at her home as a result of the information she had given Eva Grant regarding her having seen Ruby at the Parkland Hospital. This newspaper man wanted pictures of Mrs. Tice and also wanted Mrs. Tice to repeat her story which she had told Eva Grant about having seen Ruby at the hospital. Mrs. Tice told him the same story and he advised her not to talk about this. Mrs. Tice does not know why he gave her such advice, although she refused to permit her picture to be taken by this man or anyone else. She was not contacted by any other newspaper man. She does not know the newspaper man's name.

Mrs. Tice said she could not recall any additional details regarding Ruby's presence at the Parkland Hospital, although she said she desired to make it clear that she had never known or seen, to her knowledge, Jack Ruby or any member of the Ruby family on any occasion prior to November 22, 1963.

- 4 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2290—Continued
CONNIE TRAMMEL PENNY, 4637 Monarch, Apartment 114, Dallas, Texas, advised she was recently married and had moved to the new apartment on Monarch on July 9, 1964. Mrs. PENNY is now employed by the General Advertising Agency, Republic National Bank.

Mrs. PENNY advised she was a senior at the University of Texas when she met RUBY, exact date unrecalled. A group of girls from the University were visiting in Dallas and staying at the Adolphus Hotel, which is directly across the street from the Carousel Club that was owned by RUBY at the time. Mrs. PENNY and another girl attended one of the shows at the Carousel Club and Mrs. PENNY had started to the ladies' room when RUBY stopped her and asked Mrs. PENNY if he had not met her before. Mrs. PENNY gave her name, which at that time was CONNIE TRAMMEL, and her telephone number at the University to RUBY.

RUBY made several calls to Mrs. PENNY at the University attempting to get Mrs. PENNY to go to work at the Carousel Club as a stripper. After graduating from the University of Texas, Mrs. PENNY rented an apartment in Dallas and contacted RUBY on several occasions, attempting to obtain employment as a hat check girl or similar employment. RUBY did not have any vacancies but kept insisting that she could work as a stripper.

Mrs. PENNY stated that she had never dated RUBY and had not had too much conversation with RUBY.

On November 21, 1963, RUBY telephonically contacted Mrs. PENNY, asking if she had decided to go to work as a stripper, at which time Mrs. PENNY told RUBY that she had talked with LAMAR HUNT and had made an appointment to see LAMAR HUNT regarding employment. As Mrs. PENNY did not have an automobile, RUBY agreed to meet Mrs. PENNY at her apartment and drive her to the Mercantile National Bank. RUBY told Mrs. PENNY that he had business to transact at the bank and it would be no trouble for him to pick her up. During

on 7/9/64 at Dallas, Texas  
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN/4s  
Date dictated 7/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to you agency at your request and the contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2291—Continued
Mr. H. EDWARD SMITH, Manager of the Mercantile National Bank Building and Mercantile Securities Building, which covers the entire 1800 block of Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, advised there are numerous entrances from Commerce and Main Streets to both the bank and Securities Building.

SMITH advised LAMAR HUNT is the son of H. L. HUNT and both are interested in numerous business ventures, the principal one being the Hunt Oil Company. The Hunt enterprises have offices on the sixth and seventh floors of both the Securities and Bank Buildings, and also have offices on the eighth and thirteenth floors of the bank building. The receptionist for all of the offices in both the Securities and Bank Buildings is on the seventh floor of the Mercantile National Bank Building. LAMAR HUNT has his private offices on the seventh floor of the Mercantile Securities Building and H. L. HUNT has his private offices on the seventh floor of the Mercantile National Bank Building.

Commission Exhibit No. 2291--Continued
Mrs. ELNORA PITTTS, 1316 East Jefferson (Whitehall 2-5461), was reinterviewed, at which time she advised she was a cleaning woman for various apartments in Dallas, Texas. She stated JACK RUBY was one of her customers during his residence at the Marsala Place Apartments in Dallas.

Mrs. PITTTS indicated that although she had agreed to clean RUBY's apartment between 2:00 and 2:30 PM, on November 24, 1963, she did not go to RUBY's apartment that day. She stated she heard the news of the OSHALD shooting on the radio around noon on that day; therefore, she did not go to RUBY's apartment as agreed.

In view of the above, Mrs. PITTTS related she could furnish no information concerning the physical condition of RUBY's apartment on November 24, 1963.

No photographs were taken by any member of the searching party and Mrs. WARNER stated she at no time permitted any photographers into the apartment. Upon being shown "The Dallas Times Herald" photograph of the interior of RUBY's bedroom taken on November 24, 1963, Mrs. WARNER stated she could furnish no information concerning what items in this room, if any, were disturbed between the time GEORGE BERNER left the apartment on November 24, 1963, and the photographers arrived, inasmuch as she did not look into the bedroom on that day and she reiterated she did not permit the entry of any photographers.
Detective GUY F. ROSE, Homicide & Robbery Squad, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, was interviewed at his residence, 714 Hall Street, Seagoville, Texas. He voluntarily furnished the following information:

ROSE recalled he obtained a search warrant from Judge JOE B. BROWN, JR., Justice of the Peace, at Dallas, on November 24, 1963, to search JACK RUBY's living quarters at the Harmala Place Apartments. ROSE, accompanied by Detectives W. M. MOORE and J. F. ADAMS, proceeded to RUBY's apartment, where they arrived at approximately 1:00 PM. ROSE stated the owner of the apartment building, name unrecalled, refused to let the detectives enter RUBY's apartment because of an error in the search warrant. He explained RUBY's apartment was No. 207 and the wrong number appeared on the search warrant. He then called Judge BROWN, JR., Justice of the Peace, and Judge BROWN came to the RUBY apartment and corrected the error in the search warrant. A young lady, the resident manager of the apartments, name unrecalled, permitted the three detectives to search the apartment. ROSE estimates they were in the apartment for approximately one hour.

Upon being shown "The Dallas Times Herald" photograph taken of the interior of RUBY's apartment on November 24, 1963, ROSE stated that this is about what the bedroom looked like when he and the other two detectives first entered this room. He said they handled every item in the apartment, but tried to put everything back in exactly the same place they found it. ROSE added neither he nor any of the other detectives took any official police photographs of the apartment and no photographers were permitted to enter the apartment during the search. ROSE stated he and the others left the apartment at about 2:00 PM, at which time the resident manager locked the apartment and the detectives and Judge BROWN departed.
Commission Exhibit No. 2292—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2292—Continued
The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested, in a letter dated June 24, 1964, Mrs. Wilma Tice, 8406 Lakemont Drive, Dallas, Texas, be interviewed concerning her allegation she saw Jack L. Ruby at Parkland Hospital on November 22, 1963. The results of interview with Mrs. Tice at St. Louis, Missouri, on June 27, 1964, have been submitted previously.

On July 22, 1964, the Dallas Police Department reported to the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Mrs. Tice had, during the preceding night, telephoned concerning a prowler at her residence, had reported an anonymous call of a threatening nature, and had informed she was to give a deposition to the President's Commission on July 24, 1964.

Attached hereto are reports of interviews with Mrs. Tice and her husband, James M. Tice, on July 22, 1964.

The interviewing Agent noted an air of almost open hostility between Mr. and Mrs. Tice. Mrs. Tice gave the appearance of being extremely tense, sat on the edge of her chair nervously wringing her hands throughout the interview, and appeared somewhat reluctant to discuss the matter freely. She gave no indication she has any information that the incidents reported by her have any connection whatsoever with her scheduled appearance before the Commission, or that she has any information as to any phase of the investigation of the assassination and related matters, other than that reported previously.

Commission Exhibit No. 2293
American Airlines, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, to inform him of what had transpired and to seek his advice. She stated her husband came home from work sometime after 2:00 a.m. Mrs. TICE advised she also called the Dallas Police Department and informed she had a prowler around their residence. She said the Dallas Police responded to her call and on inspecting their house discovered a twelve foot two by four homemade ladder wedged against the bottom of the aluminum storm door at the back of the house. She said her husband had made this ladder and it had been stored next to the garage at the rear of the house. She stated the police officers also observed that the spring, which holds the slatted wooden front screen-storm door secure had been manipulated so that this door could not be opened from the inside without forcing it. She stated police officers also observed that the side gate was open. She stated this gate was closed when she retired for the night.

As set out above, Mrs. TICE advised that on Sunday, July 19, 1964, at about 2:00 p.m., she received the letter from the President's Commission. She said her husband was home at the time and was curious as to why the President's Commission would be corresponding with her. She said she declined to open this letter in the presence of her husband. Mrs. TICE stated her reason for not opening the letter in the presence of her husband was because she "fussed" at her when JACK RUBY's two sisters, EVA GRANT and EILEEN KAMINSKY, visited her on April 30, 1964. Since this time, Mrs. TICE said she has not discussed anything concerning JACK RUBY or the President's Commission with her husband. Mrs. TICE said she had nothing but trouble with her husband after RUBY's two sisters visited her.

Mrs. TICE was questioned as to how she contacted RUBY's sisters or how they knew to contact her. Mrs. TICE declined to answer this question.

Mrs. TICE advised that on Monday afternoon, July 20, 1964, at about 2:00 p.m., she received a telephone call as follows:

Mrs. TICE: "Hello"

Unknown Male Caller: "Mrs. Tice?"

Mrs. TICE: "Hello"

Unknown Male Caller: "It would pay you to keep your mouth shut."

Mrs. TICE said the unknown male caller then hung up. She said she had a distinct, mature, well-modulated voice with no detectable accent. She said the voice was not familiar to her and she has no idea who made the call but believes it was a local call.

Mrs. TICE stated she has no information to support her belief but believes there is a connection between the above anonymous call, the incident of a prowler at her residence in the early morning hours of July 22, 1964, and the fact that she is to appear before the President's Commission on Friday, July 24, 1964.

Mrs. TICE related that about one and one half years ago she had received several anonymous telephone calls. She stated at this time many of her husband's fellow employees were having marital difficulties and their families also received anonymous telephone calls. She stated the calls she received then would usually be from a woman inquiring if her husband were home and when she called him to the telephone the caller would have already hung up. She said she considered these calls nuisance, prank-type calls.

Mrs. TICE reiterated that since April 30, 1964, when her husband "fussed" at her because RUBY's two sisters, EVA GRANT and EILEEN KAMINSKY, visited her at her house, she has not discussed anything with him relating to JACK RUBY or the assassination of President KENNEDY. She advised she had no information to offer at this time, but stated that should she receive any information that would be of assistance in this matter she would contact the interviewing Agent.
As interviewing Agent was departing the TICE residence, two men who identified themselves as detectives from Captain FRITZ' office, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, entered the TICE residence and informed they were there at the direction of Captain FRITZ to interview Mr. and Mrs. TICE.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2293—Continued
Mr. TICE related that on April 30, 1964, JACK RUBY's two sisters, EVA GRANT and EILEEN KAMINSKY, visited at his house and talked to his wife. He stated he told his wife she had no business talking to those people and that she should not have invited them into their house. He stated he was very annoyed because she had. As a consequence of this, Mr. TICE stated his wife would not discuss with him any information that she might have relating to JACK RUBY or why the President's Commission would want to talk to her. Mr. TICE stated he was at home on Sunday, July 19, 1964, when his wife received the airmail special delivery registered letter, return receipt requested, from the President's Commission. He said his wife would not open it nor would she discuss with him as to what it might contain. He said this annoyed him considerably.

Mr. TICE stated he related the above incident, about his wife receiving a letter from the President's Commission, to his fellow employees at American Airlines.

Mr. TICE advised he is aware his wife received an anonymous telephone call at about 2:00 p.m. on July 20, 1964. He said she informed him that the anonymous male caller had stated to Mrs. TICE that "It would pay you to keep your mouth shut." Mr. TICE stated he has no idea as to who may have made the call or to what the caller was referring but stated it might have something to do with his wife testifying before the President's Commission. He added, however, stating "Hell, nobody tells me anything around here. I guess all I'm supposed to do is chase prowlers and buy groceries." Mr. TICE further stated he is more then a little annoyed with his wife for not discussing the above matters with him.

Mr. TICE stated that about one and one half years ago he received an anonymous telephone call during which the male caller told him not to go to his farm with his little boy because his wife was going to have him killed. He said the caller also said "I will talk to you later at work." Mr. TICE said he did not pay any attention to this call and never learned who made it. He also stated that a number of his fellow employees had received anonymous telephone calls at about the same time.

Mr. TICE stated he had no information relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY or to the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY. He stated, however, that should he receive any information that would be of assistance in this matter he would contact the interviewing Agent.

As interviewing Agent was departing the TICE residence, two men who identified themselves as detectives from Captain FRITZ' office, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, entered the TICE residence and informed they were there at the direction of Captain FRITZ to interview Mr. and Mrs. TICE.

Commission Exhibit No. 2293—Continued
August 3, 1964

Mr. Bert Griffin
President's Commission
260 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

In reference to my telephone call with Miss Jane Vida and today's letter from Mr. J. Lee Rankin, I am submitting this letter to the President's Commission of the Assassination of President Kennedy.

I discovered that Jack Ruby's name had, indeed, been mentioned on a KLIF newscast. In listening to a soundscriber tape of the newscast, aired at 2 A.M. on Saturday, November 23, 1963, I found the following:

(portion of newscast, voiced by Glenn Duncan)

following story on the formal charging of Oswald... "Newsmen Russ Knight was at the scene when Henry Wade and Police Chief Jesse Curry and Homicide Captain Will Fritz announced the formal charging of Lee Harvey Oswald. Here is his report..."

(voice:) by Russ Knight over the telephone in rear of newsroom

"If I can say it with any believability, I have just returned from a trip to the Dallas Courthouses on a tip from Jack Ruby, local night club owner. . . ."

(Knight continues with description of his interview with D. A. Wade)

At the time this newscast and report were aired live, Ruby was sitting in the newsmen listening to both. He left shortly afterward, as previously outlined in my testimony at his trial and before Commission Investigator Leon Hubert.

If I can be of any further aid, don't hesitate to call on me for any help or clarification.

Sincerely,

W. Glenn Duncan
2931 Dyer
Dallas, Texas
Lieutenant JAMES R. GILMORE, Platoon Supervisor, Vice Section, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he first saw JACK L. RUBY on Friday night, November 22, 1963, after the assassination of President KENNEDY, inside the Police Department assembly room during the press conference held by District Attorney HENRY WADE at midnight.

GILMORE related that he recalls seeing RUBY at the press conference inasmuch as during this press conference District Attorney WADE was speaking about the organization OSWALD was a member of; however, he was not able to recall the name of this organization, and RUBY "spoke up and remarked, 'the Fair Play for Cuba.'"

GILMORE stated he did not converse with RUBY at this press conference; however, approximately one hour after the press conference he saw RUBY in one of the passageways of the Dallas Police Department, at which time GILMORE asked RUBY what he was doing and RUBY related he was distributing sandwiches to the officers of the Homicide and Robbery Section. GILMORE stated RUBY also commented he was going to "check with KLIP to see if they wanted any sandwiches." Thereafter, he terminated their conversation, departed, and headed for the exit; however, GILMORE did not actually see RUBY leave the building.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2295—Continued
Mr. JOSEPH A. GLOWACKI, 2811 Binkley Avenue, Apartment 210 (EM 3-6794), employed at The Old Warsaw Restaurant, 3916 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas, was reinterviewed and furnished the following information:

On November 22, 1963, he was in the downtown area of Dallas with Mr. KRISTIAN BARCZ, a Polish National, who was visiting the United States on a State Department study grant. They watched the Presidential parade from the corner of Main and Harwood Streets. The parade passed their window shortly after noon at which time they walked to Hoffman's Men's Wear, 1403 Commerce Street, where they learned from Mr. HOFFMAN that the President had been shot.

Mr. GLOWACKI advised he and Mr. BARCZ left Hoffman's shortly after 1:00 p.m. and went to a brokerage house located next to Hoffman's where they watched the news coming in concerning the assassination. They remained at this place for approximately 30 minutes then went back to Hoffman's where they again spoke with Mr. HOFFMAN for a few minutes.

He recalled BARCZ wanted to make a telephone call to his employer, a television station in Warsaw, Poland, to report the news of the assassination. They left Hoffman's and walked to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building, 308 S. Akard, where BARCZ placed his call to Warsaw. GLOWACKI estimated they were in the telephone building for about 30 minutes. From the telephone building they walked to Television Station WFAA, Young and Houston Streets, where BARCZ asked to see the Station Manager, MIKE SHAPIRO. GLOWACKI related parenthetically that BARCZ was a guest of this station. SHAPIRO spoke briefly with them and they left the television station and walked to the Ritz Delicatessen, 205 Broduer, for lunch. He estimated their arrival at the delicatessen at approximately 3:30 p.m. or possibly a little later. While at the delicatessen, he observed JACK RUBY standing near the front of the delicatessen listening to the broadcast coming in on the radio. He called RUBY over to his table and introduced him to BARCZ. GLOWACKI invited RUBY to sit at their table, but RUBY declined.

GLOWACKI advised that at that time RUBY did not appear to him to be any more agitated or upset than the average citizen. In fact, RUBY asked Mr. GLOWACKI, "Joe, what is this going to do to our business? We're going to lose all of the conventions." It appeared to GLOWACKI that RUBY was more concerned with the result on business than he was by the actual assassination of the President. GLOWACKI now recalls RUBY may have commented, "Do they have that son-of-a-bitch that did it?" and "Joe, whether you think they should do to the bastard -- they should shoot him right away!"

GLOWACKI indicated he and BARCZ continued with their lunch after the brief conversation with RUBY and estimated they left the delicatessen at approximately 4:00 p.m. RUBY was still at the delicatessen when they left.

GLOWACKI further advised his friend BARCZ has since returned to Poland.

[Signature]

7/30/64

Dallas, Texas

FILE # DL 44-1639

Commission Exhibit No. 2296—Continued
ROY A. PRYOR, 8544 Foxwood Lane, advised that he is employed as a printer by "The Dallas Times Herald" and that he and a man named GRIFFIN or GRIFFITH, first name unknown, had both worked two hours overtime the morning of November 23, 1963. Both had made up time sheets and were about ready to leave "The Dallas Times Herald" composing room when JACK RUBY came in at approximately 4:10 a.m. PRYOR spoke to RUBY but does not recall if he introduced RUBY to "GRIF." If RUBY and "GRIF" spoke at all, it would have only been to say hello. PRYOR stated that "GRIF" would not have been in RUBY's presence more than five or ten seconds before "GRIF" left. PRYOR stated that "GRIF" is approximately 39 years of age.

It is noted that on August 3, 1966, Paul Pope, Personnel Manager, "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, advised that there is no employee of "The Dallas Times Herald" with the surname of Griffin; however, Mr. Pope noted that one Kenneth E. Griffith is an employee assigned to the Composing Room of this newspaper.
KENNETH E. GRIFFITH, Apartment 1, 3817 Hawthorne, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is employed in the Composing Room at "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper in Dallas, Texas, and was so employed during the early morning of November 23, 1963.

Mr. GRIFFITH stated that he knows of no employee at the newspaper with the surname of "GRIFFIN", whether it be in the Composing Room or any other department of this newspaper.

Mr. GRIFFITH stated that around 3:00 a.m. on Saturday, November 23, 1963, as he was just getting off work, a person previously unknown to him and whom he thought was another newspaper employee came into the Composing Room with an advertising insert in his hand.

GRIFFITH did not know the name of this man, but heard someone (identity not now recalled) refer to this individual as "JACK".

GRIFFITH stated he was in "JACK's" presence about five or six minutes as he, GRIFFITH, was trying to get out of the building and go home as it had been a hectic night with many of the advertising merchants changing their regular advertisements to ones expressing condolences over the tragic death of President KENNEDY in Dallas on the previous day.

While in "JACK's" presence for these few minutes, he recalls that JACK appeared to be in a very jovial mood and not at all remorseful, and laughingly had mentioned that he had been hanging around the Dallas City Hall that night although he was not supposed to be there. "JACK" said he had done favors in the past for unnamed individuals and had been allowed to enter City Hall that night.

"JACK" also mentioned that "we" (not further identified) were trying to find out who the man really is that placed the ad in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, prior to the President's death making strong accusations against the President. "JACK" by all outward indications acted as if he did not know who this advertiser was (BERNARD WEISSMAN). "JACK" said, "It is probably someone posing as a Jew".

GRIFFITH stated he then continued on his way and never thought anything more of "JACK" or his comments.

GRIFFITH stated that he was home on Sunday, November 24, 1963, watching television when the television showed JACK RUBY shooting OWSWALD. Even at this time, GRIFFITH stated he had not connected RUBY with the "JACK" he had seen briefly early Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, in the newspaper building.

GRIFFITH stated that it was not until Thanksgiving morning, November 28, 1963, when someone unrecalled, a fellow newspaper employee, mentioned to him that RUBY was the same "JACK" that he, GRIFFITH, had met in "The Dallas Times Herald" Composing Room early Saturday morning, November 23, 1963, that he, GRIFFITH, realized that "JACK" was the same person who shot OWSWALD. Up to this time GRIFFITH had not made the connection of "JACK" being the same person as JACK RUBY.

GRIFFITH added that he had never known RUBY previously and did not recall ever having seen RUBY in person prior to or after November 23, 1963.
Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company show that at 1:19 A.M., November 24, 1963, an individual at Fort Worth, telephone number JEFFERSON 4-6255, called JACK RUBY at Dallas telephone number WHITEHALL 1-5601 and this call lasted two minutes and twenty seconds.

Records of the Telephone Company reflect JF 4-6255 is an unlisted number to BRUCE RAY CARLIN, 3809 Meadowbrook Drive. (Investigation has established this is the residence of KAREN BENNETT, also known as KAREN BENNETT KARLIN, "LITTLE LYNN", an entertainer.)

This information is obtainable only through issuance of a subpoena due to RONALD Q. MAPLES, Exchange Supervisor, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

Date December 12, 1963

The records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company Chicago, Illinois, reflect that HAROLD FABIN, 6724 North Talman, Chicago, Illinois, is assigned telephone number LD 5-6500. This phone was established prior to August 16, 1957, and has been continuously assigned to this party since that date. No other telephone number at 6724 North Talman is assigned to HAROLD or GILIAH FABIN.

The records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company reflect the following information concerning toll calls charged to number LD 5-6500 during the period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963:

On 3/13/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # OS 44-649

by F. CUMESS JR. /wri Date dictated 3/12/64

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Commission Exhibit No. 2299
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Type of Call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/25/63</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>WE 6-2287</td>
<td>$.90</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>Station 0:03 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/28/63</td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>BR 3-3000</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>Semi-personal — call to R. LUBY sister 10:14 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/28/63</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>WE 9-3301</td>
<td>$3.15</td>
<td>12 minutes</td>
<td>Station 0:37 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/14/63</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>AN 9-3433</td>
<td>$5.65</td>
<td>22 minutes</td>
<td>Station 0:13 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16/64</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>WE 6-2287</td>
<td>$3.15</td>
<td>12 minutes</td>
<td>Station 0:31 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12/63</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>TA 3-6101</td>
<td>$.70</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>Station 0:43 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12/63</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>TA 6-6920</td>
<td>$5.10</td>
<td>23 minutes</td>
<td>Station 0:49 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20/63</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>LA 6-6250</td>
<td>$4.19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Station 0:20 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The above information should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to an appropriate official of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.*
Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, disclose no toll charges were incurred to telephone WH 1-5601, unpublished number of JACK RUBY, Apartment 207, 223 South Bryan Street, Dallas, subsequent to November 22, 1963.

Records disclose the following as to toll charges to IA 6-6258, unpublished number in the name of JACK RUBY at 3029 Rawlins, Apartment 1, Dallas, on dates indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON CALLING</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/23/63</td>
<td>10:44 AM</td>
<td>9 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-6891, Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/24/63</td>
<td>11:50 AM</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>SH 3-0864, Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>12:07 PM</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>SH 3-0864, Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>12:29 PM</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>EARL RUBY, Southfield, Michigan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>1:12 PM</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>EARL RUBY, Southfield, Michigan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>3:38 PM</td>
<td>30 sec.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-6891, Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>4:40 PM</td>
<td>13 min.</td>
<td>CR 5-8113, Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Longhand notations among records of the telephone company disclose that on November 29, 1963, information was furnished to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a toll charge was made based on a call to WH 1-5601 at 11:50 AM, November 22, 1963, to SH 3-0864, Chicago, Illinois. Official records disclose no call at 11:50 AM, November 22, 1963, as indicated in the longhand notes, but that a call was made as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON CALLING</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/22/63</td>
<td>9:02 PM</td>
<td>7 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>SH 3-0864, Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Longhand notations among telephone company records show that on November 29, 1963, information was furnished to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that telephone toll charges were incurred to IA 6-6258 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>PERSON CALLING</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/24/63</td>
<td>11:50 AM</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>SH 3-0864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>11:50 AM</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>SH 3-0864</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>12 noon</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
<td>CR 5-4891, Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>1:30 PM</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
<td>CR 5-8113, Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td>Smithfield, Michigan</td>
<td>333-2730 (EARL RUBY)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2300—Continued
Official records disclose correct information relative to toll charges to IA 6-6256, on November 24, 1963, were as shown previously above.

Subpoenas duces tecum for production of the above-described records should be directed to R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call From</th>
<th>Call To</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Length of Call</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Texas Kantor Telephone 743-9711</td>
<td>Washington D.C. DI 77750</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
<td>Station Collect</td>
<td>9:51 p.m. 1 minute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Texas Kantor DC Telephone 351-9072 (pay phone)</td>
<td>Washington D.C. 347-7750</td>
<td>$2.15</td>
<td>Station Collect</td>
<td>3:23 p.m. 3 minutes 20 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Texas Kantor DC Telephone 748-9711</td>
<td>Washington D.C. 347-7750</td>
<td>$.80</td>
<td>Station Collect</td>
<td>11:43 p.m. 2 minutes 14 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Texas Kantor DC Telephone 631-5050</td>
<td>Washington D.C. 347-7750</td>
<td>$1.70</td>
<td>Station Collect</td>
<td>1:52 p.m. 1 minute 51 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Texas Kantor DC Telephone 748-9711</td>
<td>Washington D.C. 347-7750</td>
<td>$3.95</td>
<td>Station Collect</td>
<td>5:43 p.m. 8 minutes 7 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, Texas Kantor DC Telephone 748-9711</td>
<td>Washington D.C. 347-7750</td>
<td>$1.30</td>
<td>Station Collect</td>
<td>8:50 p.m. 2 minutes 38 seconds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The records of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 930 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., indicate that the following toll calls charged to Washington, D.C. telephone number DI 7-7750 were made from Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. The above telephone number is listed to Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, 1101 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 301 South Akard, disclosed that telephone service for Jack Ruby, 223 South Elgin, Apartment 207, Dallas 3, Texas, was established on November 27, 1962, under non-published number Whitehall 1-5601.

Pursuant to an order received from Mrs. Eva Grant, this phone service was disconnected effective December 9, 1963.

The records reveal that during the period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963, the following toll charges were made against this number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>CALL ON</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON PLACING CALL</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/26/63</td>
<td>11:46 AM</td>
<td>2 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-4891 Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27/63</td>
<td>5:57 PM</td>
<td>4 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CR 5-5352 Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/63</td>
<td>7:01 PM</td>
<td>3 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jack Ruby</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td>ED 5-1266 Ft. Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/63</td>
<td>6:46 PM</td>
<td>2 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>TE 4-0847 Pt. Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/63</td>
<td>6:41 PM</td>
<td>3 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CR 5-5352 Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Commission Exhibit No. 2302
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON PLACING CALL</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/1/63</td>
<td>6:04 PM</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/12/63</td>
<td>6:42 PM</td>
<td>8 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/13/63</td>
<td>1:30 PM</td>
<td>16 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/18/63</td>
<td>12:33 PM</td>
<td>11 min.</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Wayne Keller</td>
<td>CE 1-7766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19/63</td>
<td>7:39 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>FE 7-5553</td>
<td>Walker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19/63</td>
<td>12:05 PM</td>
<td>2 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>PE 7-5553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19/63</td>
<td>12:42 PM</td>
<td>7 mins.</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Mike Reiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/63</td>
<td>1:15 PM</td>
<td>7 mins.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>FE 7-5553</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/20/63</td>
<td>1:05 PM</td>
<td>3 mins.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2302—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME OF CALL</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON PLACING CALL</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/1/63</td>
<td>9:13 AM</td>
<td>6 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-5352 Arlington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2/63</td>
<td>6:42 PM</td>
<td>27 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-5891 Arlington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/3/63</td>
<td>3:40 PM</td>
<td>12 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-5891 Arlington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/5/63</td>
<td>9:12 AM</td>
<td>3 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>ED 5-1266 Ft. Worth,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/5/63</td>
<td>8:58 AM</td>
<td>10 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>HA 7-3172 Chicago, (Ill.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/9/63</td>
<td>10:50 AM</td>
<td>13 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891 Arlington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/9/63</td>
<td>1:36 PM</td>
<td>2 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891 Arlington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/11/63</td>
<td>1:03 PM</td>
<td>4 mins.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-5352 Arlington,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/11/63</td>
<td>9:04 PM</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>AT 2-7128 San Francisco,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
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</table>

12

Commission Exhibit No. 2302—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Placed</th>
<th>OF</th>
<th>Called</th>
<th>Placing</th>
<th>Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/20/53</td>
<td>10:56 AM</td>
<td>8 mins.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CE 6-5561</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20/53</td>
<td>9:32 PM</td>
<td>6 mins.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/21/53</td>
<td>6:40 PM</td>
<td>3 mins.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>CR-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22/53</td>
<td>9:02 PM</td>
<td>7 mins.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>SH-3-0984</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22/53</td>
<td>8:48 PM</td>
<td>3 mins.</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>CR-4891-4-4-4</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above information obtained from the records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of proper subpoenas duces tecum.

Subpoenas for these records should be directed to Manager, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 301 South Akard Street, Dallas, Texas.
If Mr. MOHR, who is currently on business in Chicago, Illinois, is away from the office, he should be contacted at his hotel, the Meridian Inn on South Wells Street. Henry Kent, President-Treasurer, can be reached via phone at 1022 Guerrero, San Francisco, California.

It is noted in the investigation conducted previously, it was found that this was in fact a misdirected call intended for a party of similar name, FRANK GOLDSTEIN, 400 Tresida Boulevard, San Francisco, California, Phone: 1-7374.

**United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Dallas Division**

**1**

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect telephone number Riverside 7-2352, listed to Carousel Club, 1130 Commerce Street, Dallas, was connected November 10, 1965. Records disclose the following telephone calls charges to this number from September 26, 1963, to November 22, 1965, inclusive:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Person Placed of Call</th>
<th>Person Placed Call</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/27</td>
<td>4:36 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>ED 5-1266</td>
<td>Ft. Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>11:53 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>11:03 p.m.</td>
<td>13 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>NE 1-3753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>10:54 p.m.</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>265-7630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>12:04 a.m.</td>
<td>6 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/13</td>
<td>11:00 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/15</td>
<td>9:06 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-3352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>11:25 p.m.</td>
<td>13 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>JE 8-4802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>1:26 a.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Cienega</td>
<td>CA 2-1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>9:07 p.m.</td>
<td>7 min.</td>
<td>RUBY</td>
<td>Body, c/o</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

on 3/12/66 at Dallas, Texas. **19**

Filed by: Special Agent **19**

This document contains author recommendations or calculations of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to you, copy 1 and its contents are not to be disclosed outside your agency.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call Placed</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Person City Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>11:34 p.m. 1 min</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-4891 Arlington, Texas</td>
<td>CR 5-4891 Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>11:58 p.m. 3 min</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Marino JA 4-1069 c/o Domino Atlanta, Georgia Club</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>2:10 a.m. 4 min</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Dick Asher 367-6300 c/o Mergy Go-Round Louisville, Ky.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/18</td>
<td>7:12 p.m. 6 min</td>
<td>JACK RUBY BELL FRAYS (phonetic)</td>
<td>WO 1-8310 Detroit, Michigan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>11:10 p.m. 9 min</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>SAL VINCENT CA 5-1781 Houston, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>11:58 p.m. 1 min</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>PE 7-5553 Ft. Worth, Texas</td>
<td>Ft. Worth, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>12:10 a.m. 3 min</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Sherman, AL 6-0981 Rainbow Nashville, Tenn. Room</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>12:33 a.m. 12 min</td>
<td>HAROLD TANNENBAUM Collect call RI 7-2362 from New Dallas Orleans, La.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/23</td>
<td>11:10 a.m. 3 min</td>
<td>RUBY JACK HAVEN</td>
<td>TU 7-6061, Corpus Christi, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26</td>
<td>10:17 p.m. 3 min</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>MIKE SHORE BR 2-9336, Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26</td>
<td>12:07 p.m. 12 min</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>WEDNE SH 3-6665 Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2303—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call Placed</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>9:43 a.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>4:23 p.m.</td>
<td>19 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>4:57 p.m.</td>
<td>14 min.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>BUDDY</td>
<td>Ft. Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>1:00 p.m.</td>
<td>6 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>HA 7-3172</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>11:52 a.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>4:43 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>UN 3-0400</td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>11:19 p.m.</td>
<td>15 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>3:57 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>11:43 a.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>3:14 p.m.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>12:35 a.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>JACK PAXIS</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>7:42 p.m.</td>
<td>20 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>SH 3-0984</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2303—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call Placed</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>2:02 a.m.</td>
<td>8 min.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>JA 4-9269</td>
<td>D&amp;MAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>El Reno, Okla.</td>
<td>Jackson, Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>5:01 p.m.</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>BUDDY HEARD</td>
<td>KE 3-6827</td>
<td>El Paso, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>10:04 p.m.</td>
<td>9 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>HO 5-3280</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>10:14 p.m.</td>
<td>18 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>SH 3-0984</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>5:18 p.m.</td>
<td>16 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>UN 3-5590</td>
<td>Detroit, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>10:33 p.m.</td>
<td>6 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>3:50 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/7</td>
<td>2:12 p.m.</td>
<td>.75 min.</td>
<td>BARNEY BAHR, Swiss</td>
<td></td>
<td>Call to RI 7-2362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/8</td>
<td>4:47 p.m.</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Iris Miller, ES</td>
<td>Miami, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/8</td>
<td>12:02 a.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/8</td>
<td>6:01 p.m.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2303—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call Placed</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>12:43 p.m.</td>
<td>14 min.</td>
<td>JACK RUBY</td>
<td>OL 7-5257</td>
<td>Edna, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>10:15 p.m.</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>CU 7-7674</td>
<td>San Francisco, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>9:56 p.m.</td>
<td>9 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>4:57 p.m.</td>
<td>8 min.</td>
<td>JACK RUBY</td>
<td>TN 7-5600</td>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>5:09 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>JACK RUBY</td>
<td>ANC IA</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/14</td>
<td>1:13 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>10:06 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>10:05 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>2:28 p.m.</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>ED 6-2823</td>
<td>Ft. Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/16</td>
<td>12:22 a.m.</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/16</td>
<td>11:51 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/16</td>
<td>2:37 p.m.</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/16</td>
<td>2:07 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19</td>
<td>9:41 p.m.</td>
<td>17 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>2:37 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>2:05 p.m.</td>
<td>8 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>1:45 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>2:42 p.m.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>2:43 p.m.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>1:51 p.m.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A subpoena duces tecum should be directed to Mr. R. A. Burrows, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, for production of the above records.
Investigation has established that the persons or entities listed below were subscribers to the telephone numbers indicated as of the dates of telephone calls to such numbers from Riverside 7-2362, Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas:

**ED 5-1266**
Fort Worth, Texas - Pliastellite Engineering Company, Post Office Box 412, Fort Worth, Texas

**CR 5-4891**
Arlington, Texas - Bullpen Drive-In, 1936 E. Abrams, Arlington, Texas (RALPH PAUL)

**IZ 1-3753**
Shreveport, Louisiana - ELIZABETH AND MATTHEWS, 7206 S. Lakeshore, Shreveport, Louisiana

**285-7630**
Montgomery, Alabama - BONNIE KELLHOUGH, 39 N. Capitol Parkway, Montgomery, Alabama

**CR 5-5352**
Arlington, Texas - RALPH PAUL, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas

**JE 8-4002**
Miami, Florida - SAMUEL TANNENBAUM, 911 Meridian Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida

**CA 2-1900**
Houston, Texas - Sans Souci Club, Houston, Texas

**JA 4-1069**
Atlanta, Georgia - Domino Lounge, 350 Peachtree, Atlanta, Georgia

**337-6300**
Louisville, Kentucky - Harry-Go-Round Nightclub, Louisville, Kentucky

**WO 1-8310**
Detroit, Michigan - Royal Palm Hotel, 2305 Park Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

**CA 5-1781**
Houston, Texas - Continental Houston Hotel, Houston, Texas

**PE 7-5553**
Fort Worth, Texas - RICHARD D. WALKER, Attorney, 1917-G Hervie Street, Fort Worth, Texas

---

Commission Exhibit No. 2303—Continued
NA 3-8295, Hot Springs, Arkansas - JACK PAKIS, Hot Springs, Arkansas (Southern Club)

SH 3-0984, Chicago, Illinois - NATHAN CARROLL, 1044 W. Loyola Street, Chicago, Illinois (husband of sister of RUBY, MARIAN)

JA 4-4241, Jackson, Kansas - Casa Siesta Motel, 4449 S. Broadway, Wichita, Kansas

FA 3-6269, Houston, Texas - Gisty Club, 1212 Texas Avenue, Houston, Texas

JA 4-9269, Jackson, Kansas - T-Bone Club, Jackson, Kansas

KE 3-6827, El Paso, Texas - BUDDY HEARD, 100 N. Florence, El Paso, Texas

HO 5-3280, Chicago, Illinois - HAROLD KAMINSKY, 6725 Talman, Chicago, Illinois (husband of RUBY's sister, EILEEN)

JZ 2-2561, Miami, Florida - Eden Roc Hotel, Miami, Florida

RA 8-4031, Chicago, Illinois - ROBERT B. BAKER, 5900 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois

340-0980, Canoga Park, California - IRVIN MAZZEI, 22915 Burton, Canoga Park, California

766-1193, North Hollywood, California - IRVIN MAZZEI, 12231 Henby Street, North Hollywood, California

JA 4-9167, Jackson, Kansas - Pay phone, T-Bone Club, 220 E. 47th Street, South, Wichita, Kansas

Commission Exhibit No. 2303—Continued
Records of the Southerners Bell Telephone Company, 201 South Akard, disclosed telephone service in the form of a non-published number Lakeside 6-6283, was installed in the name of JACK EDM at 3921 Paulina, Apartment I, Dallas. This service was connected on March 15, 1963, and continues an active number in the name of the indicated subscriber at the present time. It is noted wherein this service for billing purposes in listed in the name of JACK EDM, it has been determined in prior investigation that the address 3921 Paulina, Apartment 1, Dallas, Texas, is the residence of Mrs. EVA GRANT, sister of JACK EDM.

Records of the telephone company disclosed during the period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963, the following long distance telephone calls were placed from this number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Call Placed</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number &amp; City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/6/63 4:35 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CS 5-4391</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13/63 8:31 PM</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>520-4355</td>
<td>Simi, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above information was obtained from the records of the Southerners Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, and is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of proper subpoena duces tecum.

Subpoena should be issued to Manager, Southerners Bell Telephone Company, 201 S. Akard, Dallas, Texas.

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DEPARTMENT OF

Commission Exhibit No. 2004

Date 3/16/64

Records of the Southerners Bell Telephone Company, 201 South Akard, disclosed telephone service in the form of a non-published number Lakeside 6-6283, was installed in the name of JACK EDM at 3921 Paulina, Apartment 1, Dallas. This service was connected on March 15, 1963, and continues as an active number in the name of the indicated subscriber at the present time. It is noted wherein this service for billing purposes is listed in the name of JACK EDM, it has been determined in prior investigation that the address 3921 Paulina, Apartment 1, Dallas, Texas, is the residence of Mrs. EVA GRANT, sister of JACK EDM.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Call Placed</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number &amp; City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/6/63 4:35 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>CS 5-4391</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13/63 8:31 PM</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>520-4355</td>
<td>Simi, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above information was obtained from the records of the Southerners Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, and is not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of proper subpoena duces tecum.

Subpoena should be issued to Manager, Southerners Bell Telephone Company, 201 S. Akard, Dallas, Texas.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2304—Continued
Records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 301 S. Akard, disclosed telephone number LAKEN S 8-4775 was connected on March 15, 1960, at 2508 Oak Lawn, Dallas, with listing in the name of the Vegas Club, as well as JACK RUBY, Office. This is a published number and service continues in force at the present time.

Toll charges to the above number during the period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963, reflects the following long distance telephone calls were placed from this number during above period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>CALL PLACE</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON PLACE</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER AND CITY CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/29/63</td>
<td>(toll ticket missing)</td>
<td>Station to Station (night)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Simi, California</td>
<td>Simi, California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/12/63</td>
<td>6:28 PM</td>
<td>6 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>526-4356</td>
<td>Simi, California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/2/63</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>26 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>765-7625</td>
<td>N. Hollywood, California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22/63</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>31 min.</td>
<td>Station to Station</td>
<td>SH 3-0984</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above information was obtained from the records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, and is not or has made public except in a usual proceeding following issuance of proper subpoena duces tecum.

Subpoenas should be issued to Manager, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, 301 S. Akard, Dallas, Texas.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to you agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
200 Maryland Avenue N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Mr. Rankin:

This is in regard to your letter of August 25, 1964, requesting
certain information on the account of Mrs. Eva Grant, LA6-6258.

Per my investigation, Mrs. Grant placed a call from her
LA6-6258 number on November 23, 1963 to North Hollywood, California.
This call was placed at 11:49 p.m. and lasted for 46 minutes and
30 seconds. Our records also indicate that Mrs. Grant requested the
call to be third number billed to LA6-4775.

On November 24, 1963, two calls were placed to Chicago,
Illinois to SH3-0984. This first call was placed at 11:50 a.m.
and lasted for one minute. The second call was placed at 12:29 p.m.
and lasted for one minute and 37 seconds. Our records show a call
to Chicago, Illinois on November 22, 1963, but no other information
could be obtained.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Manager, Unit III
Dallas, Texas

Commission Exhibit No. 2306

Previous investigation has established identities of
subscribers to telephones called from SH 1-5601, LA 5-6258, and
LA 8-4775, Dallas, during the period November 22-24, 1963, as follows:

CR 5-4891, Arlington, Texas - Bull Pen Drive In,
1936 E. Abrams, Arlington
(RALPH PAUL)

SH 3-0984, Chicago, Illinois - Nathan Norman Carroll,
1044 W. Loyola,
Chicago, Illinois

353-2730, Southfield, Michigan - Earl R. Ruby,
2995 Woodland Drive,
Southfield, Michigan

CR 5-8113, Arlington, Texas - John W. Jackson,
1602 Browning, Arlington
(Manager, Bull'Pen Drive In)

765-7325, North Hollywood,
California
Charles J. Hirsch,
12200 Wilson,
North Hollywood, California
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN**

**Commission Exhibit No. 2307**

**Date 4/23/64**

Records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect telephone Line 7-2352 was listed to Carousel Club, 1312 N. Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, during the period considered below. Records reflect the following toll charges to this telephone, which was available to Jack L. BSSY, his financial associates, RALPH PAUL, and possibly other persons during the period November 23 - December 1, 1963:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME CALL</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON PLACED</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>CITY CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/23</td>
<td>23:47</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Station-to-Station</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/23</td>
<td>23:36</td>
<td>2 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/23</td>
<td>23:18</td>
<td>3 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/23</td>
<td>23:18</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>CR 5-4981</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/23</td>
<td>23:44</td>
<td>2 mins.</td>
<td></td>
<td>SO 8-4482</td>
<td>Galveston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/25</td>
<td>14:58</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>JE 4-8553</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/25</td>
<td>16:47</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/25</td>
<td>16:23</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/25</td>
<td>15:59</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td></td>
<td>CR 5-5353</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On 4/20-23/64 at Dallas, Texas

File 8 DL 44-1639

by Special Agent G. C. BRY EAT. & WITNESS C. Dated dictated 4/23/64

**Commission Exhibit No. 2307—Continued**
Investigation has established the following were subscribers to indicated telephone numbers as of dates of long-distance telephone calls placed from or charged to RX 7-2362, Carousel Club, 1932 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, which telephone would have been available to JACK L. RUBY and RALPH PAUL, his associates, who took over management of Carousel Club subsequent to RUBY's arrest on November 24, 1963:

- CR 5-4851, Arlington, Texas: RALPH PAUL, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas, operated by RALPH PAUL.
- JE 4-8525, Fort Worth, Texas: BRUCE CARLIN, 3809 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, Texas.

It appears the call on November 25, 1963, to CR 5-5352, Arlington, Texas, at 11:58 was intended for CR 5-5352, identified above.

The following information was obtained from records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, re telephones WH 15601 (unpublished), of JACK RUBY, 233 South Elm, Apt. 207:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/7/63</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>AL 5-1600</td>
<td>Nashville, Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/7/63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>523-9468</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/9/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/9/63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>CA 2-1351</td>
<td>Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/12/63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>YU 2-2805</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/15/63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>476-2438</td>
<td>Draper, Kentucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/13/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/15/63</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/24/63</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>CR 5-3352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/5/63</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>523-0930</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/19/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>FE 8-1551</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/11/63</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>FE 8-1551</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/12/63</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>CR 5-9365</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/16/63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/16/63</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CR 5-9365</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/16/63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>CR 5-9665</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/16/63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>SW 8-2770</td>
<td>Naco, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/16/63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>EL 6-0910</td>
<td>Southfield Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/19/63</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>523-0930</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/20/63</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>ED 5-1291</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/20/63</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/21/63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>523-0930</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/23/63</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/3/63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/4/63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>FE 8-0058</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/15/63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/18/63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>ID 5-1536</td>
<td>Biloxi, Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/21/63</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>GL 4-5087</td>
<td>Gloverville, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/21/63</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/21/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/22/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/22/63</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/24/63</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>CH 2-3401</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/24/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>523-0930</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/30/63</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>FL 3-7178</td>
<td>Jackson, Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/1/63</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>PE 7-4729</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>HO 6-6511</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Minutes</td>
<td>Telephone Number</td>
<td>Place Called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2/63</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>HO 4-4785</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2/63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>CR 4-0043</td>
<td>Beverly Hills, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2/63</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>TE 1-8877</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/2/63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>766-1193</td>
<td>North Hollywood, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/3/63</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/4/63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>CI 7-4915</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/4/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/4/63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>735-4111</td>
<td>Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/7/63</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>NE 1-1489</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/11/63</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/15/63</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>JD 2-7700</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/15/63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>JD 2-7700</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
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<td>8/18/63</td>
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<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/19/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/20/63</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>735-4111</td>
<td>Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/22/63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>CR 4-0043</td>
<td>Beverly Hills, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/24/63</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>HO 5-3280</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/25/63</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/25/63</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
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<td>8/25/63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/25/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 4-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/27/63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>CR 4-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/6/63</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>CR 4-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/19/63</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>HO 5-3280</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/24/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ED 5-1206</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/24/63</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27/63</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>SS 3-0984</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27/63</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>CR 5-5352</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1/63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ED 5-1266</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2308—Continued**

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<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Minutes</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>885-4323</td>
<td>Sulphur Springs, Texas</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
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<td>4/22/63</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/24/63</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>OL 7-4411</td>
<td>Edna, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/27/63</td>
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<td>CR 5-4891</td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
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<td>Houston, Texas</td>
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<td>5/7/63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>OL 7-4554</td>
<td>Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>OL 9-4568</td>
<td>Cicero, Illinois</td>
</tr>
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<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>OL 7-4554</td>
<td>Edna, Texas</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Las Vegas, Nevada</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2309**
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<th>Place Called</th>
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<tr>
<td>7/6/63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>523-0930</td>
<td>New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>7/13/63</td>
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<td>Monroe, Louisiana</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>San Francisco, California</td>
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<td>CR 1-9722</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</table>

**Commission Exhibit No. 2309—Continued**
Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, reflect a pay station at Phil's Barbecue, 3511 Oaklawn, Dallas, was assigned number LA 6-4255, as of October 20, 1963. The "agent" for the telephone is shown as Phil's, Inc., same address.

The coin box in connection with this telephone was emptied on November 26, 1963, at which time tabulation was made of the money as follows:

$2.00 in quarters, 653.50 in dimes, and 66.90 in nickels.

The toll charge to Arlington, Texas, is 25 cents, no tax.

Toll tickets involving long distance calls from a pay station, such as the one in question, are not maintained with the same precision as in the case of toll tickets made from ordinary telephones where calls are made "on credit." Tickets with regard to this pay station are mixed in with literally hundreds of other toll tickets involving other pay stations.

Four of the quarters taken from the coin box on November 26, 1963, were believed identified with a call to Omaha, Nebraska, not identifiable in any way with JACK L. RUBY or RALPH PAUL. A telephone company representative advised to check all of the toll tickets involved and to say with certainty a particular charge was identifiable with JACK L. RUBY or to say none was identified with him would require an enormous expenditure of man-hours.

Records concerning the above telephone can be obtained through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to R. A. BURCH, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.
On November 28, 1963, RALPH PAUL, Arlington, Texas, advised JAMES C. CLINEHEX the following telephones at Arlington were available to him:

CR 5-4891, which is the Bull Pen Drive-In;
CR 5-5352, listed to RALPH PAUL on Copeland Road, Arlington;
CR 5-8113, which is listed to JOHN W. JACKSON, 1602 Browning.

The records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Arlington, Texas, were examined for Arlington telephone number CR 5-4891. The records reflected the following telephone calls were made long distance to or from this number from September 26, 1963 to December 1, 1963:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME OF CALL</th>
<th>DURATION OF CALL</th>
<th>PERSON PLACING CALL</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/26/63</td>
<td>9:30 PM</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>BY 2-4247</td>
<td></td>
<td>CO 3-4247, Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27/63</td>
<td>2:36 PM</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>BY 7-4048</td>
<td></td>
<td>CO 7-4048, Nankin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>estate not listed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2/63</td>
<td>1:03 PM</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>BE 4-4694</td>
<td></td>
<td>CO 3-6694, Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7/63</td>
<td>6:54 PM</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>BY 7-2447</td>
<td></td>
<td>CO 7-2447, Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7/63</td>
<td>10:51 PM</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>BY 7-2262</td>
<td></td>
<td>CO 3-2262, Dallas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4/21/64  Arlington, Texas  20  File #

by Special Agent JOSEPH M. INZI3/ash  Date dictated  4/21/64

This exhibit contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to you hereunder, and its contents are not to be disseminated outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit No. 2311—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME CALL PLACED</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PHONE PLACED</th>
<th>PERSON DIALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY DIALLED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/30/63</td>
<td>12:32 PM</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>305-9232</td>
<td>Lee Reing</td>
<td>CT 5-1523, New York, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6/63</td>
<td>12:10 PM</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>275-8821</td>
<td>Ralph Paul</td>
<td>CR 5-8821, Arlington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6/63</td>
<td>5:49 PM</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>4-6155</td>
<td>P. O. Hunt</td>
<td>PA 4-6155, Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/63</td>
<td>11:34 PM</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>1-5601</td>
<td>Rudy</td>
<td>WH 1-5601, Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/63</td>
<td>12:02 PM</td>
<td>8 minutes</td>
<td>5-6122</td>
<td>Lee Reing</td>
<td>CY 5-6122, New York, New York</td>
</tr>
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<td>11/13/63</td>
<td>11:34 PM</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td>7-2362</td>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>RX 7-2362, Dallas</td>
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<td>6:06 PM</td>
<td>11 minutes</td>
<td>7-2362</td>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>RX 7-2362, Dallas</td>
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<td>11/13/63</td>
<td>5:02 PM</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>7-2362</td>
<td>Cancel</td>
<td>RX 7-2362, Dallas</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/15/63</td>
<td>6:10 PM</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>275-4891</td>
<td>Betty Davis</td>
<td>CR 5-4891, Arlington</td>
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<td>11/22/63</td>
<td>5:07 PM</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2311—Continued
<table>
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<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME CALL</th>
<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON PLACED</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY CALLED</th>
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<tr>
<td>11/29/63</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RI 7-2856, Dallas</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/26/63</td>
<td>5:49 PM</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>Wm. Floyd</td>
<td></td>
<td>DA 4-6694, Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/26/63</td>
<td>5:51 PM</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>Wm. Floyd</td>
<td></td>
<td>DA 4-6694, Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/25/63</td>
<td>8:13 PM</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>Lea Bing</td>
<td></td>
<td>CY 5-1623, New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/25/63</td>
<td>3:50 PM</td>
<td>2 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RI 7-2362, Dallas</td>
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The records for Southwestern Bell Telephone Company were examined for Arlington, Texas, telephone number CR 5-5352 and the toll calls made from September 26, 1963 to December 1, 1963, are as follows:

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<th>DURATION</th>
<th>PERSON PLACED</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER &amp; CITY CALLED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>9:50 PM</td>
<td>29 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/2/63</td>
<td>3:01 PM</td>
<td>4 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/4/63</td>
<td>9:34 PM</td>
<td>53 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/5/63</td>
<td>2:23 PM</td>
<td>34 minutes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TIME OF CALL</td>
<td>DURATION</td>
<td>PLACE OF CALL</td>
<td>PERSON CALLED</td>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/25/63</td>
<td>12:18 PM</td>
<td>19 minutes</td>
<td>DA 4-6434, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>10/27/63</td>
<td>11:58 AM</td>
<td>7 minutes</td>
<td>Not listed</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/27/63</td>
<td>12:30 AM</td>
<td>7 minutes</td>
<td>RENNEKE, ROCAS, St. Joseph Hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10/63</td>
<td>7:50 PM</td>
<td>10 minutes</td>
<td>DA 4-6434, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12/63</td>
<td>3:08 PM</td>
<td>23 minutes</td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/24/63</td>
<td>12:15 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/26/63</td>
<td>12:26 AM</td>
<td>5 minutes</td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/27/63</td>
<td>6:46 PM</td>
<td>1 minute</td>
<td>DA 4-6434, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/27/63</td>
<td>6:49 PM</td>
<td>11 minutes</td>
<td>CA 7-5274, Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above records may be obtained only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. Archie Parks, Supervisor, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Arlington, Texas.

Investigation has established the following were subscribers to telephones indicated, as of the dates of telephone calls placed from or charged to CS 5-1201, listed to Ball-Ren Drive-In, 1930 East Abrams, Arlington, Texas, owned by RALPH PAUL:

- **RI 2-4247**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - Abe's Colony Club
  - 15223 Commerce, Dallas, Texas

- **TU 7-4048**
  - Mexia, Texas
  - ROSS SHARPE, no street address
  - Mexia, Texas

- **DA 4-4694**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - WINNIE FAYE FLOYD, 847 Peavy Road, Dallas, Texas (hostess, Colony Club)

- **FE 7-2647**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - BILLY URIGHT, 2026 Wilbur, Dallas, Texas

- **RI 7-2362**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - Carousel Club, 13123 Commerce, Dallas, Texas

- **WH 2-6003**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - Fawcett's Lee Auto Service, 833 West 7th, Dallas, Texas

- **RI 2-5614**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - Wholesale Mart Company, 905 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas

- **FE 9-9945**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - GERALD WEAVER, 131 Mt. Hood, Dallas, Texas

- **WM 1-5901**
  - Dallas, Texas
  - JACOB K. RUBIN, 223 S. Ewing, Dallas, Texas

- **CY 3-1233**
  - New York, New York
  - LEE BERRY, 2265 Sedgwick, Bronx, New York (billed to MAC BERRY, same address)
Investigation has established the following users subscribers to telephones indicated are of the dates of telephones called placed from or charged to CR 5-5352, listed to RALPH PAUL, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FL 7-8160</td>
<td>U. S. Arcy, Marine Reserve</td>
<td>Corps, 9636 Harry Hines, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL 7-8146</td>
<td>Coca Cola Company, Fountain</td>
<td>Sales Department, Mockingbird and Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR 4-8155</td>
<td>F. O. Hunt, 705 Oak Park</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA 4-3829</td>
<td>HENRIE E. SWEAT</td>
<td>8833 Eckley, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EV 1-3965</td>
<td>Mrs. MATTIE WILLIS,</td>
<td>6522 Fornsay Road, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH 2-3268</td>
<td>KAY COLEMAN, 325 N. Ering,</td>
<td>Apartment 111, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL 2-1034</td>
<td>PAPPY DOLSEN, Pappy Dolsen's Showland,</td>
<td>3930 Shorecrest, Dallas (billed to CARL DOLSEN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 6-6258</td>
<td>J. RUBY, 3929 Paulines (EVA GRANT)</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FE 7-2447</td>
<td>BILLY WRIGHT</td>
<td>2026 Wilbur, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA 4-4694</td>
<td>VERMIE FAYE FLOYD</td>
<td>847 Peavy Road, Dallas, Texas (hostess, Abe's Colony Club)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 7-2362</td>
<td>Carousel Club, 1312 Commerce</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY 5-1623</td>
<td>LEE BERRY</td>
<td>2265 Sedgwick, Bronx, New York (billed to MAC BERRY, same address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 7-2856</td>
<td>C. A. DOLSEN</td>
<td>Interurban Building, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2311—Continued
INVESTIGATION has established subscribers to telephone numbers indicated, as of dates of calls placed from or charged to telephone CA 5-6591, Arlington, Texas, listed to JCMN W. MILLER, 16212 Bonnie Knoll, Arlington (previously identified as manager of Bull Pen Drive-In, owned by DAVID PAUL), were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Code</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Subscribers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA 7-3874</td>
<td>Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
<td>JOHN P. BEHIL, 528 East Church Street, Blackwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA 7-3014</td>
<td>Blackwood, New Jersey</td>
<td>Mary's Gold Gut Center, 508 Church Street, Blackwood (billed to JCMN P. BEHIL, above)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-6436</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>MELVIN L. CRAM, 4420 North 10th Street, Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-3760</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>St. Joseph's Hospital, 17th Street and Cedar Avenue, Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-2962</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>Carousel Club, 1312 Commerce Street, Dallas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DAVID PAUL, Bull Pen Drive-In, 1505 West Abaca, telephone CA 5-6591, was informed a notice, believed to be a telephone number, "CA 6-7475," was found in the effects of JCMN W. MILLER following his arrest on November 24, 1961. He was asked if he could identify such a number.

He promptly stated this was the telephone number of his brother, DAVID PAUL. Referring to a notebook in his possession, Mr. PAUL stated the number is DL 8-7475 and is that of his brother, DAVID PAUL, 1192 College Avenue, Bronx, New York.

PAUL stated he had given the telephone number of DAVID PAUL to JCMN as a number through which he, DAVID PAUL, could be reached should he be absent from his residence and visiting his relatives in the New York City area.
The 1964-65 New York Telephone Directory for Bronx County, New York, lists LEE PAUL, 1152 College Avenue, Bronx, New York, as having telephone JB 8-7475. Investigation has established LEE PAUL is the wife of DAVID PAUL, same address.

Previous investigation has been conducted with negative results to identify telephone "C6 8-7475" which appeared in a "War Is Over" pad among possessions of Mrs. Paul following arrest. Investigation tended to eliminate this as being a Dallas, Texas, number, there being no "C6" prefix, and subscribers to telephones with other prefixes by the same digits having been eliminated.

The notation involving this telephone number followed the notation "M.I.R. M.R. CY 5-1231."

M.R. has been previously identified as operator of the Bell Pen Drive-In, Arlington, Texas. It has been established telephone CY 5-1231, New York, New York, has been called from a telephone at Bell Pen Drive-In, and club nameanny, 2568 Sedgwick, Bronx, New York, is the subscriber.

The questioned notation is followed immediately by the following: "American Airlines
Tuesday, October 9 - 065
11 - 11:10 AM."

On June 3, 1964, Miss EILEEN CASTLE, American Airlines, Information & Reservations, advised this American Airlines presently has a flight numbered 985, there was no flight 985 as of October 9, 1964.

The New York Office has advised Tempojet 8-7475 is listed to R. SIMON, 250 East 65th Street, New York, New York. The name of SIMON has not appeared heretofore during this investigation.

On June 3, 1964, W. R. LOVICOY, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, advised he had made examination of various manuals of the telephone company and finds there are numerous "C6 O" as well as "822" designations which are assigned to exchanges.
Mrs. CARL M. APPLEWHITE, 2513 Thomas Road, furnished the following information:

She and her husband have had telephone No. TE 8-7475 for approximately ten years. They are not acquainted with JACK RUBY and they have never had any dealings with JACK RUBY. To their knowledge RUBY has never called their home. Mrs. APPLEWHITE stated that CHARLES APPLEWHITE, a well-known singer, entertainer, and night club operator, is a cousin to her husband. She related that CHARLES APPLEWHITE did operate a night club in Dallas and sing at some of the clubs in Dallas. She stated that over a period of three or four years they have received numerous telephone calls from unknown persons trying to locate this CHARLES APPLEWHITE. They have called their number as CHARLES APPLEWHITE formerly lived in Fort Worth and she assumes they believe C. M. APPLEWHITE might be the father of CHARLES APPLEWHITE. Mrs. APPLEWHITE advised that her husband is employed as a welder for the Frisco Oil Company of Fort Worth. He has never had any dealings with JACK RUBY.

Mrs. APPLEWHITE believed that whoever had the number TE 8-7475 was possibly trying to get in touch with CHARLES APPLEWHITE.
The records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company were examined for Fort Worth telephone number JE 4-8525. The records reflected that this telephone number was listed to BRUCE CARLIN, 3805 Meadowbrook Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, and was a non-published telephone number. This telephone was connected on October 23, 1963, and prior to October 23, 1963, the number was WA 4-0113, listed to BRUCE CARLIN. The telephone number WA 4-0113 was shown to be connected at the residence at 909 East Harvey Street, Fort Worth, Texas, until it was changed on October 23, 1963, to JE 4-8525 at 3805 Meadowbrook Drive, Fort Worth, Texas.

There is still owing on this bill after the phone was disconnected by the telephone company an amount of $82.79 by BRUCE CARLIN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/26</td>
<td>8:32 P.M.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>KING</td>
<td>CH 7-5014, Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/26</td>
<td>2:21 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>C. A. DOLESE</td>
<td>RI 7-2842, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/26</td>
<td>2:45 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>EULESS</td>
<td>282-2162, Hurst, Texas (Billed to WA 4-0113)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27</td>
<td>2:45 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>CAMERON KING</td>
<td>CH 7-5014, Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27</td>
<td>6:51 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>TOM PALMER</td>
<td>FE 1-3746, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27</td>
<td>5:53 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>CAMERON KING</td>
<td>CH 7-5014, Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/27</td>
<td>2:53 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>LYNN</td>
<td>PAPPA DOLESE</td>
<td>RI 7-2842, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/29</td>
<td>6:31 PM</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>DOROTHY HAMMOND</td>
<td>EH 8-4304, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/29</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>FL 7-5237, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>1:49 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>LYNN</td>
<td>DOLESE</td>
<td>RI 7-2842, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/4</td>
<td>9:05 A.M.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Manager, Theater Lounge</td>
<td>RI 2-2677, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/6</td>
<td>6:27 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>LARRY BENNETT</td>
<td>CX 1-9575, Miami, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>CH 7-5014, Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call of Call</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Person Placing</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>3:35 PM</td>
<td>7 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Manager, Connor's Grocery</td>
<td>CR 5-2501, McGregor, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>11:20 PM</td>
<td>7 min.</td>
<td>KAREN CARLIN</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>JE 4-5901, Fort Worth, Texas (Collect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/13</td>
<td>3:38 PM</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>KING</td>
<td>CH 7-5014, Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/13</td>
<td>10:34 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>KAREN, Dallas, Texas</td>
<td>AUTREY</td>
<td>WA 4-1423, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/14</td>
<td>1:55 PM</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>LITTLE LYNN</td>
<td>PAPY DANSON</td>
<td>RI 7-2842, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/14</td>
<td>2:27 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>KEN AZLIN</td>
<td>LY 4-4375, Weatherford, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>10:30 AM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BUNKER, Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td>WA 4-0113, Fort Worth, Texas (Collect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/18</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Ca 7-5014, Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission Exhibit No. 2313—Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call of Call</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Person Placing</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>2:31 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Detective</td>
<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>WA 4-0113, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTE, Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>8:10 AM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>PAPEY</td>
<td>RI 2-2677, Dallas, Theater Lounge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DANSION</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>3:43 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>252-5191, Irving, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kennedale, Texas</td>
<td>MARTIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HILL &amp; MARTIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ice Co</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/22</td>
<td>9:10 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>Theater</td>
<td>RI 2-2677, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lounge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WITH REFERENCE TO JE 4-8526</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>10:27 AM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>JERRY</td>
<td>278-9601, Garland, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arlington, Texas</td>
<td>BUNKER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CR 5-2806</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission Exhibit No. 2313—Continued**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Person Placing</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/27</td>
<td>11:45 P.M.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>CARLIN</td>
<td>BRUCE</td>
<td>JE 4-5901 Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td>(charged to JE 4-8525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>1:35 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>KAREN CARLIN</td>
<td>LISA</td>
<td>CH 7-5228 Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>SUNKERS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>6:25 PM</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>CAMERON</td>
<td>CH 7-5014 Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>CH 7-5228 Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/30</td>
<td>12:09 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>JOHNNY</td>
<td>AN 2-9278 Grand Prairie, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td>AMORS</td>
<td>(charged to JE 4-8525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WA 6-0331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>1:39 PM</td>
<td>9 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>TOM PALMER</td>
<td>RI 2-8292 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>6:33 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>LISA</td>
<td>CH 7-5228 Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SUNKERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission Exhibit No. 2313—Continued**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Time</th>
<th>Call 1963 Placed</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Person Placing of Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/8</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>RI 7-2362 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>11:46 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>KAREN CARLIN</td>
<td>BRUCE</td>
<td>JE 4-5901 Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas, Texas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CARLIN</td>
<td>(billed to JE 4-8525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>8:55 AM</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>CAMERON KING</td>
<td>BRUCE</td>
<td>JE 4-8525 Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CARLIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CI 7-5014 (Collect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/14</td>
<td>12:41 AM</td>
<td>9 min.</td>
<td>KAREN CARLIN</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>JE 4-8525 Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas, Texas,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(billed to JE 4-8525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RI 1-0289 (Collect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>3:58 AM</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>KAREN CARLIN</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>JE 4-8525 Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(billed to JE 4-8525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LA 6-5097 (Collect)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/18</td>
<td>9:03 AM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>CAMERON KING</td>
<td></td>
<td>CH 7-5014 Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19</td>
<td>9:32 PM</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>CAMERON KING</td>
<td></td>
<td>CH 7-5014 Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2313—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date/Time</th>
<th>Call 1963 Placed</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Person Placing of Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/20</td>
<td>9:42 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>JERRY BUNKER</td>
<td>BRUCE</td>
<td>RI 1-0289 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CARLIN, Houston, Texas</td>
<td>CARLIN,</td>
<td>928-9124 (charged to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JE 4-8525)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20</td>
<td>2:38 AM</td>
<td>18 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>RI 1-0638 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(billed to JE 5-9526)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20</td>
<td>5:10 AM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>KAREN</td>
<td>RI 1-0638 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CARLIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/21</td>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>4 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>BRUCE</td>
<td>OX 5-6406 Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CARLIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JERRY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BUNKER,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vagabond</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Motel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/21</td>
<td>7:34 PM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>JACK</td>
<td>RI 7-2362 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RUZY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Club (talked to someone named LARRY)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2313—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time Call Placed</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Placing Call</th>
<th>Person Calling</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/21</td>
<td>1:34 AM</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>BRUCE CARLIN</td>
<td>Not shown</td>
<td>RI 7-2362 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above records may be obtained only through issuance of a subpoena issued to [Signature], Supervisor, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

It has been established by investigation that the following were subscribers to indicated telephone numbers as of the dates long-distance calls were placed from Fort Worth, Texas from WA 4-0113 and JE 2-8525 listed to BRUCE CARLIN, reported husband of KAREN BENNETT CARLIN, aka Little Lynn:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone No.</th>
<th>Subscriber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CH 7-5014</td>
<td>CAMERON L. KING, 2952 Hollindale, Farmers Branch, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 7-2842</td>
<td>C. A. BOLTON, Theatrical Agency, 500 Interurban Building, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S2-2162</td>
<td>Hi-Lo Supermarket, 740 West Pipes, Hurst, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FE 1-3746</td>
<td>T. STEWART PALKER, 2728 West Davis, Apartment 125, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM 8-4304</td>
<td>DOUGLAS HAMMOND, 5045 Fredricks Square, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL 7-5237</td>
<td>SHIRLEY BERRY, 4557 Shady Hill, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 2-2677</td>
<td>Theatre Lounge, 1326 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, operated by BARNEY WEINSTEIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OX 1-9575</td>
<td>A public pay telephone located at Cy's Vee Vash It, 3390 East 4th Avenue, Hialeah, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR 5-2501</td>
<td>Connors Food Store, Highway 84, McGregor, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 1-0447</td>
<td>Hickory House Barbecue, 217 South Akard, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JE 4-5901</td>
<td>312 Club, 2701 East Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 1-0559</td>
<td>A public telephone located at Theatre Lounge, 1326 Jackson St., Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2313—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Telephone No.</th>
<th>Subscriber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WA 4-1423</td>
<td>O. L. RDEN, 2265 Evans Street, Fort Worth, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LY 4-4375</td>
<td>W. E. HULL, West Highway 80, Weatherford, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI 8-9956</td>
<td>HENRY G. MILLER Company, Inc., Plano Road and Northwest Highway, Dallas, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 8-9711</td>
<td>Dallas City Hall and Police Building, Dallas, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 2-6591</td>
<td>A. L. Davis Food Store, Kennedale, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202-5191</td>
<td>Hill and Martin Inc and Cold Storage Company, 226 West 4th Street, Irving, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JE 5-9526</td>
<td>Public pay phone at the Fort Worth Terminal of the Fort Worth-Dallas Turnpike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR 5-2886</td>
<td>Not presently a working number and records to identify subscriber in October, 1933 are no longer available. This is an Arlington, Texas exchange number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278-9601</td>
<td>This is a Garland, Texas exchange number; however, phone company records indicate it has never been assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 7-5228</td>
<td>LILLIE BECK, 311 Colchester, Farmers Branch, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA 6-0311</td>
<td>Messinger Discount Auto Supply Store 4117 Mesa Street, Fort Worth, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN 2-5278</td>
<td>Public pay phone at H &amp; H Petroleum Corporation, 1808 West Main Street, Grand Prairie, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 2-8292</td>
<td>American Guild of Varieties Artists, 1500 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EH 8-6060</td>
<td>DANDEY UZEMSTEIN, 3815 Northwest Highway, Dallas, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FL 2-1034</td>
<td>PAPPY OLSEN, 3030 Shorecrest, Dallas, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 7-2363</td>
<td>Carousel Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, operated by JACO L. RUDY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OL 1-5000</td>
<td>American Greetings Corporation, 1300 West 76th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 1-0289</td>
<td>Public pay phone listed to the Sovereign Club, 1312½ Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. It is noted this is the same address as the Carousel Club operated by JACO L. RUDY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 6-9097</td>
<td>Iconic B &amp; B Restaurant, 3520 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RI 1-0658</td>
<td>Mesquite Brothers Garage, 1320 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OX 5-6406</td>
<td>Voguehord Motor Hotel, 4805 North Freeway, Houston, Texas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2313—Continued
WELDON L. THOMAS, 3809 Meadowbrook Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, advised that BRUCE CARLIN and his wife, KAREN CARLIN, rented Mr. THOMAS's garage apartment from October 16, 1963, to January 4, 1964, when they moved out. Mr. THOMAS stated that BRUCE CARLIN formerly resided at that garage apartment about four to six weeks in March 1963, but moved out after this time. Mr. THOMAS stated that subsequently BRUCE CARLIN contacted him sometime just prior to October 16, 1963, and asked Mr. THOMAS if he could rent the apartment again for him and his wife, KAREN.

Mr. THOMAS stated that he did not allow BRUCE or KAREN CARLIN to use THOMAS's telephone during this period in Mr. THOMAS's house and, therefore, no long distance calls were made from Mr. THOMAS's house by either BRUCE or KAREN CARLIN.

Mr. THOMAS stated that BRUCE and KAREN CARLIN now reside at 2937 Meadowbrook Drive, Fort Worth, Texas.

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, by letter dated September 4, 1964, requested examination of toll charges to telephone JEfferson 4-8525, Fort Worth, Texas, for the period November 22, 23, 24, 1963. The Commission had previously, by letter dated March 2, 1964, requested examination of such toll charges for the period September 26 - November 22, 1963. The Commission had also requested examination of such toll charges for the period September 26 - December 1, 1963.

Attached are the results of investigation requested. It has been established previously that Dallas telephone WH 1-5601 was formerly listed to Jack L. Ruby at 223 Southwing Street, Apartment 207.

ATTACHMENT
The records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company were examined for Fort Worth telephone number JE 4-8525, for any long distance telephone calls, from November 23 through 25, 1963.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME CALL PLACED</th>
<th>DURATION OF CALL</th>
<th>PERSON CALLING</th>
<th>PERSON CALLED</th>
<th>NUMBER CALLED AND LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/24/63</td>
<td>Not Shown</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>Not Shown</td>
<td>Not Shown</td>
<td>WH 1-5601 Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/25/64</td>
<td>Not Shown</td>
<td>3 minutes</td>
<td>Not Shown</td>
<td>Not Shown</td>
<td>Number not above, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was determined from CAROL DAVIS that the above calls were not person-to-person calls and the above information is the only information contained in the records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

The above records may be obtained through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, directed to Mr. CAROL DAVIS, Legal Department, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas.

Collect Call from Dallas, Texas, to JE 4-8525, Fort Worth. Person and number from Dallas not listed.

Dallas, Texas, RI 7-9349.

The above records may be obtained through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. WILLIAM SALTER, Supervisor, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Fort Worth, Texas.
It has been established by investigation that the following was subscriber to indicated telephone number as of the date of a long-distance call placed from JE 6-8525, listed to BRUCE CALDWELL, 3309 Broadmoor Drive, Fort Worth, Texas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tel. Area Number</th>
<th>Subscriber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RI 7-9249</td>
<td>Good Luck Oil Company, District Office, 2219 Pittman, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. JESSIE CALDWELL, President’s Office, Adolphus Hotel, advised BRUCE CALDWELL and JOE FACKENHORN were registered at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, from August 31, 1969, to February 17, 1970. WALL and FETSON produced and started in “Bottoms Up” which was playing at the Century Room at the Adolphus Hotel.

The following is a list of telephone calls made by WALL and FETSON and calls made to WALL and FETSON. If these records should be needed, a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to the F.B.I. Headquarters, 935 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20535.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Call Duration</th>
<th>Person Placed Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8/13</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>Adolphus Hotel Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/30</td>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>TESSLER</td>
<td>No number, Collect to Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/1</td>
<td>4:08 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>JA 4-9206, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>5:31 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>JA 4-9206, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/4</td>
<td>5:21 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>JA 4-9206, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>4:39 p.m.</td>
<td>8 min.</td>
<td>JOSEPH FACKENHORN</td>
<td>871-4921, New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. CALDWELL advised she believed that the call from San Francisco to Dallas was collect and after WALL and FETSON checked into the Adolphus Hotel the telephone call was charged to their room.

Commission Exhibit No. 2316—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time of Call</th>
<th>Duration of Call</th>
<th>Person Plac ed Call</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>12:06 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WA 4-9306, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/15</td>
<td>6:38 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>CS 5-2046, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>1:35 p.m.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>STUART, called from No. 342-5289, Omaha, Nebraska</td>
<td>PETERSON</td>
<td>Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/17</td>
<td>11:45 a.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>LEADS</td>
<td>CS 5-2046, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>12:49 p.m.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>JOE PETERSON</td>
<td>JUDELSE</td>
<td>VA 4-8164, Henderson, Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26</td>
<td>6:23 p.m.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>JOE PETERSON</td>
<td>NU 9-3111, McLean, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/28</td>
<td>8:06 p.m.</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WA 4-9206, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>11:09 a.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>Dr. THOMPSON</td>
<td>555-1329, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>10:22 p.m.</td>
<td>3 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>MAX CHESLEY</td>
<td>359-6328, P.O. Box 991, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/8</td>
<td>7:40 a.m.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>No number, Collect to Commerce, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>6:26 p.m.</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>JOE PETERSON</td>
<td>Mrs. KESOIT</td>
<td>MA 3-7425, Little Rock, Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>8:20 p.m.</td>
<td>6 min.</td>
<td>Collect call from Lopez, California, no number given</td>
<td>JOSE PETERSON</td>
<td>Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19</td>
<td>1:51 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>24-9306, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>6:28 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WA 4-9206, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>6:14 p.m.</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WA 4-9206, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/23</td>
<td>5:27 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>93 3-6022, Colleyville, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/29</td>
<td>6:24 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>WA 4-9206, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/30</td>
<td>10:25 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>NEYDAH GUNNEY</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>CA 4-2403, Arlington, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/1</td>
<td>11:21 p.m.</td>
<td>7 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>KAY SUTHER</td>
<td>323-5111, Reno, Nevada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/5</td>
<td>4:07 p.m.</td>
<td>16 min.</td>
<td>JOE PETERSON</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>TN 1-6921, New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2316—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2316—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Call Duration</th>
<th>Person Called</th>
<th>Person Contacted</th>
<th>Number and City Called</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/5</td>
<td>6:16 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>IA 4-9303, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/11</td>
<td>2:29 p.m.</td>
<td>1 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>IA 4-9303, Fort Worth, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/11</td>
<td>12:20 a.m.</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Collect call</td>
<td>Adolphus Hotel,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from home,</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nevada, no</td>
<td>number given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/12</td>
<td>12:25 a.m.</td>
<td>5 min.</td>
<td>PETERSON</td>
<td>LADY</td>
<td>CA 5-1781, Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/14</td>
<td>4:55 p.m.</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>PETERSON</td>
<td>TOM</td>
<td>753-8022, Galveston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/14</td>
<td>4:54 p.m.</td>
<td>10 min.</td>
<td>PETERSON</td>
<td>LADY</td>
<td>665-8637, Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/21</td>
<td>12:50 a.m.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Call from</td>
<td>Adolphus Hotel,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lompoc,</td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>California,</td>
<td>no number given</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/24</td>
<td>2:44 a.m.</td>
<td>9 min.</td>
<td>JOS</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>871-4621, Brooklyn, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/25</td>
<td>1:45 p.m.</td>
<td>6 min.</td>
<td>WALL</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>NY 3-8032, Galveston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/26</td>
<td>2:15 p.m.</td>
<td>2 min.</td>
<td>JOS</td>
<td>PRED MOSK</td>
<td>CA 8-0428, Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2316—Continued
Investigation has established that the persons or entities listed below were subscribers to telephone numbers indicated, associated with toll charges of BRUX VALL (true name BILLY RAY WILSON) and JAC KENNEDY, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, as of the dates of such calls:

**LA 4-9305, Fort Worth, Texas** - EDMUND M. BAKER, General Clerk, Fort Worth and Beaver Mailcity, 2700 Mission Street, Fort Worth, Texas

**JE 8-1329, Fort Worth, Texas** - Dr. RICHARD W. KIMBRO, Gynecologist and Chiropractor, 1751 E. Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas

**CA 4-2603, Arlington, Texas** - CRAFT SMITH, 212 S. Cooper, Apartment III, Arlington, Texas, Student, Texas Christian University

**EU 9-3111, Killeen, Texas** - H. T. POOL, Killeen, Texas

**359-5528, Pecos Gap, Texas** - R. D. ROBBINS, Pecos Gap, Texas

**771-5921, New York, New York** - ALMA M. JANOWSKI, 572 51st Street, Brooklyn, New York

**CA 5-2026, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma** - Mitchell L. Lasna, Theological Agency, 317 Municipal Auditorium, Oklahoma City

**342-9228, Omaha, Nebraska** - Roy Station, Junior Bar, 614 N. 15th Street, Omaha, Nebraska

**FR 6-6166, Henderson, Nevada** - JOHN D. NICOLSON, 633 Federal Street, Henderson, Nevada

---

**ND 3-7425, Little Rock, Arkansas** - ALEXANDER W. HESTER, 2701 N. Grant, Little Rock, Arkansas

**50 3-5022, Galveston, Texas** - TOM J. HAMMOND, 1527 Broadway, Galveston, Texas

**323-5111, Reno, Nevada** - Golden Club, 219 N. Center, Reno, billed to U. and J. TOBIAS, same address

**CA 5-1781, Houston, Texas** - Continental Houston Motor Hotel, 101 Main, Houston, Texas

**665-6637, Houston, Texas** - J. G. MILLSAP, 7100 Kirby Drive, Apartment B, Houston, Texas

**W0 3-2032, Galveston, Texas** - See below

**CA 8-0428, Houston, Texas** - Rock's Store for Men, 808 Main, Houston, Texas

**932-5560, Coughsall, Louisiana** - L. C. COLLIER, Route 4, Highway 1, Coughsall

Effort is being made to identify subscriber to telephone 263-9700, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

The Little Rock Office has advised telephone 433-6501 is not identifiable as a listing in Little Rock, Arkansas.

The Houston Office has advised there is no telephone listing ND 3-0322 in Galveston, Texas. It is to be noted this number is similar to SO 3-5022, Galveston, which number is identified above with TOMAS J. MACHER, who was interviewed at Galveston, Texas, January 2, 1954. MACHER identified true name of BRUX VALL as BILLY RAY WILSON.
Files of the Dallas Office reflect that on November 13, 1963, CPT O'HELL, Apparent 111, 211 S. Cooper, Arlington, Texas, telephone CR 4-2403, divided at SHANNON L. SCHOTT he was a professional bank robbing warranty and contact Fug in the area employed as a student at Arlington State College. O'HELL reported at the time, a man unknown person had been using false names of other bank robbing warranty to collect funds from law enforcement of this person. These names were being used by long distance telephones. This unknown person was subsequently identified and admitted using the names of O'HELL and others in connection with fraud by wire violations. This person identified himself as a homosexual and alleged that a number of individuals whose names he had used were also homosexuals. He did not specifically name O'HELL or any of the other persons whose names he admitted using.

Mrs. JESSIE CALDWELL, Auditor's Office, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas, advised JACK KEMP, RALPH PAILL, and GEORGE SANGER were not registered at the Adolphus Hotel during November, 1963. BRECCH WALL and JOE PETERSON were registered in rooms No. 1980 and No. 1981 and made the following calls:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>PERSON MAKING CALL</th>
<th>NUMBER CALLED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 22, 1963</td>
<td>PETERSON, from room 1980</td>
<td>Riverside 1-4534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23, 1963</td>
<td>PETERSON, from room 1980</td>
<td>Riverside 2-6511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23, 1963</td>
<td>BRECK WALL, from room 1980</td>
<td>Riverside 8-4361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23, 1963</td>
<td>BRECK WALL, from room 1980</td>
<td>Riverside 8-1434</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mrs. CALDWELL advised the hotel does not keep any record of incoming calls and that on all local calls originating from the hotel the time of the call and length of the call are not recorded.


This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is licensed to your agency, if and for the issues are not to be disseminated outside your agency.
By letter dated July 20, 1964, the President’s Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested examination of telephone toll charges to Fort Worth and Arlington, Texas, from all telephones, public or official, located in Dallas Police and Courts Building, Dallas, Texas, for the period from 10:00 P.M. Saturday, November 23, 1963, through Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Attached hereto are the results of investigation in the above connection. Investigation has established the subscriber to Fort Worth telephones ED 2-7241 as of November 23, 1963, was the City of Fort Worth, including Fort Worth Police Department. The subscriber to Fort Worth telephones ED 2-0606, as of November 24, 1963, was State Cafe, 1211 Main Street.

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2317**

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Commission Exhibit No. 2317—Continued**
| RI 7-4317 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2431 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2432 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2433 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2434 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2435 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2436 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2437 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2438 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2439 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 2-2440 | Third floor, Radio Room |
| RI 7-7562 | Second floor, North Hall |
| RI 6-4128 | Second floor, North Hall |
| RI 8-3094 | Fourth floor, Crime Lab |
| RI 7-7566 | Third floor, South Hall |
| RI 6-2393 | Third floor, South Hall |
| RI 7-7806 | Third floor, South Hall |
| RI 7-7200 | Third floor, South Hall |
| RI 7-3605 | Third floor, South Hall |
| RI 7-1162 | Third floor, South Hall |
| RI 7-3685 | Third floor, South Hall |
| RI 8-3243 | Third floor, North Hall |
| RI 2-6503 | Third floor, North Hall |
| RI 7-3426 | Second floor, South Hall |
| RI 1-0139 | First floor, South End Hall |
| R 1-0269 | First floor, South End Hall |
| RI 1-6339 | Basement, South End |
| RI 1-3879 | Basement, South End |
| RI 3-6879 | Basement, South End |
| RI 7-4208 | Third floor, South East |
| RI 2-5275 | Third floor, South East |

Commission Exhibit No. 2317—Continued
Patrolman HARRY OLSEN, 325 North Dwing Street, Dallas, was interviewed in Room 222, Methodist Hospital, Dallas, where he is recuperating from injuries received in an automobile accident. OLSEN furnished the following information:

He has been employed by the Dallas Police Department during the past five and one-half years. He has known JACK RUBY for two years and has been in RUBY's Carousel Club on several occasions and has talked with RUBY a number of times. He stated that he is a close friend of KAY COLEMAN, former employee of RUBY at this Carousel Club. He advised that he has never liked RUBY, mainly because RUBY has objected to his associating regularly with Miss COLEMAN and for taking up so much of Miss COLEMAN's time.

He last saw RUBY at about 1:30 AM on either November 23 or 24, 1963, when he and Miss COLEMAN were sitting in his automobile in a parking lot at the corner of Jackson and Field Streets, Dallas, when RUBY drove by in his car, recognized them and stopped and talked with them for about ten minutes. RUBY did not state where he came from or where he was going on that occasion. RUBY was traveling west on Jackson Street and was alone at the time. He recalls that they all mentioned the assassination of President KENNEDY but RUBY said nothing to indicate he had ever seen or known OSWALD and did not appear to be any more upset over the tragedy than the average individual.

He has never known RUBY to carry a gun on his person but recalls that several months ago, when a burglar was suspected of being in the Carousel Club, the police were called and he noticed RUBY carrying a gun in his hand inside the club. He suggested to RUBY that he should put his gun away and leave the matter to the police.

OLSEN stated that he has never been employed by RUBY and knows of no other police officer who may have been employed by him. He has never heard RUBY speak about politics or mention any strong like or dislike for President KENNEDY. He considers RUBY to be quick-tempered and unpredictable but would never have considered him to be capable of committing murder.

Commission Exhibit No. 2317—Continued
OLSEN stated that he has no information indicating that RUBY had any connection with OSWALD; that RUBY had any assistance in planning the murder of OSWALD or that RUBY was intentionally permitted to enter the basement area prior to shooting OSWALD.

OLSEN stated that to his knowledge GEORGE SENATOR, a former roommate of RUBY, was about as close an associate of RUBY as anyone else. He has not talked with SENATOR concerning RUBY and knows of no pertinent information SENATOR may have. He added that a former police officer, namely HUGH GENE SMITH, associated with RUBY several months ago.

KATHLEEN C. ROOT, residence 1911 Moser Street, Telephone Number TA 7-1569, employed by Dr. ISRAEL S. PERLESTEIN, National Bankers Life Building, furnished the following information in connection with "Kathleen, c/o Dr. Perlstein, TA 1569" being in the possession of JACK RUBY:

She and Dr. PERLESTEIN visited the Carousel Club two or three months ago at which time she met JACK RUBY, who was at the club door welcoming patrons.

On November 21, 1963, between 3:00 PM and 3:30 PM, while awaiting a bus on Commerce Street, she again saw JACK RUBY. RUBY told her, "With your looks, you should be in show business." RUBY asked her for a dinner date and she declined. He then asked for her phone number and wrote it down on a piece of newspaper. She had no other contact with RUBY.

She does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and does not know of any connection between OSWALD and RUBY.
SAMUEL C. SMITH, 5311 Morningside Street, Dallas, whose name, with his place of employment, Dallas Times-Herald, appeared in a list of items obtained from JACK RUBY's property taken from his automobile following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department, furnished the following information:

SMITH advised he is employed in the Advertising Department of the Dallas Times-Herald, and in this capacity he has known JACK RUBY for two and one-half years, inasmuch as RUBY has come to him regularly about once each week for assistance in placing advertisements concerning RUBY's places of business. SMITH added that he has been to the Carousel Club on several occasions but has never had social contacts with RUBY. He last saw and talked with RUBY about 4:00 or 4:30 PM on November 21, 1963, when RUBY was at the Dallas Times-Herald building in connection with advertisements. He noticed nothing out of the ordinary in RUBY's demeanor or conversation.

SMITH stated that he has never discussed politics with RUBY and has no information concerning RUBY's activities or whereabouts following the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated he has no information indicating a connection between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD or concerning the shooting of OSWALD on the part of RUBY. He knows of no conspiracy which may have existed between RUBY and others in connection with the shooting and in connection with RUBY's gaining entrance to the basement area of City Hall prior to the shooting. He has never seen RUBY carrying a gun but several months ago he recalls making a remark to RUBY that he should be afraid to carry so much cash on his person, as was his practice, whereupon RUBY replied that he was not worried about anyone taking this money, which remark made SMITH assume that RUBY did carry a gun for his protection while carrying large sums of money.

SMITH stated that the only close associates of RUBY he knows of are Mr. and Mrs. WALLY WESTON. He stated that WESTON is a comedian and Mrs. WESTON is a dancer using the theatrical name of SHERRY ANGEL. She worked for RUBY as well as her husband until about August 1963.
JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD—DECEASED—VICTIM

indicated that she wanted to go to lunch on time so that she, Mrs. Conlon, could return to the building to watch the Presidential Motorcade. Mrs. Ivey stated that it was Mrs. Conlon's normal custom to go to lunch at 11 A.M.

Mrs. Ivey stated that upon returning to the newspaper building she walked through the lobby on the ground floor and walked around behind the counter to the area where she normally waits on the customers. As she was walking behind the counter she glanced toward the lobby and observed Jack Ruby walking across the lobby in the direction of the elevator. At approximately the same instant she observed Ruby, Ruby also observed her and at this instant turned towards her and raised his voice and said "Hi, the President is going to be here today." Ruby also during the conversation waved his hand in her direction. She stated that it was necessary for Ruby to raise his voice because he was quite a distance from her and that she then lost sight of Ruby and does now know whether he went to the elevator or left the building.

Mrs. Ivey stated that she had no other conversation with Jack Ruby and in these few moments that she observed Ruby on the morning of November 22, 1963, there was nothing in his conduct or actions which she considered unusual.

Mrs. Ivey stated that in her contacts with Ruby prior to November 22, 1963, it always seemed to her that Ruby was in a hurry to complete whatever he might be doing and that Ruby's contacts with her were always friendly.

INTERVIEW WITH ROY WILLIAM PIKE

Reference is made to the letter of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, to the Director, FBI, dated July 20, 1964, requesting that Roy William Pike be re-interviewed.

On July 23, 1964, Roy William Pike, who also uses the name of Mickey Ryan and Mike Pike, was located and interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI at Stockton Quincy Ford, Inc., 1922 Westwood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, where he is presently employed as a car salesman under the name of Mike Pike. Pike advised as follows:

He first met Jack Ruby approximately one year prior to November 22, 1963, when he was standing outside Ruby's night club in Dallas, Texas, looking at the poster photographs of the strippers that were then appearing at Ruby's club. He was approached by Ruby, who asked him if he would like to see the show as his guest. He accepted Ruby's invitation and was later that day offered a job as Ruby's bookkeeper. He worked for Ruby for approximately two months until he left Dallas to take a job in Fort Worth, Texas, as a car salesman. During the two months he was employed by Ruby he attended a few parties with Ruby.

He is of the opinion that Ruby was conducting a strictly legitimate business, had no association with the underworld or the Communist Party. He said Ruby liked to give people the impression he was a "tough customer" and liked to surround himself with well-dressed, clean-cut men because it made him feel important.
INTERVIEW WITH ROY WILLIAM PIKE

After leaving Dallas to work in Fort Worth, he occasionally visited Ruby's club in Dallas, where he had dates with some of the girls working for Ruby. The girls he dated most were his present wife and another stripper, whose name he cannot recall but who is present living with Cullen Briggs, a retired District Judge in Corpus Christi, Texas.

He was watching television with Ramona Wagner, also known as Tuesday Ryan (his wife from whom he is presently seeking a divorce), on November 22, 1963, when he heard a news flash that President Kennedy had been shot. He does not recall exactly what his activities were on November 23, 1963, but does remember that he was watching television with his wife on November 24, 1963, when Lee Harvey Oswald was shot. He definitely did not see Ruby on November 22, 23, or 24, 1963. He was working as a bartender at the North Park Inn, Dallas, Texas, during this period of time and was always home during the day. He does not recall meeting Ruby at the Carousel Club on November 22, 1963. He believes he last saw Ruby approximately two weeks prior to November 22, 1963. He said he also believes that he last saw George Senator, Ralph Paul, Harry Olsen, "Kathy Kay" Colman, Karen Bennett Carlin, also known as "Little Lynn," Bruce Carlin, Tamme True, Brock Wall, and Joe Patterson approximately two weeks prior to November 22, 1963. He is positive he did not see these individuals on November 22, 23, or 24, 1963.

His decision to leave Dallas, Texas, on approximately November 30, 1963, was prompted by a fight which he had had with his wife and not by any actions of Ruby or by any connections which he, Pike, had had with Ruby.

He never made any long-distance telephone calls from the Carousel Club and he is positive that Ruby never made any long-distance calls from his, Pike's, phone.

He considered Ruby to be emotionally unstable because he displayed a violent temper on occasions and because of the fact that he liked to surround himself with...
ALTON CONRAD SHARPE, 1422 North Sedgwick, advised RUBY telephoned him about one week ago complaining that other clubs in Dallas were giving "amateur shows" which was against the rules of the American Guild Variety Artists (AGVA). RUBY said he was in receipt of a letter from AGVA prohibiting "amateurs" which he was forwarding for SHARPE to read. RUBY stated THOMAS S. PALMER, Branch Manager, AGVA in Dallas, would not give him a fair shake so he was calling SHARPE for his help. SHARPE told RUBY to forward the letter to Chicago and he would see what could be done.

SHARPE said he became acquainted with RUBY in Dallas during the period 1961 to 1962. At this time SHARPE represented AGVA at Dallas. SHARPE said his relationship with RUBY was a business one and he was unacquainted with RUBY's associates other than entertainers at RUBY's club.

SHARPE described RUBY as a person who became excited when a disagreement occurred. He explained that during business discussions RUBY often got upset and pound the table during disagreements, but he "cooled" down quickly and SHARPE never saw him cause physical violence.

SHARPE said he (SHARPE) was suspended by AGVA on Thursday, November 21, 1963, when a new group took over the guild. On Saturday, November 23, 1963, SHARPE and his wife called the Dallas office of AGVA to see if PALMER had been suspended. While SHARPE's wife was talking to PALMER's secretary, WILMA HUGHES, SHARPE remembered the letter RUBY was forwarding. SHARPE said he was afraid that if the new AGVA representative in Chicago got RUBY's letter it might cause PALMER to lose his job. With this in mind, SHARPE told his wife to leave a message with HUGHES for RUBY to "tell Jack not to send the letter today, it would be awkward in Chicago."

SHARPE said he did not know LEE OSWALD and does not know if RUBY knew him. He is not acquainted with any other members of RUBY's family.

SHARPE said for theatrical purposes he legally changed his name from BROWN to COMSATE in Denver, Colorado.

11/25/63 Chicago, Illinois

by Special Agents GEORGE C. HORN & JACK C.

HAMMACK/69

11/25/63 1/23/63

Commission Exhibit No. 2323

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2324
THOMAS J. O'GRADY, 220 Clarendon Drive, Dallas, who is employed as a guard at the Carousel Motorama Drive-In, 10700 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, furnished the following information:

He formerly worked as a patrolman for the Dallas Police Department from about 1962 to 1966. During this period, while patrolling on South Ervay Street, he became acquainted with RUBY, who was at this time, operating the Silver Spur on South Ervay. Mr. O'GRADY left Dallas in 1963 and did not return until about 1965. About 1966, he first ran into RUBY again at the Vegas Club. He began working for RUBY on Saturday nights at the Vegas Club as a bouncer and continued working in this capacity until about 1968 or 1969. Since 1969, he has seen RUBY only on infrequent occasions. He would occasionally go to the Carousel Club with a group of people on a party and he was always welcomed as a friendly man by RUBY.

He recalled that about two years ago, he worked for RUBY only one night at the Carousel Club, at the time of the Oklahoma - Texas football game. He did not visit RUBY socially and did not call upon him. They had no discussions about political matters and so far as he knew, RUBY was not interested in political matters. He did not seem to be more than a casual admirer of President KENNEDY. There was never any indication that he was affiliated with any particular political party or group of persons interested in political activities.

O'GRADY advised he had no knowledge of trips that RUBY may have made away from Dallas, except for two trips to Chicago to visit his ailing father, and to subsequently attend his father's funeral.

O'GRADY advised to his knowledge, he had no affiliation with gambling or bookmaking interests in Dallas or elsewhere.

He had no knowledge of the identities of persons who may have been affiliated with RUBY in the operation of various clubs in Dallas.

O'GRADY advised RUBY's closest friend appeared to be

Commission Exhibit No. 2325

At approximately 9:30 PM, on November 22, 1963, RUBY telephoned O'GRADY and talked to him for approximately five minutes. He did not seem unusually agitated or emotional during these conversations and at no time mentioned the name of OSWALD. He seemed to be particularly interested in two points, first, he told O'GRADY that he was closing the Carousel Club since he did not believe there was any reason in the City of Dallas because of the assassination of the President. He complained because some of his competitors were keeping their places of business open, and secondly, he complained about a poster on a building in Dallas, which was critical of Chief Justice WHITMAN. O'GRADY said that he was unusual for RUBY to call him by telephone and the only reason he believed RUBY called him was that O'GRADY came originally from Boston and is of the Catholic faith, and also, that he has always been able to exert a calming influence on RUBY when the latter became agitated. He advised that RUBY is very hot tempered and used occasionally about people when he became angry, however, on the occasion of his telephone call, he did not seem to be agitated and gave absolutely no indication that he intended to do physical harm to OSWALD.

Mr. O'GRADY advised that he had never seen OSWALD in person and had no information indicating a prior connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

Commission Exhibit No. 2325—Continued
FRANK BERNARD JOHNSTON, photographer, United Press International, American Statesman Building, Austin, Texas, home address 3011 Whits, Apartment 205, advised Special Agent M. T. BURK on November 30, 1963, as follows:

JOHNSTON holds press cards issued by the Austin Police Department and the Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas. He went to Dallas on November 22, 1963, and after covering an assignment to secure photographs at a rooming house where LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived, he was assigned to cover the third floor of the City Hall in Dallas on the night of November 22, 1963, where OSWALD was being questioned. No one asked him for identification and none was shown by him. He remained on this assignment until after midnight and perhaps as late as 2:00 a.m., November 23, 1963.

Those present during this time were: PETE FISCHER, United Press International photographer, New Orleans, Louisiana; FRED KAUFMAN, photographer, Associated Press, Dallas; an unknown TV cameraman and several reporters, but the names of the papers they represented are not known to JOHNSTON.

JOHNSTON does not know whether there was anyone present on the third floor other than the photographers and reporters and police since he has never worked in Dallas before and knows very few people there.

On November 23, 1963, JOHNSTON returned to the third floor of City Hall, Dallas, between 6:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. and relieved WILLIAM RAILLEY, United Press International, Bureau Manager of Houston, Texas. During this day there were so many people in and out of the third floor it was impossible to formulate any idea of their identity as to whether they were police, reporters, or curious citizens. OSWALD's mother, wife, and brother were all in and out of the third floor that day. On one occasion on November 23, 1963, OSWALD was brought out the elevator on the third floor into an interrogation room and JOHNSTON made photographs of him as well as the above mentioned relatives. JOHNSTON cannot recall ever having spoken to JACK RUBY at any time and has never met him officially. He recalls having seen RUBY on the third floor of City Hall during the day of November 23, 1963. JOHNSTON went off duty after 11:00 p.m. on November 23, 1963, after spending all day on the third floor. About 4:30 a.m. November 24, 1963, JOHNSTON relieved PETE FISCHER in the basement of City Hall, Dallas. FISCHER had his rented car parked in the basement of City Hall at that time just opposite the hallway where OSWALD was shot. JOHNSTON recalls asking FISCHER how he happened to get his car into that location and FISCHER replied that he just drove it there and parked it.

JOHNSTON showed no identification to get into the City Hall basement but recalls introducing himself to Lieutenant WIGGINS, Booking Desk, Dallas Police Department basement and told him orally that he was a United Press International photographer. JOHNSTON recalls seeing a free-lance photographer, name not known, in the basement of City Hall that morning with a 35 millimeter Nikon-F camera, described as 24 to 25 years of age, white male, 6' tall, dark hair, 150 to 160 pounds, and slender build. This man said he had been there all night and stood near JOHNSTON waiting for a considerable time.

Others known to have been in the City Hall basement in Dallas on November 24, 1963, are as follows:

1. MIKE SMITH, Associated Press photographer, Los Angeles, California.
2. JACK BIERs, Photographer, Dallas Morning News.
3. SA 44-478

3. BOB JACKSON, Photographer, Dallas Times Herald.

4. A man with National Broadcasting Company who had a movie rig, name unknown.

5. Another movie cameraman who had a sound man helping him, name unknown.


7. Numerous persons thought to be newspaper reporters.

8. Lieutenant WINGINS and his staff.

9. JACK RUBY who was not observed in the basement until about the time OSWALD was brought out and RUBY seemed to come up from behind where JOHNSTON was standing, then pushed in front of JOHNSTON as OSWALD approached.

JOHNSTON took three photographs of OSWALD: one when he was about ten feet away; one in which RUBY jumped in front of JOHNSTON and blocked his view of OSWALD; and one was made of Dallas Police Department Detective grappling with RUBY after the shooting of OSWALD.

Prior to OSWALD being brought out of the elevator in the City Hall basement, a large number of police "made a chain" along the route OSWALD would take from the elevator to a waiting car. Captain WILL FRITZ, Dallas Police Department preceded OSWALD out of the elevator with two other detectives on each side of OSWALD. Someone remarked "Here he comes.

After JOHNSTON took his first photograph of OSWALD, he recalls seeing RUBY's image in his view finder of his camera before he snapped the second photograph and he recalls RUBY remarked "You son of a bitch," then JOHNSTON saw a flash from what he supposed was a gun that sounded

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2326—Continued
PELOU further stated he had no knowledge of anyone conspiring with JACK RUBY and he saw no one talking with RUBY at any time. PELOU also advised he had no knowledge of any relationship or prior acquaintance between JACK RUBY and OSWALD.

PELOU advised that on Monday, November 25, 1963, he and other members of the press interviewed a Mr. HOWARD, RUBY's attorney, who commented that he had just seen RUBY and RUBY had been crying and was brooding when he left him. According to PELOU, HOWARD related that RUBY's coment to the press was that he (RUBY) saw OSWALD for the first time in the assembly room at Dallas Police Headquarters on Friday night, November 22, 1963, which was the same day "he (OSWALD) killed our President."

PELOU estimated the crowd in the basement at the time OSWALD was brought out and subsequently shot by RUBY as easily fifty persons. He advised Milt DOSIN (phonetic), a Miami, Florida newspaperman; Ike PAPPAS (phonetic), a New York City Radio Station representative; and BILL or BOB REMAN (phonetic), a Chicago, Illinois, newspaperman, were present in the basement at the time of the shooting. He could not name any of the others present; however, he recalls that representatives of other news media were there. Also, he recalls a short, stocky Reserve Police Captain, name unknown, who was near the ramp entrance where RUBY allegedly entered, approximately 10 minutes prior to the shooting.

FRANK GOLSTEIN, who describes himself as a professional gambler, residing at 640 Torezita Boulevard, San Francisco, California, with his wife, MARY, was interviewed December 4, 1963, at San Francisco by SAS WILLIAM N. KINDELL, JR., and EDMUND C. SEPNET, GOLSTEIN stated that he was acquainted with JACK RUBY as JACK RUBERSTEIN or by the nickname SPARKY, having met him in San Francisco in approximately 1933. He stated that he, GOLSTEIN, was at that time operating a subscription crew for the San Francisco "Call Bulletin," a daily newspaper, and he employed RUBY and his sister, EVA GRANT, in this work from approximately 1933 until 1938 or 1939. He advised that RUBY and EVA both engaged in door-to-door sales of subscriptions to the aforementioned newspaper. EVA may also have done telephone soliciting work for the newspaper. GOLSTEIN recalled that EVA GRANT and RUBY, together with EVA's son, ROBBIE, lived in an apartment located between Eddy and Ellis Streets on Jones Street in San Francisco, whom she later divorced. He stated he believes FRANK GRANT is now somewhere in the Los Angeles, California, area. He has not, however, seen this person for many years.

GOLSTEIN advised that during the period mentioned above and RUBY were able to make a good living considering the fact that they were so employed during the depression years. He remembers RUBY as a quiet, well-mannered young man. He stated he was honest and completely trustworthy. He was a soft-spoken individual, extremely conscious of his appearance and dress. GOLSTEIN believes RUBY left San Francisco in late 1939 or early 1940. GOLSTEIN states he does not know of any other employment RUBY had in San Francisco other than selling newspaper subscriptions.

He was aware that RUBY was in the night club business in Dallas, as EVA GRANT visited with GOLSTEIN and his wife in San Francisco approximately three years ago. This was a social call, as apparently EVA had not been in San Francisco for many years.

Approximately four weeks ago, during the first part of November, 1963, RUBY telephoned GOLSTEIN at GOLSTEIN's unlisted home telephone number JU 7-7674. RUBY could have
obtained this number from EVA GRANT, as she was aware of the number, having visited in the GOLDSTEIN home. GOLDSTEIN
stated he had not heard from RUBY for over twenty years until
the occasion of this telephone call. He was surprised to hear
from him and after a short unconsequential conversation asked GOLD-
STEIN if he knew anyone in the "ACVA", which GOLDSTEIN concluded
was in reference to the American Guild of Variety Artists.
RUBY made some reference to the fact that he was having trouble
with this organization in Dallas and he asked GOLDSTEIN if he
would get in touch with a man named IRVING MAZZI or MAZZI,
who was reportedly ACVA representative somewhere in Los
Angeles. RUBY stated the difficulties he was experiencing
involved the Carousel Club in Dallas and he made some reference
to a Dallas newspaperman, first name DON, not further
described. He furnished GOLDSTEIN with his home telephone
number 914-1501 and his night club telephone number 817-2362.
GOLDSTEIN told RUBY that while he knew a lot of people, he
doubted that he could help him in connection with this problem.
They spoke for a moment or two longer and then ended the call.

GOLDSTEIN advised he has taken no action on this basis
of this call because he frankly did not understand what RUBY
was requesting of him. He advised that he invited RUBY to
visit him should he come to San Francisco.

GOLDSTEIN stated that he recognized RUBY on national
television following the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas.
He advised that he cannot understand why RUBY killed OSWALD;
he remembers RUBY as a patriotic citizen, who has no radical
tendencies. He stated he knew his name RUBY to engage in any
association with any hoodlum or underworld element. He stated
he does not remember RUBY as an individual who would do anything
against the best interests of the United States.
a customer for any reason, such as obscene language, he would immediately grab the individual and move him out of the club and occasionally would strike the individual without first trying to reason with him.

LARKIN stated that by the very nature of his business RUBY made it a point to be friendly with police officers, and a number of officers knew him and dropped by his establishment from time to time. He recalls that one Lieutenant JAMES GILMORE, of the Dallas Police Department Vice Squad, was particularly friendly with RUBY. GILMORE was occasionally accompanied by his partner on his rounds when he would stop by to visit JACK's place and often would view the show. LARKIN added that he has no information which would indicate RUBY ever did any unusual favors for police officers, in order to get them obligated to him and he does not recall ever hearing that RUBY would throw parties for police officers at his place or elsewhere, or ever picked up the tab for any sort of social entertainment for police officers.

LARKIN advised he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never had any reason to suspect that there ever existed a relationship or acquaintance between OSWALD and RUBY. He added he has no information concerning the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, or how RUBY may have gained entrance to the basement of the Dallas Police Department prior to the shooting.
BARNEY BAKER is a former organizer for the Central States Conference of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Union and was a reported muscle and bagman for Teamster President JAMES RIDDEL HOFFA.

BARNEY BAKER was interviewed at his residence, 5900 Sheridan Road, Apartment 5E. He advised that he was released from Sandstone Penitentiary June 7, 1963, and is presently employed as Field Representative for the Chicago Loop Auto Refinishing Company, Incorporated, paint factory, 3116 South Shields Avenue, Chicago.

Baker advised that on November 11, 1963, his wife CAROLINE called him at his office and told him that he had just received a long distance telephone call from Dallas, Texas, at his home phone of RA 8-4031. His wife stated that it was requested that he return the call and ask for LOU. BAKER advised that he cannot recall the telephone number that he called in Texas, but stated he did return the call the same day from his office telephone which is Chicago number 225-0500. He stated that upon completion of the call to the Dallas number he told the person who answered that he was BARNEY BAKER and that he was returning a call to someone at that number. He stated that the person on the other end of the line said "That's me. My name is (BAKER could not recall the first name) RUBY." This person then told BAKER "You don't know me but we have mutual friends." BAKER said he asked who the mutual friends were but RUBY simply said "So you don't have friends but I don't want to talk over the phone." According to BAKER, RUBY then related that he was in the burlesque and strip show business in Dallas and that competitors were "attempting to knock me out." He advised that he needed a favor and BAKER asked what the favor was. RUBY related that he had several strip shows operating in the Dallas area and said that the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA) "are giving me a headache." He told BAKER that competitors through the help of the AGVA were "giving me a fit." BAKER stated that RUBY suggested that "mutual friends" had advised that BAKER was familiar with unions.

On 1/3/64 at Chicago, Illinois

File # 44-645

by S. J. B. BASSETT W. F. MOON

Date 1/6/64

and handling matters such as this and requested that BAKER contact the AGVA and "straighten them out."

BAKER advised that he had not known JACK RUBY prior to the call but BRYD was a loathsome and erratic manner making it rather difficult to understand him. BAKER stated that he advised RUBY that he had been released from prison in June, 1963, and that part of the provisions of his five years' probation were that he should not engage in any labor-management relations activities during the probation period. BAKER recalled that RUBY attempted to persuade him to intercede with the AGVA for him but BAKER concluded the conversation by firmly declining to offer any assistance in the matter.

BAKER advised that as a result of his former capacity as union organizer, he had many friends some of whom were influential politicians and high ranking hoodlums. He stated, however, that he forgot about the conversation with RUBY and did not attempt to determine who the "mutual friends" were who had referred RUBY to him at that time. He stated, however, that after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and the subsequent murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY, he made inquiry of numerous persons in an attempt to determine who referred RUBY to him. He stated the results of the inquiry were negative and he still has no idea as to the identity of the individual who suggested that RUBY contact him at Chicago.

Commission Exhibit No. 2331—Continued
The records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company show that telephone number EA 64031 is linked to ROBERT BAKER, 3500 North Larrabee, Apartment 3-E. This telephone was established on July 12, 1963, and was continuously assigned to Mr. BAKER during the period September through November, 1963.

The following are toll charges made to telephone number EA 64031 during the period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/29</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>PA 13794</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
<td>17&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 9:58 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>Harlan, Iowa</td>
<td>SK 51238</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>Station call made from number 728-4031 at 6:05 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/5</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>PA 13794</td>
<td>3.85</td>
<td>17&quot;</td>
<td>Person call to Stanley Rosenblum from Baker made at number 728-4031 at 0:19 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>Hicksville, New York</td>
<td>LS 13178</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>Person call to Pat Do Goo, 63 Raymond Street, made from number 728-4031 at 5:05 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission Exhibit No. 2332—Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
<td>GL 57980</td>
<td>$6.06</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Person call to Ema. Rule - Secretary, from Barney Baker, from 728-4031 at 5:03 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>Harlan, Iowa</td>
<td>SK 51240</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 10:13 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/29</td>
<td>Brooklyn, New York</td>
<td>ES 76554</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>14&quot;</td>
<td>Station at 6:11 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/3</td>
<td>Sullivan, Illinois</td>
<td>G224</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 4:34 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>GA 15353</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Person call to Stanley Rosenblum from Barney Baker made from number 728-4031 at 4:53 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Commission Exhibit No. 2332—Continued*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/17</td>
<td>Farlan, Iowa</td>
<td>SK 51248</td>
<td>$2.35</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
<td>Station 7:39 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/18</td>
<td>Denver, Colorado</td>
<td>333-8193</td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call 5:00 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19</td>
<td>Denver, Colorado</td>
<td>333-8193</td>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
<td>Station 7:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/21</td>
<td>Miami, Florida</td>
<td>JS 83255</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Person call to Dave 6:17 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2332—Continued

The above information should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to an appropriate official of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois.
The records of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 7th Montrose Street, San Francisco, list telephone number IU 7-7674 to Frances O'Donnell, 640 Teresita Boulevard, San Francisco. The account record for this number does not list toll charges for a long distance call from Dallas, Texas to San Francisco or from San Francisco to Dallas during the period September 26, 1963 to November 26, 1963.

The following toll charges appear in the company account for telephone number IU 7-7674 during the aforementioned period:

9/27/63 Call to Santa Monica, Calif., EX 9-3980, made from San Francisco MO 1-118 and charged to IU 7-7674; charges $1.50.
10/2/63 Call to Santa Monica, EX 9-3980 to IU 7-7674; charges $1.40.
10/10/63 Call from Santa Monica 399-3980; charges $1.60, 3 minutes, station night call.
10/10/63 Call from Santa Monica 399-3980; charges $1.00, 3 minutes, station night call.
10/10/63 Call to Santa Monica 399-3980; charges $1.05, 3 minutes, station night call.
10/10/63 Call to Santa Monica 213-EX 9-3980 at 1703.
10/10/63 Call to Santa Monica 213-EX 9-3980; charges $1.00, 3 minutes.
10/11/63 Call to Beverly Hills 557-3243 from Santa Monica 399-3980; charges $1.25, day call.
10/12/63 Call to Beverly Hills 557-3243; charges $1.25 for 3 minutes, day, station call.
10/12/63 Call to Santa Monica 399-3980; charges $1.25, 3 minutes, person day call.
10/12/63 Call to Santa Monica 399-3980; charges $1.25, 3 minutes, station day call.
10/24/63 Call from Santa Monica 399-3980; charges $1.80, 7 minutes.

[Signature]

On 3/10/64 at San Francisco, Calif. File # SF 44-494
by SA JILLIAN S. KIDWELL, JR. Date dictated 3/10/64

The document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is licensed to

Commission Exhibit No. 2333
Call to Santa Monica 399-3980; night call, 1 minute. 7.11 at 1223.
11/7/63 Call to Brooklyn, N.Y., 5E 2-4731; 4 minutes 7.1.41, late evening.
11/9/63 Call to Santa Monica, EX 9-3980; 2 minutes 7.11.65, 7:33 p.m.
11/13/63 Call to Santa Monica EX 9-3980; 1 minute, 5.01, late evening.
11/18/63 Call to Los Angeles 5L 6-0846 1 minute, 7.11.01, 7:49 p.m.
11/19/63 Call to Los Angeles CL 6-0846; 1 minute, 7.11.11, 8:06 a.m.
11/19/63 Call to Los Angeles CL 6-0846; 1 minute, 7.11.21, 7:05 a.m.
11/22/63 Call to Salt Lake City EN 4-4062; 13 minutes, 7.11.60, 9:11 p.m.

Should testimony be desired regarding the above records, a subpoena duces tecum should be addressed to DOUGLAS M. BAYEN, Chief Special Agent, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 18 New Montgomery Street, Room 300, San Francisco, California.
Mr. BURGESS, the Government, has been advised that LITTLE had a record of the interview with the agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 7, 1963. However, he was unable to recall the date or the time that the interview was held. He stated that the interview was held at 2:00 p.m. on December 7, 1963.

In an effort to clarify the facts, the interview was held by having a typed copy of the transcript reviewed by the agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. H. H. MILLER, who is now in the garage at 7:30 p.m. on December 7, 1963. Mr. MILLER stated that he had interviewed LITTLE and that the interview was held at 2:00 p.m. on December 7, 1963.

On December 7, 1963, Mr. MILLER, a property owner, Dallas, Texas, who is the agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is in possession of the interview with LITTLE. He states that the interview was held at 2:00 p.m. on December 7, 1963. The interview was recorded on a tape recorder and the tape is in the possession of Mr. MILLER at this time.

The transcript of the interview, page 2, contains the following information:

1. The interview was held at 2:00 p.m. on December 7, 1963.
2. The interview was conducted by Mr. H. H. MILLER, agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
3. LITTLE stated that he had never been in the garage at the time of the interview.
4. The interview was recorded on a tape recorder.

The transcript is in the possession of Mr. MILLER and is available for inspection.

Commission Exhibit No. 2334
I, Ruby Haude, 2006 Rayland, am duly employed as Night Manager for Nichols Garage, Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, after being duly sworn, depose as follows:

On Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, I recall an employee of Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, Little Lynn, entering the Nichols Garage. I was then the Night Manager. She made a telephone call. I was able to recall the exact time this occurred because I was not paying attention to the time when she came in. I recall being interviewed on a former occasion by another Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advising him that Little Lynn entered the garage at approximately 7:30 p.m. when I said this, I was guessing. She could have come in at 10:30 p.m.

A minute or two after she used the telephone, Jack Ruby telephoned and asked me to give $5.00 to Little Lynn and to get a message. After the telephone call, I gave Little Lynn the money and wrote the following receipt on a piece of paper which I took off of a Republic Carloading scratch pad: "For Jack Ruby $5.00 received by" and signed "Little Lynn." I am pretty sure that I date stamped this receipt immediately after I wrote it. Little Lynn left the garage after she received the money.

I think Ruby arrived at the garage approximately 20 to 30 minutes later. He could have been about 10:50 p.m. or 11:00 p.m. Jack Ruby stayed at the garage for about 10 or 15 minutes and then he left.

I have visited the police station and the receipt described as follows: "For Jack Ruby $5.00 Received by Little Lynn," I can identify the handwriting "For Jack Ruby $5.00 Received by" as my handwriting.

At this time I would like to change my previous statement wherein I stated that Little Lynn appeared at the garage at about 7:30 p.m. and Ruby arrived approximately 20 to 45 minutes later because it is my belief that I date stamped the receipt at the time I made it out. I would like to state that I made this receipt out about 10:30 p.m. and Ruby arrived at the garage 20 to 30 minutes later.

[Signature]

Sealed and subscribed before me this ___ day of ___ 1964.

[Signature]
HO 105-1291

PREDICATION

On December 2, 1963 the Dallas Office of the FBI reported the following data had been recorded in the address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD:

HORACE TWIFORD
7018 Schley
MI 9 7500
WA 3-5492.

H. WARNER KLOEPFELER
UM 6-3089
UM 6-2751, Extension 276.

The Dallas Office further advised that information had been received that OSWALD's wife and Mrs. RICH PAINES had last seen OSWALD in New Orleans, Louisiana on 9/23/63 at which time he indicated he had a friend in Houston, Texas and might proceed either to Houston or to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When OSWALD next contacted his wife and Mrs. PAINES at Irving, Texas on October 4, 1963 he reportedly claimed he had been in Houston, Texas looking for a job.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

RE: HORACE ELROY TWIFORD

On December 2, 1963 Mrs. DAISY BROWN, Credit Bureau of Greater Houston advised her agency had maintained a record since June, 1956 pertaining to HORACE ELROY TWIFORD. This record was last renewed in September, 1962 at which time TWIFORD was reported to be 39 years of age and residing at 7018 Schley, Houston, Texas with his wife ESTELLE TWIFORD. His employment was listed as second mate with Local 620 of the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots. TWIFORD was reported to have been so employed for 10 or 12 years at a salary of approximately $9,000 per year. He had previously resided at 7823 Dixie Drive, Houston, Texas, at several other Houston addresses, and prior to 1956 at Manteo, North Carolina. Mrs. BROWN stated TWIFORD had a good credit record at Houston.

2

Commission Exhibit No. 2335—Continued
This file also contained a credit report dated June 27, 1956 from Elkhorn City, North Carolina indicating TWIFORD had recently moved to 4315 West Alabama Street, Apartment 54, Houston, Texas but had previously resided for several years at Manteo, North Carolina. TWIFORD was reported to have been single in 1956, had been a seaman since World War II and he was well regarded at Manteo, North Carolina.

On December 2, 1963 Detective D. D. COLLINS, Intelligence Unit, Houston, Texas Police Department advised he had checked the arrest records of that department on that date and had found no record indicating that HORACE TWIFORD had ever been arrested in Houston, Texas. COLLINS stated HORACE TWIFORD had become known to the Houston, Texas Police Department inasmuch as he had been publicly identified in 1962 as the head of a committee appointed by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) at Houston which was referred to as the "Due Process Committee." COLLINS stated that this committee was reportedly formed to look into allegations of police brutality at Houston and another member of this committee was attorney KENYON NOUCHINS. COLLINS stated this committee actually never functioned beyond writing a few letters in the Houston area. COLLINS stated several people with whom he talked considered TWIFORD to be rather immature inasmuch as he frequently wore a goatee and impressed people as being of college age.

On December 2, 1963 Mrs. ESTELLE TWIFORD, 7018 Schley Street was interviewed by SAS JAMES W. HUMBLE and KENN DAVYWOLD. Mrs. TWIFORD stated her husband, HORACE TWIFORD, was the second mate on the "SS Del Monte" operated by the Delta Lines, Inc. She stated this vessel left Houston in late October for a trip to South America and was scheduled to return to Houston on December 14, 1963.

Mrs. TWIFORD first stated that she had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD except for newspaper reports she had read since the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated she had never seen OSWALD and felt sure her husband was not acquainted with him. Mrs. TWIFORD acknowledged that she and her husband distributed various types of literature including literature of the Socialist Labor Party in which they were active. She acknowledged that her husband had records of people to whom he had mailed such literature but she initially refused to consult these records or to furnish any information from them.

Mrs. TWIFORD then acknowledged that she did have other information about OSWALD but declined to discuss the matter until she had telephoned attorney KENYON NOUCHINS. NOUCHINS arrived at the TWIFORD residence within a few minutes, stated that he was thoroughly familiar with the matter and instructed Mrs. TWIFORD to cooperate completely.

Mrs. TWIFORD then stated that she and her husband were among the few members of the Socialist Labor Party in Texas and the headquarters of this organization at New York, New York frequently furnished them the names of any persons in the Texas area who made inquiries about the organization. She recalled her husband had received OSWALD's name in this manner and had mailed him literature of the Socialist Labor Party to a post office address in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. TWIFORD related that at some time which she believed to be in late October or early November she answered a telephone call and the man making this call identified himself as LEE OSWALD. OSWALD asked for her husband and stated he had received a copy of the "Weekly People" and wanted to know how HORACE TWIFORD had obtained his name. Mrs. TWIFORD explained that the "Weekly People" is a newspaper published by the Socialist Labor Party. Mrs. TWIFORD's best recollection was that OSWALD stated on that occasion that he was flying to Mexico, had a few hours, and desired to talk with Mr. TWIFORD. She believes OSWALD identified himself as a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee but stated neither she nor her husband was a member of that organization and to the best of her knowledge the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had never been active in the Houston area. A characteristic of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is set forth in the appendix of this report.

Mrs. TWIFORD stated she informed OSWALD that her husband was then at sea but if he desired to correspond with Mr. TWIFORD he could direct a letter to 7018 Schley, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. TWIFORD attempted to recall more specifically the date of this telephone call by relating it to some other event and finally stated she still believed it had been received in late October or early November, 1963. She was sure that it came a few days before HORACE TWIFORD left Houston for his current trip to South America. She states her husband had left Houston on the 'SS Del Monte' had proceeded to Louisiana, back to Freeport and Corpus Christi, Texas and back to Houston, Texas where it docked a very short time before leaving Houston for South America. Mrs. TWIFORD recalled that the telephone call from ONSALD was received while her husband was on this coast wise trip because she told her husband of this telephone call during the few hours he had at home before leaving for South America. She said that when she told HORACE TWIFORD that OSWALD had called her husband did not show any particular reaction at all and it appeared to her that the name OSWALD did not mean anything to him. Mrs. TWIFORD stated that she had in fact recalled this incident only since the publicity about the assassination. She stated it should be possible to check records of the Delta Lines, Inc. to determine the approximate date of this telephone call by relating it to the coast wise trip made by this vessel. Mrs. TWIFORD stated OSWALD made no mention of looking for a job in Houston and did not specifically say he was in Houston and she assumed it was a local telephone call because no telephone operator was involved and because of the remark of OSWALD to the effect that he only had a few hours and desired to talk with her husband. She stated she actually had no information concerning OSWALD's exact whereabouts when this call was made.

Mrs. TWIFORD further stated that except for the above incident she had never had any contact whatsoever with OSWALD, has never seen him, and to the best of her knowledge HORACE TWIFORD has never had any personal contacts with OSWALD at any time. Mrs. TWIFORD also stated that she has never known JACK RUBY and that she could furnishing no information whatever concerning the persons involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY, the later murder of OSWALD or the possible motives involved.

Mrs. TWIFORD then obtained from her records a small manilla envelope printed and bearing the address of the New York Labor News Company, 31 Cliff Street, New York 35, New York, N. Y., Box 70. She identified this as the envelope which had been mailed to her husband by the Socialist Labor Party. It was noted the upper left corner of this envelope carried the return address, in hand printing as follows: "J. F. OSWALD Box 2935, Dallas, Texas.

The above envelope was originally post marked at Dallas, Texas on November 10, 1962 and a rubber stamp impression indicated it was received at New York, New York on October 13, 1962. There was no indication on which envelope this had been mailed to HORACE TWIFORD. A handwritten note across the front of this envelope contained the words "Labor Day issue of, September 11, 1963, above issue of the "Weekly People". Mrs. TWIFORD stated she would retain this envelope permanently.

Attorney KENTON HOUCHINS, 1207 Welch Street was also interviewed on the above occasion at the residence of Mrs. TWIFORD. HOUCHINS stated he was likewise active in the Socialist Labor Party and noted that there were actually only 5 or 6 members of this organization in the entire State of Texas. HOUCHINS explained it was fairly common when the New York headquarters of this organization received an inquiry from anyone in Texas for that organization to advise HORACE TWIFORD just in case TWIFORD might have an opportunity to make a personal contact. HOUCHINS stated he did not know of the receipt of the above telephone call by Mrs. TWIFORD until a few days after the assassination of President KENNEDY at which time he had discussed the matter thoroughly with Mrs. TWIFORD. HOUCHINS stated he also at that time telephoned DAN DAVIES, a member of the NBC news staff to inform RANGER on a confidential basis of the receipt of this telephone call. HOUCHINS stated he had not reported this matter to the FBI or any other law enforcement agency. HOUCHINS stated he had discussed with TWIFORD various individuals in Texas who had shown an interest in the Socialist Labor Party but to the best of his knowledge HORACE TWIFORD had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. HOUCHINS volunteered the following comments as being of possible value in this investigation.
HOUGHINS recalled that TWIFORD once told him he had received correspondence from someone in Arlington, Texas requesting information concerning the program of the Socialist Labor Party. TWIFORD informed HOUGHINS he had written that person but no names were mentioned. HOUGHINS stated he mentioned this incident only because he believed he had read that LEE OSWALT had a brother or some relative residing in the area of Arlington, Texas between Dallas and Fort Worth. In connection with this incident HOUGHINS located a notation dated May 22, 1963 containing the name JACK E. KOMER, 500 South Cooper, Arlington, Texas. HOUGHINS stated he could not recall for sure but GRINER may have been the person who requested the above literature.

HOUGHINS further recalled that during the summer of 1963 HORACE TWIFORD had received the name of some man in Fort Worth, Texas who was also interested in the Socialist Labor Party. He stated that HORACE TWIFORD made a trip to Fort Worth and later remarked to him he had seen two or three people in Fort Worth who appeared to be interested in this organization but that one man in particular showed the most interest. HOUGHINS recalled TWIFORD described this man as a young man who indicated he could not discuss the Socialist Labor Party at his residence and when they got together elsewhere this man had very little to say and acted rather strangely. HOUGHINS stated this is a very vague recollection but he volunteered it on the remote chance the man referred to could have been OSWALT.

Both Mrs. TWIFORD and KENTON HOUGHINS stated they were not acquainted with JACK NUSDY and that no additional information had come to their attention which might relate in any way to this investigation.

Mrs. TWIFORD stated she felt sure her husband would be glad to cooperate in this investigation but it would be impossible to interview him prior to December 14, 1963 except by radio telephone which would not afford any security.

Mrs. TWIFORD stated she and her husband had telephone number WA 3-5492 since they moved to 7018 Schley in November, 1962. She pointed out their previous telephone number was MW 9-8500 when they resided at 7223 Dixie Drive.
By letter dated July 17, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested re-interviews with John Henry Branch, Harry Lee Jackson and Eva Grant relative to the allegation of Branch that Ruby was in the Empire Room, 1710 Hall Street, Dallas, on the night of November 22, 1963, as opposed to the statement of Harry Lee Jackson that he saw Ruby at the location on November 17, 1963.

Attached are reports of interviews with Branch, Jackson, Grant and Patrolman William M. Starks in the above connection.
Since RUBY shot OSWALD on the following day, it would have been futile for BRANCH to hire a piano player on RUBY's behalf. BRANCH never contacted a piano player to honor RUBY's request of November 23, 1963. BRANCH stated he never contacted Mrs. GRANT concerning the hiring of this piano player. BRANCH stated that he had, on several previous occasions, discussed the hiring of Negro musicians with Mrs. GRANT, but he did not discuss the hiring of a piano player with her.

BRANCH was unable to recall anyone who might have seen RUBY talking to him at the Empire Club on November 23, 1963. He stated that Patrolman WILLIAM STARKS, Dallas Police Department, may have been present that evening and might be able to verify RUBY's presence at the club on November 23, 1963.

Mr. HARRY LEE JACKSON, 2536 Romine Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EA 1-6594, was interviewed at his residence and advised as follows:

The last time he saw JACK RUBY was Sunday, November 17, 1963, the Sunday before RUBY killed OSWALD. JACKSON walked into the Empire Room, 1710 Hall Street, between 8:30 PM and 9:00 PM. He was unable to recall the specific time.

When JACKSON entered the Empire Room, he immediately saw RUBY standing at the bar. RUBY was engaged in a conversation with JOHN HENRY BRANCH. JACKSON was not aware of the conversation between BRANCH and RUBY. RUBY offered JACKSON a beer, which he declined. RUBY then invited JACKSON to drop in at the Carousel Club whenever JACKSON was in the neighborhood and have a drink. JACKSON stated this was the extent of the conversation between himself and RUBY at that time. Following this, JACKSON walked off to mingle with the patrons in the Empire Room.

JACKSON stated that when he arrived at the Empire Room the band was already playing. On Sundays the band begins playing at about 8:30 PM and JACKSON's habit was to arrive at a dance early in the evening. He stated this was why he estimated that the time was between 8:30 PM and 9:00 PM.

JACKSON recalled that when he saw RUBY on November 17, 1963, RUBY was wearing dark colored slacks, a light colored sport shirt, and a dark colored suit jacket. JACKSON was unable to remember the exact color of RUBY's clothing. He thought the suit jacket matched the pants, but he was not certain. When JACKSON saw RUBY, he was not wearing a hat.
MRS. EVA GRANT, JACK RUBY’S sister, 3929 Rawlins, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows:

JOSEPH JOHNSON, band leader and saxophone player, left his employment on or about November 2, 1963. LEONARD WOODS, who was JOHNSON’s pianist, elected to remain as pianist at the Vegas Club. However, a few days later, MRS. GRANT determined that WOODS was unable to read music and deemed his services as unsatisfactory.

On Thursday or Friday of the week prior to the assassination, she telephoned and contacted JOHN HENRY BRANCH, Booking Agent, concerning the hiring of a piano player to replace LEONARD WOODS. She was certain that any discussion she had with her brother, JACK RUBY, concerning the hiring of a piano player transpired prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

She does not know her brother spoke to BRANCH at all concerning the piano player, although this is possible. She stated that, if he did speak to BRANCH, it is probable it was at the same time she spoke to BRANCH.

She stated she spoke to her brother, JACK, about midnight, November 23, 1963, and he did not mention he had contacted BRANCH about the piano player. She stated it was probable that if he did speak to BRANCH it occurred on a Sunday, since many Negro musicians gather at the Empire Room on Sunday evenings.

On 7/27/64 at 7:27/64 of Dallas, Texas, File # DL 44-1639

305

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2336—Continued
By letter dated July 17, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested Mrs. Louise (Avice) Byrum be interviewed concerning the presence of Jack L. Ruby at the Pogo Club on Saturday night, November 23, 1963.

Attached are reports of interviews with Mrs. Byrum and Mrs. Virginia Thompson Humphries in the above connection.

Attachments.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2337
either 500 or 600, exact amount unrecalled.

Mrs. HUMPHRIES stated RUBY never mentioned the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she knows of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

Mrs. LAURA A. BYRUM, 6039 Singing Hills Drive, employed as the manager of the Pago Club, 2822 McKinney Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised she is a casual acquaintance of JACK RUBY.

Mrs. BYRUM stated that on Saturday night, November 23, 1963, JACK RUBY entered the Pago Club alone. Mrs. BYRUM stated RUBY was seated at a table near the front of the club by waitress VIRGINIA THOMPSON HUMPHRIES, who is now employed as a waitress at the Capri Lounge, 3913 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. BYRUM advised RUBY sat alone at the table and spoke to no one. RUBY ordered a plain Coke and sipped on this Coke for about thirty minutes. At this time, BOB HORTON, owner of the Pago Club, approached RUBY, and Mrs. BYRUM stated RUBY and HORTON exchanged greetings.

Mrs. BYRUM stated that during the time RUBY was seated alone at the table, she (Mrs. BYRUM) passed by RUBY's table and said, "Hi, Jack." RUBY exchanged the greeting and commented that the Pago Club had a "nice crowd."

Mrs. BYRUM stated that RUBY has never mentioned the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she knows of no association between OSWALD and RUBY.

Date 7/23/64

Commission Exhibit No. 2337—Continued
By letter dated August 11, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested that Rosemary Helmick be interviewed to determine if she had ever received a letter from Wanda Helmick, in which Wanda Helmick told Rosemary Helmick that she had overheard a telephone conversation between Ralph Paul and Jack Ruby, in which Paul had made an exclamation about a gun and Ruby's being "crazy".

On August 18, 1964, Rosemary Helmick, 2123 Sparrows Point Road, Sparrows Point, Maryland, advised that Wanda Helmick, who resides at 2630 Rock Island Road, Irving, Texas, is her sister-in-law. Wanda Helmick is married to Donald, the brother of Rosemary Helmick, and this couple has been married for approximately two years.

Rosemary Helmick informed the Commission that she has never personally met Wanda Helmick and has never been to the State of Texas. Wanda Helmick has never visited Rosemary Helmick in Baltimore, Maryland and their acquaintance has been confined to the exchange of approximately five letters during the period of the past year.

Rosemary Helmick recalled that sometime after the assassination of President Kennedy and prior to Christmas 1963, she had received a letter from Wanda Helmick in which Wanda had made mention of Jack Ruby and "something about a gun". Miss Helmick could not specifically recall in what connection Jack Ruby's name was mentioned and she did not remember in what connection a gun was mentioned in this letter. She did not recall the name Ralph Paul being mentioned in this letter and she had no recollection of Ruby being referred to as "crazy", although she stated that it was entirely possible all of these statements could have been made and due to the passage of time, she could not recollect these statements. She does not know and has never met Jack Ruby or Ralph Paul.

Miss Helmick said that she did not recall what she had done with the above-referred-to letter and a search by Miss Helmick of her correspondence and personal effects failed to locate this letter.

Miss Helmick did locate among her correspondence a letter addressed to her from Wanda Helmick, postmarked March 10, 1964 at Irving, Texas. The only mention of Jack Ruby in this letter is as follows:

"They are sure having a lot of trouble with the Jack Ruby trial these days, 6 prisoners escaped day before yesterday. Two have still not been caught, they were in the same jail as Ruby."

"I talk to Ralph Ruby partner in the Bull pen he told me Ruby wasn't in his right mind every since the president had been shot."

was mentioned and she did not remember in what connection a gun was mentioned in this letter, she did not recall the name Ralph Paul being mentioned in this letter and she had no recollection of Ruby being referred to as "crazy", although she stated that it was entirely possible all of these statements could have been made and due to the passage of time, she could not recollect these statements. She does not know and has never met Jack Ruby or Ralph Paul.

Miss Helmick said that she did not recall what she had done with the above-referred-to letter and a search by Miss Helmick of her correspondence and personal effects failed to locate this letter.

Miss Helmick did locate among her correspondence a letter addressed to her from Wanda Helmick, postmarked March 10, 1964 at Irving, Texas. The only mention of Jack Ruby in this letter is as follows:

"They are sure having a lot of trouble with the Jack Ruby trial these days, 6 prisoners escaped day before yesterday. Two have still not been caught, they were in the same jail as Ruby."

"I talk to Ralph Ruby partner in the Bull pen he told me Ruby wasn't in his right mind ever since the president had been shot."
Dear Rosie,

How is everything there? Jenk is doing all right. Judy is busy, and the weather's nice, so it's hard to do anything outdoors. We've been working on the farm, trying to get the crops in before the first frost.

Yesterday, we had to send a shipment of wheat to a large town, and we're not sure if we'll be able to send anything else this week. We got a letter from the mail yesterday, but don't know if it was from you or from your parents.

I hope you and your family are doing well. I'm sorry I haven't heard from you in a while. Please write soon.

Take care,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 2339

309
Commission Exhibit No. 2339—Continued
I worked for two more weeks there. I got a notice that made it impossible for me to work for a week. I was sick after a week (let's say, I was sick) but when I went back to work I didn't get my job back. I didn't get it back. I had my job back when we were going to come here all of the time. But we had to start over again. Then we had to go where it was impossible for us to make a payment on our house and we were always on the line. When we did get back to work he (my father) would let us make up the payments so we are paying all my mother's until she can find an apartment.

He has been here for two weeks and yesterday he left and had $1,000 in his pockets and he wanted him back.

Our plans to hunting this year in Texas, and Fay wants me to come and stay with her, while she goes hunting next. I don't think I want to.
Commission Exhibit No. 2339—Continued


COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2339—Continued
JEFFERSON D. STOKES, employed as a mortician, Veterans Administration Hospital, 4900 South Lancaster, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is the father-in-law of RUBY MUIRSTER, and is a former neighbor of JACK RUBY at the Marsala Place Apartments, 213 South Ewing, Dallas.

STOKES advised he spoke with RUBY strictly on a neighborhood basis several times during the one year they were neighbors. He recalled a brief conversation with RUBY on Saturday, November 23, 1963, around noon. RUBY mentioned something about fixing STOKES a hamburger, but STOKES declined as he had to report to work at 3 p.m. on that day.

STOKES said he cannot recall seeing RUBY on November 24, 1963, and can recall having no conversation with RUBY on that day.

STOKES advised he was not well acquainted with RUBY, and knows nothing of RUBY's acquaintances or background.

STOKES said he and RUBY never discussed the assassination of President KENNEDY and that STOKES, knows nothing about LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
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 of September 12, 1964, with which you transmitted a change-of-address card purportedly signed by Lee Harvey Oswald when he opened P. O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas. This card has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-253.

It was concluded that the hand printed wording "Fort Worth, Tex." on the face of D-253 and the hand printing and Oswald signature on the back of D-253 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald whose known handwriting and hand printing specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D-3, D-4, D-5, and D-67.

FBI Exhibit D-253 and two photographic copies of this exhibit are returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (3)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2342
CHRONOLOGY OF RUBY'S ACTIVITIES FROM
SEPTEMBER 26 THROUGH NOVEMBER 21, 1960

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9-24</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>Ruby saw Jake Miles.</td>
<td>CE 2345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-1</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Barbara Henby saw Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-2</td>
<td>Street in</td>
<td>Ruby says he's interested in</td>
<td>CE 2347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>front of</td>
<td>Carribean cruise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>her Hotel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby first meets Mary Gardner</td>
<td>CE 2348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Hollywood show.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-4</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby took treatments for boding from Bruce McLean.</td>
<td>CE 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-5</td>
<td>C round Club</td>
<td>Mrs. Johnnie Hayden saw Ruby</td>
<td>CE 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby took treatment for boding from Bruce McLean.</td>
<td>CE 2349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lawrence Meyers in Dallas</td>
<td>CE 2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lawrence Meyers in Dallas</td>
<td>CE 2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby noted American Airlines Flight 985, Tuesday, October 9.</td>
<td>13 H 473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-10</td>
<td>Meyers in Dallas</td>
<td>&quot;How Hollywood makes Movies&quot;.</td>
<td>CE 2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Anne C. Flint saw and talked to Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adolphus Hotel</td>
<td>Michael P. Doyle saw and talked to Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby visited office of Dr. Coleman Jacobson was seen by Bonnie N. Bell</td>
<td>CE 2353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>during day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Minnie saw Ruby at Spa,</td>
<td>CE 2354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>health club.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;How Hollywood Makes Movies&quot; closures.</td>
<td>CE 2348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-16</td>
<td>Cabana Club Dallas</td>
<td>Jewel Brown saw and talked to Ruby - several occasions during week.</td>
<td>CE 2355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-18</td>
<td>State Fair</td>
<td>Rock &amp; Roll Show produced by Sexy (friend of Groom) closes and Larry Grafard starts to work for Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby ran ad for Little Egypt even though not performing at Carousel. Curtis complains.</td>
<td>CE 2356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Richard H. Sheppard saw and talked to Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-21</td>
<td>State Fair</td>
<td>At this time inquires of Dallas Police Department re installation of safe.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Standifer DE 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-22</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby contested Swenson re business property.</td>
<td>CE 1509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-24</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Jada gets sick and doesn't work.</td>
<td>CE 1561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>Near Adolphus Hotel Dallas</td>
<td>J. D. Turner and Robert Franklin meet Ruby on street and talk about 2 minutes.</td>
<td>CE 2358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mercantile Nat'l Bank</td>
<td>Joe A. Helm saw and talked to Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-26</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby rcvd traffic ticket #734966 in 1500 block of Commerce St.</td>
<td>CE 2342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Last night Jada worked.</td>
<td>CE 1561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-28</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Dr. Herman Ulevitch telephoned Ruby re operation for Eva L. Grant.</td>
<td>CE 2360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-29</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Dr. Herman Ulevitch saw Ruby; examined Eva L. Grant.</td>
<td>CE 2360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>Dallas News</td>
<td>Ruby placing ad for partner</td>
<td>CE 2352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby sends letter to Mike Shore outlining GWA troubles, Special Delivery.</td>
<td>CE 1507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-1</td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Larry starts work for Jack Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby is arrested in connection with Jada dispute.</td>
<td>CE 1561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grafard leaves slip of paper with names at Graphic Studios while ordering Twist Board brochures.</td>
<td>CE 2366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-2</td>
<td>Contract Electronics</td>
<td>Ruby and Larry visit store in 2000-200 block on Elm St.</td>
<td>Grafard DE 5296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Raymond Jones quits as handyman for Vegas club same time in November.</td>
<td>CE 2362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-3</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Joe Johnson's band quits Vegas club about this date.</td>
<td>CE 1560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-4</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby's car rec'd parking ticket #738371 in the 2000 block of Main St.</td>
<td>CE 2342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Graphic Studios</td>
<td>Ruby talked to Bryan Powell and John Leyc re printing job for advertising.</td>
<td>CE 2368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Johnny Turner starts as MI at Carousel</td>
<td>CE 1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Called Henry Kenter, Mar-Gen Co., Chicago, re twist boards.</td>
<td>CE 2363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Called Buddy Heard in El Paso re playing Carousel as comedian.</td>
<td>CE 2364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegas</td>
<td>Approximately date of Eva Grant's operation.</td>
<td>CE 2403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby sees Pauline Hall in evening.</td>
<td>CE 2403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby took trichology treatment for balding from Bruce McLean.</td>
<td>CE 2349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visited home of Ed Pullman in early November. (Probably to discuss Twist Board)</td>
<td>PULMAN DE 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-8</td>
<td>Tommy Tucker</td>
<td>Tommy T. Tucker saw Ruby re cost of business cards.</td>
<td>CE 2366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Rackley and Craddock see Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>John Lacy sees Ruby</td>
<td>CE 2368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby picks up hand bills for twist boards.</td>
<td>CE 1567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-9</td>
<td>Tailor, Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby visited B &amp; W. Fein tailor shop for suit</td>
<td>CE 2369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Ruby telephone Eva L. Grant from Dr. Ulevitch's office.</td>
<td>CE 2350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Turner quits as MC</td>
<td>CE 1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-10</td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Laurence Meyers meets Joyce Lee McDonald, Is in Dallas 2 or 3 days and visits State Fair.</td>
<td>CE 1606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Harvey Lawill Wade saw Ruby at Carousel Club.</td>
<td>CE 2370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Commission Exhibit No. 2344—Continued**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>B. A. Bates, Jr. saw and talked to Ruby at the Dallas Morning News Building.</td>
<td>CE 1630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Merchants State Bank Dallas</td>
<td>Mary Martin saw and talked to Ruby at corner of Expy &amp; Bryan Streets.</td>
<td>CE 2375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegas Club, George C. Arnett, Lt., Dallas Police Department</td>
<td>Charles Straight saw Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby receives letter from Bobby Page.</td>
<td>CE 1322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16</td>
<td>Ranch of Buck Cheaver</td>
<td>Rumored hunting party.</td>
<td>CE 2377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby called Sckemy Turner at Minneapolis regarding employment.</td>
<td>CE 2378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16-17</td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Gloria Fillman talked to Ruby by telephone at Dallas.</td>
<td>CE 2379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16</td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Harvey Davis Bostick saw and talked to Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gay 90s in Minpl. 8:00-8:30</td>
<td>Ruby called Sckemy Turner re hiring as stripper.</td>
<td>CE 2378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-17</td>
<td>Empire Room  1710 Hall P.M. H. L. Jackson shook hands with Ruby.</td>
<td>Larry Craford threatened to quit and put him on salary.</td>
<td>Craford DE 9226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-17</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Norma Jean Bostick telephoned Ruby - talked to him.</td>
<td>CE 2382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Curtis LaVerne Craford talked to Ruby re leaving Ruby's employ.</td>
<td>Craford DE 9226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Vern A. Davis, Oklahoma City saw Ruby at 51's Bar, 613 Exposition St., Dallas.</td>
<td>CE 2383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-18</td>
<td>Dallas &amp; Fort Worth</td>
<td>Dallas and Fort Worth newspaper articles re Presidential arrival.</td>
<td>CE 2342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone conversation with Mrs. Carr re Impellas.</td>
<td>CE 2384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone conversation with Mr. Carr.</td>
<td>CE 2385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Bertha Cheek visited with Ruby for several hours.</td>
<td>Check DE 9354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Frank J. Boorder present.</td>
<td>CE 2386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Craven telephoned Ruby talked to him regarding lumber purchases in connection with State Fair. (Probably had to do with bad checks.)</td>
<td>CE 1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>L. F. Duwe observed Ruby going downstairs at Ruby's apartment house with dogs.</td>
<td>CE 2387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Thomas Stewart Palmer saw Ruby at Carousel Club. There to pick up money for performer.</td>
<td>CE 1448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Listak talked to Ruby about employment.</td>
<td>CE 2388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-19</td>
<td>Office of Graham Koch</td>
<td>Consulted re tax problem - income and excise taxes.</td>
<td>CE 2389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Called Mrs. Carr in Houston re Impellas.</td>
<td>CE 2384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Travis Hall saw and talked to Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 1634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Henry D. Akin saw Ruby when Ruby visited law offices of Akin, Viol, Hamilton and Koch.</td>
<td>CE 1614</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344—Continued
Date | Place | Activity | Reported
--- | --- | --- | ---
11-19 | Dallas | Nancy Powell saw Ruby. She quit. | CE 2390
| Holiday Inn, Dallas | Willard P. Deley saw Ruby at 1:00 PM. Operates Prevue of Dallas. Ruby wanted publicity re twist boards. | CE 2501
| Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas | Robert Y. Black saw Ruby. Later saw Ruby at the Carousel. Bell hop who held Carousel Card #168. | CE 2391
11-19, 20 | Coffee Shop Cubana Motor Hotel | Milton Joseph saw Ruby 1 a.m. | CE 2392
|  | | CE 2252
|  | | CE 1453
|  | | CE 2993
11-19 | Carousel | Karen Green Williams saw and talked with Ruby re employment. Answered ad. Hired for $90.00 per week. | CE 2394
| Teaglewood Apt. 104 | Alleged party with JADA, Frederico and Bryant and Tortorrello. | CE 2395
|  | | CE 2396
|  | | CE 2397
| Carousel | Seen by Herb Kravits. Kravits DE 1. | CE 2398
|  | | CE 2399
|  | | CE 2302
|  | | CE 2394
|  | | CE 2323
|  | | CE 2302
|  | | CE 2394
|  | | CE 2325
|  | | CE 2326
11-19, 20 | KLIF | Ruby in composing room. | 15 H 556 Pryan
11-20 | Carousel | Crofard saw Ruby between 4 or 5 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. | Crofard DE 5226
| Carousel | Crofard saw Ruby leave the club about 6:30 p.m. Ruby went home and returned to Carousel about 8 p.m. | Crofard DE 5226
Crosford DE 5226
Crosford DE 5226
211 W. Elway | Ruby bought cashier's check and paid $500 rent. | CE 1669
|  | | CE 2399

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344—Continued

Date | Place | Activity | Reported
--- | --- | --- | ---
11-20 | Carousel | Aycox quit at Vegas. | Aycox DE 1
| Dallas | Elvis Rogers saw Ruby. | CE 1479
|  | Ruby took trichology treatment from June McLear 6 to 6:30 p.m. | CE 1494
11-20 or 21 | Dallas | Patricia Womack Eugene Barnett, Dallas Police Department saw Ruby in downtown. | CE 2396
| Vegas Club | James Aycox saw Ruby | CE 2397
11-20, 21 | Carousel & B & B Restaurant | Gloria Fillman was with Ruby. | CE 2379
11-21 | B & B Restaurant | Ruby picks up Larry at Vegas Club and both have breakfast with Gloria Fillman at 3:00 a.m. Telephone conversation with Mrs. Carr re Impella. | CE 2379
| Dallas | Allegedly in DA's office. | CE 2384
Max Rudberg A&A Bonding | Talked about peace bond in previous case re JADA | CE 2385
|  | | CE 2386
|  | Called Dallas News about two ads at noon, brought copy about 2:30. Called Dalls attorney re tax problems. Rumored to be in Houston as early as 2:30 PM. Ruby at Carousel Club in afternoon with Mickey Ryan - made long distance telephone calls. | Newman DE 2
| CE 2389
| CE 2399
| CE 2399
211 W. Elway | Ruby bought cashier's check and paid $500 rent. | CE 1669
|  | | CE 2399

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-21</td>
<td>3:00 p.m.</td>
<td>At office of Dallas Da Bill Alexander re bad checks written by Craven.</td>
<td>CE 2265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td>351 Oaklan Carousel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>At Phil's Delicatessen</td>
<td>CE 2266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Took Larry to Vegas Club.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Meyers and &quot;Jama&quot; meet Joyce McDonald at Carousel; Ruby did not talk.</td>
<td>CE 1646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>With Meyers privately.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9:15 or</td>
<td>10:00 p.m. Egyptian Lounge</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 midnight Casaba</td>
<td>Ruby with Paul for 45 minutes dinner.</td>
<td>CE 2274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby saw Larry and Meyers at Dom Vivant Hotel.</td>
<td>CE 2260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2:30 a.m. Cabana</td>
<td>Ruby mad because not notified of earlier call.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Picked up Larry and went to B &amp; B for breakfast.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Ruby telephoned Crasford to wake him up.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A &amp; Bonding</td>
<td>Ralph Gismond saw Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co.</td>
<td>Crammel was with Ruby in 11 a.m. till 1:00 p.m. He drovered to office of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lamar Hunt. Stopped by Merchants State Bank.</td>
<td>CE 2270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hunt says he didn't see Ruby.</td>
<td>CE 2402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Billy Don: &quot;william saw Ruby&quot;</td>
<td>CE 1397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Becky Jones saw Ruby</td>
<td>CE 2402</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Crasford saw Ruby between 12 noon and 3 p.m. Ruby talked to a woman and</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>her husband re a job for the woman.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344—CONTINUED**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11-21</td>
<td></td>
<td>William Golah saw and talked to Ruby on the street.</td>
<td>CE 2402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crasford telephoned Mrs. Carr, Houston, re hiring of band &quot;The Impalas.&quot;</td>
<td>CE 2374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Ruby called Crasford wanting Crasford to work that night at the Vegas Club.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crasford De 5226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Ruby told Crasford from the Carousel to the Vegas Club.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crasford De 5226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Isakson C. just saw and spoke to Ruby on Commerce Street.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CE 2374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Harold Bldg.</td>
<td>Hamme C. Smith saw and talked to Ruby about ad for Ruby's club in Dallas.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CE 2374</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vegas</td>
<td>Pauline Hall saw Ruby</td>
<td>CE 2374</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carousel</td>
<td>Charles Miller and Dave Larkin see Ruby - 24th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ruby eject patron.</td>
<td>CE 2472</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2344—CONTINUED**
INTerview with Derostus Mc Collough Miles

Reference is made to the letter of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy to the Director, FBI, dated July 16, 1964, requesting that Mr. Derostus M. Miles be re-interviewed.

Mr. Derostus McColough Miles, 984 South Normandie Avenue, Apartment Number 101, Los Angeles, California, manager of the apartment house at this address, was interviewed on August 14, 1964, by Special Agents of the FBI, at which time he advised as follows:

He met Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, a week before the fair opened on October 5, 1963, which would make the meeting date with Ruby about September 28, 1963. He subsequently met with Ruby three or four times prior to October 6, 1963, when his show, "How Hollywood Makes Movies" opened at the fair. These visits occurred at the Carousel Club, were usually between 12:00 PM and 2:00 AM in the morning, and would vary in duration from one to two hours. He usually had someone with him when he visited Ruby, and it was always someone affiliated with his show. His show personnel included Bob Croven, Larry Lovejoy, Sam Kuncherty, Joe Randall, and Marvin Gardner, and one or two of these persons would accompany him when he visited Ruby at the Carousel Club.

The topic of conversation during the above-mentioned meetings included show business, dope, Ruby's bar, and his twist board. Politics were never discussed at these meetings, to the best of his recollection. He took a personal liking to Ruby and enjoyed talking to him.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2345
INTERVIEW WITH DEROUSTUS
MC COLLough HINES

During his contacts with Ruby he became aware of the fact that Ruby carried a gun in a shoulder holster. Ruby also carried large amounts of money on his person, believed to be about $1,000 or more. He is of the opinion that Ruby tried to impress people with the idea that he was a successful businessman and nightclub operator.

BARBARA (MRS. CHARLES L.) HENBY, 7947 Claremont, related the following with regard to her name, MRS. HENBY, telephone RT 2-6293. This telephone number is that of her employer, National Life and Accident Insurance Company, First National Bank Building, Dallas. She has known JACK RUBY for about three years. She first went into the Carousel Club about three years ago and been there on two occasions; on both occasions been there with her husband. Her regular employment is as a receptionist in the National Life and Accident Insurance Company, but she occasionally work as a waitress for JACK RUBY on one or two nights a week, this being in the latter part of September, 1963, and continued until sometime about the first of October, 1963. She later saw RUBY on or about that day.

She does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew nothing about any possible association between RUBY and OSWALD. She knew of no conspiracy on the part of RUBY with anyone to kill OSWALD and did not know how RUBY got into the basement of the Police Department. She knew of no close associates of RUBY who were members of the Dallas Police Department. She said her husband CHARLES L. HENBY was a former member of the Dallas Police Department and it was through her husband that she originally met RUBY.
NATHAN WYLE, Associate, Travel Inc., 1213-14 Adolphus Towers, Dallas, advised that he has known JACK RUBY since 1948 but only through business contacts. He explained that in 1948, he, WYLE, was employed as a reporter by the "Dallas Morning News" and for several years as such he regularly made the rounds of the various night clubs and lounges in the city. Thus, he had occasion to see and speak to RUBY from time to time but he never associated with RUBY on a social basis.

Mr. WYLE stated that the last time he saw and spoke to RUBY was on about October 2, 1963, on the street in front of the Baker Hotel. At that time, RUBY mentioned that he was interested in taking a Caribbean cruise at a later date, exact date not mentioned, during his anticipated visit to Dallas. Consequently, Mr. WYLE mailed some literature concerning such a cruise to RUBY on the following date, but RUBY never followed through and never contacted Mr. WYLE's office concerning this cruise. WYLE stated that to his knowledge, RUBY did not take such a cruise. Mr. WYLE added that he was in the Orient from November 1 to November 24, 1963, and consequently was more or less out of touch with local news and naturally did not see or talk to RUBY during that time. WYLE advised that he always considered RUBY a friendly talkative individual who appeared to be extremely fond of publicity for himself. He stated that he was shocked to learn that RUBY resorted to violence by killing LEE HARVEY OSWALD and in his own mind he felt that RUBY's love for publicity might have influenced him on the spur of the moment to commit such an act.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File# BL 44-1639
by Special Agent EDMOND C. HARDIN - 6J Date dictated 12/10/63

MARVIN GARDNER, Electronic Technician, 7223 Melrose, telephone WE 1-2070, W 5-0375 and WE 5-1495, telephoned the FBI Office in Los Angeles on November 27, 1963, and stated that he had seen the interview of AL DAVIDSON on television and DAVIDSON had made it appear that he knew JACK RUBY very well, but this is not true. GARDNER said that he and other individuals were part of a group that put on a show at the Dallas State Fair in October, 1963, called "How Hollywood Makes Movies." DAVIDSON was connected with the group in that he was to handle the publicity, but he did very little work, and met RUBY only casually. GARDNER stated that he talked to RUBY probably more than DAVIDSON did, and GARDNER would be happy to furnish any information he knew, if the FBI was interested.

GARDNER on November 27, 1963, furnished the following information:

GARDNER was employed by ROBERT CRAVEN and DEOSTUS "DEXE" MILES, who produced the show "How Hollywood Makes Movies." A group of eight persons went to Dallas on Sunday, September 25, 1963, and the show opened at the Dallas State Fair on October 5, 1963. It was about October 3 or 4, 1963, that GARDNER first met JACK RUBY, who had met CRAVEN previously.

CRAVEN is a promoter who has lived in Los Angeles about three years, but originally was from New England. CRAVEN's wife, RITA CRAVEN, has a clothing business known as Craven Contracting Company, 407 East Pico, Los Angeles.

RUBY was very friendly with this Hollywood group and assisted them by loaning articles needed as props in the show. He was given a pass to the show and invited the members of the group to come to his night club, the Carousel, in downtown Dallas.
AVENGER does not know any background of RUBY, except that RUBY said he came from Chicago several years ago. RUBY was friendly with JOY DALE, a stripper at the Carousel. GARDNER was never at RUBY's house. He does not know any of RUBY's associates. GARDNER described RUBY as having nervous drive but did not think him to be an emotional individual. GARDNER never heard of LEE OSWALD and knows of no connections between OSWALD and RUBY. GARDNER does not know of any police connections of RUBY, but he heard that RUBY knew everyone on the Dallas Police Department.

The Hollywood show closed on October 15, 1963, and those in the group left that city on October 16, 1963, to return to Los Angeles. The show was a financial failure and the members of the cast did not get paid. While they were in Dallas, they stayed the first few days at the Baker Hotel and then moved to a rooming house on Gaston Street, possibly 3900 block. The rooming house was operated by a DOC (last name unknown), a retired auctioneer, and a man named HENRY (last name unknown), who ran a beauty shop in Dallas. DOC and HENRY and the Hollywood group were the only persons staying in the rooming house at the time.

Those persons in the Hollywood show were, in addition to CRAVEN, MILES and GARDNER: HARRY LOVEJOY, a part-time actor, 15325 South Freeman, Lawndale, California; JOE NADILA, an insurance man who was the cameraman in the show, residence 2415 North Over, Hollywood, California, Hollywood 3-7724; SAM DAUGHERTY, an actor and beautician, 675 30th Street, Manhattan Beach, telephone FR 2-5071; JANE SMITH, an actress, address unknown, who has left Hollywood and returned to her home in Connecticut; and CARYN MURPHY, an actress, address unknown, who has left Hollywood and gone to New York.

RADULA knew RUBY slightly. GARDNER did not think DAUGHERTY knew RUBY at all. LOVEJOY became acquainted with RUBY, and the two women met him.

MARVIN GARDNER telephonically informed SA WILLIAM W. COLBY on November 29, 1963, the following:

3

LA 44-895

There was an individual by the name of LARRY (last name unknown), age about 20, who worked as a carnival worker around the tent of the show "How Hollywood Makes Movies" in October, 1963, at the Dallas State Fair, Dallas. LARRY told GARDNER that he once used to work in rodeos but was injured so was then doing carnival work. LARRY had a nervous twitch in his eyes. GARDNER believes that LARRY was from the State of Washington. He does not know LARRY's present whereabouts.

After the show closed on Tuesday, October 15, 1963, LALY continued working in the same tent for the show that followed. The show that followed was a rock and roll show produced by JESSE SEAY of Dallas. SEAY was in charge of the rides on the midway. GARDNER understood that SEAY was a friend of DISNEY GROCH, owner of the Longhorn Ranch Night Club, Dallas. The rock and roll show lasted only about two nights because of trouble with the musicians. Where LARRY went after that GARDNER does not know, but he heard that JACK RUBY may have given him a job. GARDNER thinks it was CRAVEN who mentioned this.

LARRY knew a lot of the carnival people working at the fair. One person he knew was a man named BULL, white male, American, age in the thirties, husky build, 6 feet. LARRY and BULL had previously worked in some other show, possibly the Memphis Fair. Between Tuesday, October 15, 1963, 12:00 midnight, and 2:00 a.m., October 16, 1963, LARRY and BULL had a fist fight in the tent. The Dallas Police came to the tent to investigate the matter. LARRY told the police he fell over a chair so did not involve BULL.

Another person who knew LARRY at the carnival was a girl named "JOHNNIE." She is a thin-looking blonde who follows the carnivals. Her whereabouts are unknown to GARDNER.

GARDNER does not know of any subversive, hoodlum or gambling connections that RUBY might have.
The records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company show telephone number ST 2-8920 (782-5920) is listed to Ero Manufacturing Company, 7146 Monroe, Chicago, Illinois. This phone was established prior to November, 1944.

The following toll calls were charged to telephone number ST 2-8920 during the period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963:

On 11/23/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69
by SA JOHN B. LEE, JR., isab

Date dictated 11/23/63

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

Sas JERRY R. BREDENFELD and

CHILDER L. BROOK, JR.//ctt/dm1

Date dictated 3/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9/23</td>
<td>Memphis, Tennessee</td>
<td>276-0411</td>
<td>$1.55</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>Station Call</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10:38 a.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/1</td>
<td>Sterling, Illinois</td>
<td>626-3988</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>Station Call</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4:11 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10/2</td>
<td>Hazelhurst, Georgia</td>
<td>FR 5-2551</td>
<td>6.25</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>Station Call</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5:42 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*9/26</td>
<td>NYC, NY</td>
<td>No number</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>47&quot;</td>
<td>Person to person charged to credit card, made from Trenton, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*9/26</td>
<td>NYC, NY</td>
<td>No number</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Person to person day call, credit card used, made from Camden, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2350—Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>Olney, Illinois</td>
<td>EX 3-2991</td>
<td>$2.20</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>Person to person day call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*9/23</td>
<td>Newark, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station to station day call, credit card used made from Trenton, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*9/23</td>
<td>Newark, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Station to station day call made from Trenton, New Jersey, credit card used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>Pagosa Springs, Colorado</td>
<td></td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Person to person call, credit card used from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Gibson, Harvey's Hotel made 5:34 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2350—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/3</td>
<td>Richmond, Virginia</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 4.40</td>
<td>14&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 6:16 p.m. credit card used, made from number 439-1928, at Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</td>
<td>GR 6-3670</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Person to person call at 4:00 p.m. to Abevar Wisniewski, Milwaukee Board of School Directors, from Anderson at number 782-8921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>McKinney,</td>
<td>LI 2-6574</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>27&quot;</td>
<td>Call at 6:40 p.m. to Sherwood Smith, made from number 748-8161, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>Monroe, Louisiana</td>
<td>FA 5-8949</td>
<td>$ 1.45</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 2:04 p.m. to McDonald-Gibson, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>Philadelphia,</td>
<td>WA 2-3300</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 10:24 a.m. to Henry from Farrell, credit card used at Elk Grove, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>AM 2-9491</td>
<td>32/25</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 6:40 p.m. from number 748-8161, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>WE 5-5348</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 6:26 p.m. made from number 748-8161, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
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<td>10/8</td>
<td>Monroe, Louisiana</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ 1.45</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 2:04 p.m. to McDonald-Gibson, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>Philadelphia,</td>
<td>WA 2-3300</td>
<td>3.40</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 10:24 a.m. to Henry from Farrell, credit card used at Elk Grove, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>AM 2-9491</td>
<td>32/25</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 6:40 p.m. from number 748-8161, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>WE 5-5348</td>
<td>3.25</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 6:26 p.m. made from number 748-8161, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>WA 2-3300</td>
<td>$3.80</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 1:05 p.m. to Welter Henry from number 921-9882, credit card used at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>St. Louis, Missouri</td>
<td>GA 1-5900</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 4:25 p.m. to Harold Katz, Famous Barr Sporting Goods, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Kansas City, Missouri</td>
<td>WE 1-4333</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 4:30 p.m., credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2350—Continued

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/10</td>
<td>Highland Park, Illinois</td>
<td>ID 2-6639</td>
<td>$.70</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Call at 7:20 p.m. credit card used (Brigdon?), Missouri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/8</td>
<td>McKinney, Texas</td>
<td>LI 2-6574</td>
<td>.83</td>
<td>7&quot;</td>
<td>Call at 6:57 p.m. to Sherwood Smith from number 748-8161, credit card used at Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/24</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>935-5348</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 6:23 p.m., credit card used at Huron, South Dakota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>Rockford, Illinois</td>
<td>962-4411</td>
<td>1.75</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 4:17 p.m. to Phillip Sheik Weisss Department Store, from Farrell, number 782-8921</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2350—Continued
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/15</td>
<td>Rockford, Illinois</td>
<td>962-7747</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Call at 9:43 a.m. to Be-Mac Transportation, 1860 Seminary Street, phone number 782-8921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/21</td>
<td>Waukogan, Illinois</td>
<td>MA 3-5070</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 10:16 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10/13</td>
<td>Lake Forest, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.75</td>
<td>33&quot;</td>
<td>Person night call, credit card used in Easton, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10/14</td>
<td>Newark, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td>.45</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station day call, credit card used at Easton, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>Paducah, Kentucky</td>
<td>443-7533</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 8:49 a.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2350—Continued

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<th>Time</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/19</td>
<td>Sumter, South Carolina</td>
<td>773-8121</td>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 10:26 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*10/14</td>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.55</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>Person day call, credit card used Easton, Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*9/28</td>
<td>Elizabeth, New Jersey</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station day call, credit card used at Trenton, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/28</td>
<td>Romeville, Michigan</td>
<td>PR 2-4244</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 3:55 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*9/27</td>
<td>New York City, New York</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.45</td>
<td>31&quot;</td>
<td>Person night call, credit card used at Trenton, New Jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/4</td>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
<td>HA 8-6324</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 4:53 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2350—Continued
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/5</td>
<td>Maplewood, New Jersey</td>
<td>PØ 1-5050</td>
<td>$ 1.45</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 9:08 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/7</td>
<td>Muskegon, Michigan</td>
<td>PA 8-2325</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 4:30 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/9</td>
<td>Crystal Lake, Illinois</td>
<td>459-1751</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 2:59 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/11</td>
<td>Hazelhurst, Georgia</td>
<td>FR 5-2551</td>
<td>2.65</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 10:54 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/12</td>
<td>Raleigh, North Carolina</td>
<td>TE 3-2036</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 11:17 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/12</td>
<td>Crystal Lake, Illinois</td>
<td>459-4120</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 12:38 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/29</td>
<td>Joliet, Illinois</td>
<td>726-3631</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 2:13 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2350—Continued

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10/25</td>
<td>Lake Forest, Illinois</td>
<td>459-4120</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 4:47 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/4</td>
<td>Tawauken, Illinois</td>
<td>ON 2-4480</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 10:34 a.m. to Ellis, Fugus from Anderson, CH 4-0770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/25</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>225-5533</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 8:50 a.m. to Miss Elsa Hecker, Room 696, Michael Reese Hospital, from Huron, South Dakota</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2350—Continued
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/4</td>
<td>Atlanta, Georgia</td>
<td>JA 2-3558</td>
<td>$3.05</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 8:23 a.m. M. Wm. Bath, Number 782-8921, from Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/31</td>
<td>Akron, Ohio</td>
<td>253-1131</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Credit card used in Cleveland, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/6</td>
<td>Waukegan, Illinois</td>
<td>CH 4-0770</td>
<td>.65</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>To Ellis Fuqua from Anderson at number 782-8921; call made at 2:57 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>Port Huron, Michigan</td>
<td>982-0134</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>Person call, at 2:10 p.m., credit card used at Detroit, Michigan, call to Carol, Carol's Store, from 2635, H.T. Farrel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2350—Continued**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>New York, New York</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.30</td>
<td>10&quot;</td>
<td>Person call, credit card used at Miami, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>Mundelein, Illinois</td>
<td>LO 6-5700</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 1:24 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/7</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>935-5348</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>Credit card used at Brooklyn, New York, station call at 8:16 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/5</td>
<td>Missoula, Montana</td>
<td>549-8201</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>9&quot;</td>
<td>Credit card used at New York City, station call at 11:42 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/12</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>ST 2-8920</td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Person call, at 12:40 p.m. collect call from Field at Dayton, Ohio Number 222-4633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>Hazelhurst, Georgia</td>
<td>FR 5-2521</td>
<td>$ 2.65</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 2:56 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>Ottawa, Illinois</td>
<td>EZ 4-0947</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Call to Lacy and Minor at 12:45 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/10</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
<td>935-5348</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 3:35 p.m. credit card used at Jacksonville, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/9</td>
<td>Hazelhurst, Georgia</td>
<td>375-2551</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>To Quinn Res. Chester Brezinski call at 4:46 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>Mundelein, Illinois</td>
<td>LO 6-5700</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 11:31 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>Mundelein, Illinois</td>
<td>LO 6-5700</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 3:27 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>Mundelein, Illinois</td>
<td>LO 6-5700</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 1:16 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/15</td>
<td>Escanaba, Michigan</td>
<td>ST 6-6544</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 1:01 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/16</td>
<td>Crystal Lake, Illinois</td>
<td>459-4120</td>
<td>$.60</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 9:53 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/13</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>935-5348</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>5&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 9:23 p.m. credit card used at New Orleans, Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/11</td>
<td>Hazelhurst, Georgia</td>
<td>375-2551</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 2:34 p.m. credit card used at Jacksonville, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/18</td>
<td>Crystal Lake, Illinois</td>
<td>459-4120</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 2:28 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/19</td>
<td>Peoria, Illinois</td>
<td>673-8165</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 1:08 p.m. to Foster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/19</td>
<td>Springfield, Illinois</td>
<td>522-5022</td>
<td>$ .75</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>Station call 1:50 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20</td>
<td>Hammond, Indiana</td>
<td>WE 2-2535</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 2:40 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/22</td>
<td>Crystal Lake, Illinois</td>
<td>459-4120</td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 7:43 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/20</td>
<td>Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
<td>381-2100</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 7:37 a.m. to Lennox from #439-1926, Elk Grove, Ill. credit card used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Person call at 9:09 a.m. credit card used, Kansas City, Missouri to Miss A. Asle, Room 1405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/21</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>WH 4-4970</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 1:50 p.m., credit card used at Seagoville, Texas, Ero Manufacturing Company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2350—Continued**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place Called</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Charges</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>11/21</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>ST 2-6944</td>
<td>$ 2.20</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>Call at 12:20 p.m. credit card used at Dallas, Texas, Miss Becker from number 748-8161</td>
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<td>11/21</td>
<td>Evansville, Indiana</td>
<td>422-3281</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>Person call at 5:30 p.m. to Kernsware, from Room 653, telephone number 621-6600, credit card used in Cincinnati, Ohio</td>
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<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>AH 2-9491</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>15&quot;</td>
<td>Station call at 6:33 p.m. credit card used at Dallas, Texas, from number 748-8161</td>
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**COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2350—Continued**
The above information should not be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to an appropriate official of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois.
MICHAEL P. DOYLE, District Manager, Waukesha Sales, 2635 Manana Drive, was found to be identical to a person named MICKEY DOYLE, which name was found in a book which was the property of JACK RUBY.

Mr. DOYLE was contacted at his office, at which time he advised he has known JACK RUBY since about 1955 and became acquainted with him at the Vegas Club. DOYLE stated that, although he was on a first-name basis with RUBY, he knows nothing of a personal nature concerning him and only attended his club when entertaining customers from out of town.

DOYLE stated he never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of the President and has no knowledge of the murder of OSWALD by RUBY, other than what he has read in the newspapers and has seen on television.

DOYLE stated the last time he saw RUBY was on the evening of October 12, 1963, in the Century Room of the Adolphus Hotel when he talked with RUBY for about an hour between 8:00 PM and 10:00 PM. DOYLE recalls this date as it was the weak end of the Texas - Oklahoma Football Game.

BONNIE H. BELL, whose name appears on a Carousel Club pass card, advised as follows:

Mrs. BELL stated that she has been employed as a nurse for several years by Doctor COLEMAN JACOBSON with office in the Doctors Building, Dallas. She stated that for several years she has seen RUBY from time to time who came to Doctor JACOBSON as a patient. She advised that she went to the Vegas Club four or five times during this period and talked briefly with RUBY two or three times while there as a customer. She went to the Carousel Club several months ago but did not see RUBY at that time. She stated that about October 15, 1963, RUBY, while visiting Doctor JACOBSON, took her name and promised to send her a permanent pass to the Carousel Club which she did not receive.

Mrs. BELL stated that she knew RUBY only through business associations and at times, she visited his clubs as related above and never discussed politics with him and that she feels she did not become well enough acquainted with him to estimate his character, personality or disposition. She added that she is not acquainted with RUBY's associates or background.

Mrs. BELL stated that she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information indicating any relationship which may have existed between OSWALD and RUBY and further that she has no information concerning the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY or of any conspiracy or assistance which may have helped RUBY gain access to the basement area of the Dallas Police Department prior to shooting OSWALD. Mrs. BELL stated she last saw RUBY on about October 15, 1963, when he was at Doctor JACOBSON'S office.
ASSOCIATES AND EMPLOYEES OF RUBY

JEWEL BROWN was interviewed at the Wellington Hotel, 55th Street and 7th Avenue. She furnished the following information:

JIM DOLAN of the American Guild of Variety Artists, Dallas, Texas, in 1959 contacted her relative to her working in the Club Sovereign, which was owned by JACK RUBY. DOLAN told her RUBY was trying to break the racial barrier, and therefore was interested in employing her as an entertainer at the Club Sovereign.

RUBY contacted her at that time, and arrangements were made between herself and RUBY, whereby she would be the sole performer at the club. She did work for RUBY at the Club Sovereign for about seven months, but quit suddenly as the result of a disagreement with RUBY.

She indicated this disagreement resulted from his attempted advances toward her.

At the request of the American Guild of Variety Artists, she returned to the club and worked several more days until her contract expired.

BROWN was then employed by the LOUIS ARMSTRONG band, which went on an overseas tour for the United States State Department. She remained with the band on tour until the band's vacation period August 27 to October 24, 1963.

She worked in the Cabana Club, Dallas, Texas, during the week beginning October 16, 1963.

RUBY was a visitor at the Club Cabana this week on several occasions. This was the first time she had seen or heard from him since she quit working at the Club Sovereign in 1950. Her conversations with him were of a general nature, and at no time did she ever hear him speak of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
Charles Curtis was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He resides at 2253 Cortelyou Road, Apartment 3B, Brooklyn, New York, telephone number 7-1058. He furnished the following information:

He is the personal manager of Little Lorraine Egypt, who dances professionally as a "belly dancer" under the name Little Egypt.

Little Egypt had been engaged to perform for ten days, beginning October 17, 1963 at a private supper club in Dallas, Texas, known as the "Gay Life." He exhibited a brochure reflecting that Little Egypt was to appear at this club beginning October 17, 1963, and she was billed as "The World's Foremost Egyptian Dancer."

After he had been in Dallas for several days, Curtis noticed an ad in the October 19, 1963 issue of the Dallas Morning News for the Carousel Club. This ad indicated that Jade and several other "strip" dancers were performing at this club.

The ad also appeared to indicate that Little Egypt and Ann Corio were also performing at this club. However, Curtis noticed that underneath Little Egypt in small type a statement appeared reflecting that Little Egypt's belly album was given away free and underneath the name Ann Corio in small type was indicated that Corio's stripper album was being given away free.

Curtis determined that legally he could do nothing about this type of advertising. However, he wanted to contact the Manager of Carousel and inform him that he did not appreciate this type of advertising.

Therefore, during the above-mentioned engagement at the "Gay Life" Club, he and Little Egypt went to the Carousel Club about 2 a.m. after Little Egypt had finished her performance at the "Gay Life." They were accompanied by Glen [Last Name Unknown] who was the maître d' of the "Gay Life" Club, and Glen's wife.

Jack Ruby came over to their table at the Carousel Club and introduced himself. Ruby asked if Little Egypt would...
NY 44-974

perform at the Carousel Club and Curtis informed him that Little Egypt did not appear in "strip" clubs. Curtis informed Ruby that he would appreciate Ruby taking Little Egypt's name off his advertising. Ruby did not indicate whether he would do so or not.

Curtis had no additional information about Ruby and had never met him on any other occasion. He does not know Lee Harvey Oswald and does not know of any connection between Oswald and Jack Ruby.

RICHARD H. SHEPPARD, 4618 Harbrough, advised that he was acquainted withRuby in that about a year ago, he transacted business with him in Dallas when he sold him lettering for the Marque of the Carousel Club.

Since this transaction in the latter part of 1962, SHEPPARD advised he has been in Dallas on numerous occasions and quite frequently visited the Carousel Club, which is located across the street from the Adolphus Hotel, where he stays on his business trips. His last trip to Dallas was approximately the 20th of October, 1963, and he stayed at the Adolphus and talked with Ruby mostly about the advertising business.

SHEPPARD further advised that in his numerous conversations with Ruby the name OSWALD was never mentioned, and he never knew of Ruby belonging to any organization or club.

SHEPPARD concluded by saying that he could produce proof of his trips to Dallas and the specific dates, if it be necessary, in that he has all the records at his business office.

SHEPPARD stated that he was in the neon sign and advertising business.

On 12/21/63 at Houston, Texas File No. 44-979
by S. DANIEL BEATTIE/5 Date dictated 12/21/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2357—Continued
ROBERT FRANKLIN, also known as Bobbie O'Dowd, 429 Wrightwood Avenue, advised that he was on a business trip in the State of Texas approximately four weeks ago selling stamp machines. He stated that on approximately October 25, 1963, while in Dallas, he had lunch with a former heavy weight prize fighter known as J. D. TURNER. He advised that as they walked from the Baker Hotel to FRANKLIN's car, TURNER stopped an individual near the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas and introduced FRANKLIN to a person whom he identified as JACK RUBY. FRANKLIN stated they talked for approximately two minutes and it was apparent that TURNER and RUBY were well acquainted. As they departed RUBY's company, TURNER described RUBY as a good guy and the owner of a strip joint located across the street from the Adolphus Hotel.

FRANKLIN stated he has no personal knowledge of RUBY, but advised that TURNER resides on Prairie Street in Dallas, Texas, and is listed in the local telephone directory as J. TURNER, Prairie Street.
Dr. VERNON ULEVITCH was interviewed regarding his name being listed on property found in RUBY's car, listed as follows:

On October 20, 1963, Dr. ULEVITCH was advised by his answering service about 7:30 p.m. that he had been called by a Mr. RUBY and Mr. GRANT desired him to return the call. Dr. ULEVITCH stated he called one of the numbers left by RUBY which was answered at the Carousel Club and he was advised that RUBY had gone there and for him to call him there. Dr. ULEVITCH said he tried to call RUBY, but was unable to reach him. Later that evening, Dr. ULEVITCH called RUBY at his home and RUBY advised him that his sister, EVA GRANT, had been advised to have an operation and that one of his, RUBY's, friends had suggested that he call Dr. ULEVITCH and arrange to have his sister re-examined. Dr. ULEVITCH continued to have an appointment for October 20, 1963, and Mrs. GRANT and JACK RUBY came to his office at 3:00 p.m. RUBY waited while Mrs. GRANT was examined by Dr. ULEVITCH and after the examination, Dr. ULEVITCH talked to both RUBY and Mrs. GRANT and explained the need for the operation.

Dr. ULEVITCH stated he visited the Gaston Hospital on November 6, 1963, and November 9, 1963, while Mrs. GRANT was recovering from the operation. Dr. L. B. ARONOFF, who has offices in the Medical Tower was Mrs. GRANT's doctor.

While Dr. ULEVITCH was talking to Mrs. GRANT on November 9, 1963, she received a telephone call from JACk RUBY inquiring about her condition.

Dr. ULEVITCH continued that he did not see RUBY again until November 11, 1963, when RUBY came to his office suffering a bad cold. Dr. ULEVITCH gave RUBY a prescription and x-rayed RUBY's chest, a routine matter.
RICHARD J. POTTER, 4306 University Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, at approximately 11:30 a.m. he, in company with three companions, were in Austin, Texas, in connection with the opening of a motel in that city.

POTTER and his group were entering the Old Spanish Trace dining room of this motel when a waitress dressed in a red torero costume (presumably the hostess) informed his group that OSWALD had just been shot. This girl informed POTTER that she used to work for JACK RUBY, and during the time she was working for RUBY she was living with a detective of the Dallas Police Department who told her that RUBY was a "shady character." She also volunteered the information that RUBY had at one time told her, "You don't know how many Commies there are in the United States."

POTTER described this person as:
- Race: White
- Sex: Female
- Age: Approximately 35
- Height: Approximately 5'7" or 5'8"
- Build: Slender, tall
- Complexion: Dark
- Hair: Dark, upswept

POTTER thought it was unusual that this person would volunteer information of this type, inasmuch as he and his three companions were complete strangers.

On 12/1/63 at Dallas, Texas

File #: DL 44-639

by Special Agent JAMES C. BRUNSON, U.S. Date dictated 12/1/63

WILL HAYDEN GRIMM

Commission Exhibit No. 2361
Telephone number HA 7-3172 is listed to Mar-Din Company, 404 South Wells Street, Chicago, according to a Public Service Telephone Operator.

On November 29, 1963, HENRY KENTER, President and Treasurer, Mar-Din Company, home address 1428 Madison Street, Evanston, Illinois, was interviewed and stated that he has headed the firm for the last 25 years and that the firm was incorporated in 1956. Mr. SIDNEY KOLLER, 1900 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, is the Vice President and Secretary. The firm is engaged in the business of selling promotional items, executive gifts, dealer loading items, safety awards and incentive gifts. Up until about five years ago, his firm did business with Earl Products Company, which was originally operated by EARL, SAM, and JACK RUBY. A sister was also connected with the firm, but he did not know her name. As he recalled, the firm’s business he had with Earl Products Company consisted of the sale of aluminum salt and pepper shakers, which was probably about twenty years ago. He recalled meeting JACK RUBY on only one occasion about that time, however, knowing nothing concerning his personal life or the personal lives of other members of the RUBY family. As he recalled, JACK RUBY sold his share of the business about 15 years ago and moved to Dallas, Texas, however, he did not know the reason behind his leaving Chicago. He believed that EARL RUBY sold the business about five years ago and had no contact with him since that time.

Sometime between November 1 and November 5, 1963, a telephone call was received from JACK RUBY at his place of business; however, he was out to lunch at the time and did not speak with RUBY. On about the fifth of November, he spoke with RUBY over the phone from Dallas, and JACK RUBY advised him that EARL RUBY had told him to call Mar-Din Company as concerns the sale of a twist waist exerciser. RUBY was very enthusiastic about this item and he understood RUBY to be the sales agent for it. When he learned of the price RUBY was asking for the item, he told him that he would not be interested. At a later date, RUBY mailed a twist waist exerciser and promotional material bearing the name Earl Products Company, Post Office Box 3975, Dallas, Texas. Also included was an advertisement from the Sanger Harris Store in Dallas concerning the waist exerciser, which was apparently printed in a

local Dallas paper.

He believed that he called RUBY after RUBY had attempted to call him in Chicago, and this therefore, would have been the first conversation he had had with RUBY in the last 17 or 18 years. Nothing other than the twist waist exerciser was discussed and he has not heard from RUBY personally since that time.

He could furnish no information concerning RUBY’s personal life or political beliefs.
HARVEY OSWALD, Manager and
HEARD Insurance Agency, 100 N. Florence, El Paso, Texas,
residence Room 109, Hotel Laughlin, 311 W. Franklin, furnished
the following information:

He stated that he has been a singer and comedian,
but is presently in partnership with his father in the
insurance business.

He stated that he was employed as a singer and
comedian by JACK RUBY, at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas
for approximately four or five weeks in May or June, 1961,
the exact dates unrecalled. During this period of employment
he resided at a hotel, the exact name and location unrecalled.

While employed by RUBY he was friendly with RUBY,
and occasionally took his meals with him. He reported that
during this employment and social meetings with RUBY, their
conversations dealt primarily with the night-club business
and the field of entertainment.

He stated that at no time did RUBY mention the name
LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Further, RUBY did not mention or discuss
politics, or his feelings toward the late President JOHN F.
KENNEDY.

He continued that in approximately September or
October, 1962, he was a singer and comedian with the Chuck Cabot
Orchestra and during this employment, played an engagement
at the Sheridan Hotel, Dallas, Texas for a grocer's, or food
convention of some kind.

On one evening, the exact date unrecalled, while
in Dallas during this period, he went to the Carousel Club

On December 31, 1963

Date dictated 12/31/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2364

Commission Exhibit No. 2364—Continued
JEAN MASON, care of Mrs. MICHAEL FLORES, 2310 Marvel Drive, telephone number 3L 4-7209, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

She advised that her mother, Mrs. MICHAEL FLORES, advised her that she was being sought for interview by the FBI. She stated the only reason she could think of that a piece of paper with her name and address 1502 Ritchie and telephone number 3L 4-7209, was found in the possession of JACK RUBY was because she had worked for him for two nights about two years ago. She stated she got the job by going to the Carousel Club and applying for work as a cashier. She worked as a cashier for two nights and met RUBY very briefly during that time. She stated she knew nothing concerning RUBY's background, personal life or political convictions. She stated she had no idea as to why RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knows of no connection between the two men. She had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the President's assassination.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2365

Date 12/18/63

JEAN MASON

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1

by Special Agent JOHN R. REILLY - #1

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2366

Date December 13, 1963

Mr. ROY T. TUCKER, Jr., President, Tommy Tucker Plastic, Inc., 4411 West Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone number 4411 3-4851, whose name and telephone number appeared on an item secured from JACK RUBY's property in connection with a search of RUBY's car, advised as follows:

There is no one named SANDY TUCKER at his establishment and he does not know anyone by that name. He believes that the name SANDY TUCKER, telephone number 3L 3-4851, actually refers to himself.

He never personally met JACK RUBY. Approximately two weeks prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, JACK RUBY came to the Tommy Tucker Plastics, Inc., and made inquiry at the office concerning the cost of business cards. No order was placed by RUBY and RUBY did not recontact his establishment. Mr. TUCKER said that apparently, RUBY was given his name and telephone number at that time.

Mr. TUCKER said he had no information concerning the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He has no personal information concerning the past activities of RUBY.
I. T. (TROY) RACKLEY, Emory, Texas, was interviewed, at which time he was advised of the identity of the interviewing agents. RACKLEY then furnished the following information:

On Friday night, November 8, 1963, he was on his way back from Wichita Falls, Texas to Emory, Texas when he stopped in Dallas, Texas with intentions of doing some work on Saturday, November 9, 1963 at the Standard Oil Company of Texas offices. He said he stopped at the Baker Hotel where he planned to register then "see some sights". On the way into the Baker Hotel lobby, he said he met a "man from the Texas Company" whose name is something like "PARRAGUS" and that this man told him the company offices would not be open on Saturday. RACKLEY asked him where he could see some of the sights and this man told him to go to the Carousel Club which is northeast of the Baker Hotel and about two blocks away.

RACKLEY said he walked to this club and entered some time between 9:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. RACKLEY stated he had had about two drinks before he went to the club and that when he entered his waitress, who was blonde and wearing a "neglige type dress over very little else" served him bourbon and water. At this time RACKLEY said he noticed two men sitting about 15 feet from him at a table and he asked the waitress who these men were. She said the big guy was her "boss" and she referred to him as "JACK". RACKLEY explained that JACK was the same man known to him from television pictures as JACK RUBY, the Manager of the Carousel Club, and the man who shot "the assassin of President KENNEDY". However, RACKLEY stated the waitress called the other man "BETTIE" or "PETTIE"; he couldn't recall which name she used. He continued by identifying the waitress as the blonde-haired girl who was on television Sunday night, November 24, 1963 from a Dallas television station and the one who said she did not like RUBY and did not get along with him very well. He said that "BETTIE" or "PETTIE" was the man who was shot by RUBY Sunday morning in Dallas, Texas.

**Commission Exhibit No. 2367**

**DATE: 11/25/63**

**FOLDS: 2**

RACKLEY could not describe the Carousel Club other than there was a bar, many tables, and that when he went in the lights were all bright and later they were dimmed. He stated he had to leave before the show started because the drinks hit him and he recalled having only three bourbon and waters at $1.00 each. RACKLEY also recalled paying an unrealized cover charge to get in and that there were pictures of girls displayed outside the Carousel Club.

RACKLEY stated after he left he drove his pickup truck to what he believed was the Hillside Tourist Court on old Highway 67 where he spent the night.

RACKLEY further described the Carousel Club as being "near the new telephone building past the Continental Bus Station". He described "JACK", the waitresses "boss" as being a white male, age 40, 5'10" or 5'11", but nothing else noted except he was identical with the television picture of JACK RUBY.

RACKLEY could not describe "BETTIE" or "PETTIE", other than being a white male except that he was identical with the "killer of President KENNEDY".

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JOHN LACY, employee Graphic Studios, 1110 Main Street, advised he first met JACK RUBY on about Monday, November 4, 1963, or a day or two later, when RUBY came into the plant to discuss making up printed material for the Carousel Club with Mr. POWELL. His only contact with RUBY at that time was in connection with this work. At the time RUBY was in, he gave POWELL and LACY pass cards to the Carousel Club. He has not used his pass card. The only time he has been in the Carousel Club was on November 8, 1963, when he delivered the printed material to RUBY. RUBY paid him in cash for the order.

LACY advised that his only contact with RUBY was in connection with the above material.

He advised he is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knows of no association between RUBY and OSWALD.

EDWARD FEIN, tailor, Room 302, 1521 Commerce, Dallas, Texas, was advised that RUBY's records indicated he had been issued Carousel Club pass card no. 143 and he was asked for details concerning his acquaintance with RUBY. Mr. FEIN advised that RUBY brought some trousers to his place of business to be altered about November 9, 1963, to the best of his recollection, and he has never returned for the trousers. Prior to that, he was contacted only on one or two occasions by RUBY, in each instance RUBY came to his place of business for tailor work. RUBY gave him the pass card on one of these occasions.

FEIN has never been to the Carousel Club and has had no opportunity to learn anything concerning Mr. RUBY's background, personal life, activities or associates. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information to indicate a connection between RUBY and OSWALD.
Commission Exhibit No. 2370

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/26/63

Harvey Lawill Wade, 818 Donaldson Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee, employed as a building inspector in the City of East Ridge, Tennessee, furnished the following information.

Wade attended Southern Building Congress Convention in Dallas, Texas, November 10-14, 1963. He arrived the afternoon of November 10, 1963, and stayed at the Baker Hotel, Dallas. At 11:00 PM, November 10, 1963, Wade visited the Carousel Night Club alone and remained until 1:00 AM. The entertainment consisted of three strippers and a dancer named DILL DEMENTIS (PH). A stripper wearing a platinum wig invited a customer to dance with her on the stage as part of her act at about 11:00 midnight. A Carousel employee, a young white male wearing a white walter's jacket, took two flash photographs with a Polaroid-type camera. From the angle the photograph was taken, three men seated at the bar connected to the stage on the right side of the night club were between the photographer and the stage and possibly in the photograph. Wade believes one of these three men was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who was dressed in a cost-length jacket, black, colored white dress shirt, open collar, no tie, and dark colored pants.

The person believed OSWALD was accompanied by two unknown men. The number one man is described as a white male, early twenties, 5 feet 8 inches, 140 pounds, long black hair, very fair complexion, and slender build. He had no unusual characteristics and wore a dark colored suit. He resembled OSWALD in appearance.

The number two man is described as a white male, 30-32 years old, 200 pounds, 5 feet 10 inches, stocky build, long black hair, dark complexion, oval face, and Mexican or Spanish in appearance. He had numerous bumps on his face and was believed to have a one-inch scar in the eyebrow of his left eye.

The customer on the stage with the stripper was a white male, 5 feet 10 inches, 35 years old, 150 pounds, flat-top dark hair, dress not recalled, and was at the table with one girl and three or four men.

KX 59-27
DL 44-1619
GCW: not

The waitress who waited on Wade and the three men in the group, including person believed to be OSWALD, is described as a white female, 37 or 38, 5 feet 1 inch, 110 pounds, black-grey hair, shoulder length, ruddy complexion, and a very small face.

DILL DEMENTIS, above, made the statement, following photographing, they were for blackmail purposes, JACK RUBY, manager, walked over to the photographer, talked to him, and yelled that the photographs did not turn out. The emcee had a memory sketch. The person believed OSWALD and his two companions took part in the sketch. The person believed OSWALD, and friends were in the club when Wade arrived and still at the table at WABE'S departure. Wade was seated within ten feet of the person believed OSWALD and his group. Wade alone did not see anyone during the visit known to him. He believes he could identify photographs of the men accompanying the person believed OSWALD.

The person believed OSWALD and his friends were not observed talking to anyone outside their group while at the club. He estimated 75 to 80 customers were present when he arrived and 25 or less when he departed. Wade had no further information.

Commission Exhibit No. 2370—Continued
The following investigation was conducted by S.A. WILLIAM N. KIDWELL, JR.:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA:

Regarding RUBY's long distance telephone call, November 11, 1963, to San Francisco telephone AT 27128:

Telephone AT 2-7128 assigned FRANK GOLDSTEIN, 1022 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, and has been in service since February, 1961.

On December 4, 1963, FRANK RICHARD GOLDSTEIN, 1022 Guerrero, was interviewed by S.A. WILLIAM N. KIDWELL, JR. GOLDSTEIN stated he is employed as a warehouseman, Fox Automobile Imports, 2345 Harrison Street, San Francisco. He was born at San Francisco, March 25, 1925. His wife is BEVERLY FRANCES GOLDSTEIN, Nee Mirabella, also born in San Francisco. He has been employed with aforementioned company since 1955 and served in U.S. Merchant Marine, 1952 to 1954. GOLDSTEIN stated he has never been in Dallas, Texas, and has had no contact of any kind with subject. He explained that during the past two years he and his wife have received a great many 'wrong number' telephone calls. He could not recall having received any telephone call from Dallas. In particular he cannot remember such a call occurring on or about November 11, 1963.

Mrs. BEVERLY FRANCES GOLDSTEIN was interviewed on December 4, 1963, by S.A. KIDWELL. She stated that she has no friends or acquaintances who live in Dallas, Texas. She stated she has never visited that city nor has she been visited by anyone from that city. She was asked if she had received a long distance telephone call from Dallas. She replied that she had not. She explained that she has been the recipient of many wrong number telephone calls. She specifically recalled that she received a telephone call from New York City on one occasion, during which the caller asked for FRANK GOLDSTEIN or his wife, MARY GOLDSTEIN. She stated she is not acquainted with the people referred to in this call. She stated that she knew nothing of the subject or LEE HARVEY ORWELL prior to the recent events in Dallas.

No record San Francisco indices, San Francisco Police Department and no unfavorable credit record regarding above individuals.
Miss ZUNWALT stated she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, has no information concerning any possibly relationship between OSWALD and RUBY nor concerning the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY.

On December 15, 1963, ELLA SHIP, Route 6, Box 66, Forest Lane, Dallas, telephone number CB 7-7243, whose name and phone number appeared among items obtained from RUBY's property in connection with a search of his car following his arrest on November 24, 1963, advised as follows:

Miss SHIP advised that on about November 14, 1963, she noticed an advertisement in a local newspaper relative to employment in the field of dancing, which advertisement was placed by RUBY, Carousel Club. She stated she telephoned RUBY on that day inquiring as to the nature of the employment and when RUBY told her it would involve exotic dancing, she told him she was not interested in such employment. She advised that this was her only contact with RUBY and that she has never seen him and has no additional personal information concerning him.

Miss SHIP advised that she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information concerning any possible connection between OSWALD and RUBY or concerning the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY. She added she has received no information concerning how RUBY gained access to the basement of the Dallas Police Department before shooting OSWALD.

The following individuals, all employees of the Merchants State Bank, 5217 Ross Avenue, Dallas, advised that they have known JACK RUBY from one to two years, only as a customer. In their bank; that on about November 15, 1963, RUBY took their names and addresses and promised to mail them each a pass card to his Carousel Club, which card was not received. They further stated that they did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and have no information concerning any relationship which may have existed between OSWALD and RUBY or concerning the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY.
MARRIOTT, Sandra Ann, 2020 Lee Crest, Dallas, Texas, residence phone R 1-0413, furnished the following information:

She is twenty-one years of age and unemployed. As she recalls, on November 14, 1963, she observed an ad in the Dallas Morning News newspaper concerning the employment of women at $35.00 a day. The advertisement did not state that type of work was involved, and, as she recalls, the number to call had the prefix LA 1. When she called the number, the woman who answered was apparently employed by an answering service, as she told her she would have to take her name, but she did not know who had placed the ad in the paper.

On the same date, she was telephonically contacted by JACK RUBY, who identified himself as owner of the Carousel Club. He advised that he was interested in hiring exotic dancers and, with that, she told him she was not interested and terminated the conversation. She stated RUBY undoubtedly got her number from the answering service and had apparently been the one who placed the ad in the paper.

She recalled meeting JACK RUBY at his Carousel Club during the Winter of 1963, when she visited the club with a girl friend. She stated all she recalled concerning RUBY was that he talked about nothing but his dogs. She knew nothing concerning his background, personal life, or political convictions.

MARY MARTIN, 5015 Bryan, Apartment 201, was interviewed in connection with the name MARY MARTIN, RI 1-5181, being found among JACK RUBY's personal effects. She related she following:

Her office telephone Praetorian Insurance Company is RI 1-5181.

She met JACK RUBY for the first time about four years ago when a date took her to the Vegas Club for an evening of entertainment. She has seen RUBY perhaps four times since first meeting him. The last time she saw him was about November 15, 1963, when she ran into him at Ervay Street and Bryan Street in downtown Dallas. He invited her to visit the Carousel Club. She stated that on one or two occasions RUBY tried to interest her in becoming a show girl, but she always declined.

MARTIN did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew of no connection or association between RUBY and OSWALD. She had no idea why RUBY shot OSWALD and was not acquainted with any Dallas Police Officers who were friends of RUBY. She said that during her visits to the Vegas Club, she had observed uniformed Police Officers, but did not know who they were.
CHARLES STRAIGHT, 201 GILBER, Employed Ridgewood Barber Shop, 10032 Waco Drive, furnished the following information:

In 1961, he was employed for seven months as a band leader by JACK RUBY at the Silver Spur. He and RUBY did not get along well during his employment. He has only seen RUBY occasionally on the streets of Dallas, since 1961. The last time he saw RUBY was November 15, 1963, at about 4:00 PM, in the afternoon, at the Whitehead State Park in Dallas. He is definite regarding the date and time and place since he, STRAIGHT, was in the bank signing papers regarding the purchase of an automobile.

He stated RUBY always had a short temper and acted on impulse frequently. He was not particularly surprised when he heard RUBY had shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He does not know of any political organization or other club or association that RUBY was associated with.

He does not know OSWALD and does not know of any relationship between RUBY and OSWALD.

On November 30, 1963, Houston advised as follows:

On November 30, 1963, ROBERT MILLER, Chief Deputy Sheriff, Jim Wells County, Texas, stated he was informed that JACK RUBY was a member of a hunting party shortly after the opening of the season, November 25, 1963, at the ranch of BUCK SHERAR, well known Texas rancher.

On November 30, 1963, San Antonio advised as follows:

LEE SHERAR, Oak Grove Ranch, Mason County, Texas, advised Special Agent JOSEPH C. MEES, Jr., that JACK LEON RUBY was not known to have been a member of a hunting party at his ranch this year. He stated that the San Saba Ranch, five miles north of Pontotoc, Texas, is owned by SHERAR and leased for hunting to W. H. COOPER, 3077 Valwood, Dallas, Texas, for six members. The members include GOLDEN CASH, 1952 Eastus Drive, ROLLAND WRIGHT, 2458 Southwood and W. O. WRIGHT, 1751 Fishe Grove, all of Dallas. The other two members of the lease were unknown to SHERAR. SHERAR stated that ROLLAND WRIGHT had indicated to him that he knew RUBY and considered RUBY to have a poor reputation and to associate with prostitutes in Dallas.

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 6, 1963, W. H. COOPER, 3077 Valwood Parkway, operator of Ship's Lounge, Dallas, advised Special Agents EDGARD G. HARDIN and ROBERT J. WILKISON as follows:

He and the other members of his hunting lease have never hunted with JACK RUBY and JACK RUBY has never hunted on this lease during the current season or at any other time to his knowledge. COOPER identified the other two members of his hunting lease as RICHARD L. KOSTER, Ft. Worth Avenue, Dallas, and JAC L. RISEN, street address unknown, Dallas.

COOPER stated that he met RUBY about three months ago at the Carousel Club where he was a customer. RUBY introduced himself and inquired as to whether COOPER was enjoying himself. COOPER added that he did not engage RUBY in any further conversation and has not seen him since.
COOPER advised that he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information concerning any possible relationship which may have existed between RUBY and OSWALD. He stated that during a recent conversation with JAY FRAZEE and others on about November 24, 1963, he mentioned that he had met RUBY and thus may have given the impression that he was familiar with RUBY's background and activities. COOPER stated that he has no additional information concerning this case.

On December 7, 1963, ROLAND G. WRIGHT, 2438 Southwood, who is owner of the Day and Night Automotive Motor Company, 505 West Commerce Street, Dallas, advised Special Agents EDMOND C. HARDIN and ROBERT J. WILLSON as follows:

He has never met JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no personal knowledge of either individual or of any relationship which may have existed between them. He stated that on November 24, 1963, he recalls discussing RUBY and OSWALD with LEE SHANKER and others and did not indicate that he was acquainted with RUBY but may have volunteered the information that W. H. COOPER, also present, had stated to him that he had met RUBY. Mr. WRIGHT stated that he has no information concerning this case.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2377—Continued
GLORIA FILLMOn, also known as Gloria RettiG, 5007
Gaston, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mrs. FILLMON was employed as a champagne girl at
the Carousel Club for approximately three weeks through the
weekend of November 16, 1963. She advised that she got her
employment at the Carousel Club by answering an advertisement
in a Dallas newspaper citing employment for cocktail waitresses
at the Carousel Club. She stated that she appeared at the
Carousel Club and was immediately hired under the name of
GLORIA RETTIG. She advised that JACK RUBY did not know that
she was married and that her married name was Mrs. FRED FILLMON.
She stated that while she was in the employ of RUBY, RUBY on
a few occasions attempted to date her and he also attempted to
recruit her as a stripper. She advised that she repulsed RUBY on
both approaches. On the basis of the above, Mrs. FILLMON thought it best that she terminate her employment
at the Carousel Club and on approximately November 16 or 17,
1963, she advised RUBY of her decision to terminate her
employment. She advised that RUBY appeared to be angry and
hung up the phone on her. Mrs. FILLMON advised that due to her
short period of employment at the Carousel Club she had no
knowledge of any associates of RUBY. She stated that she
did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and to the best of her knowledge
OSWALD had never appeared at the Carousel Club while she
was employed there and she has no knowledge of any acquaintance-
ship or association between OSWALD and RUBY.

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on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas
File # Dallas 44-1639

by Special Agent JAMES B. WEIR BL
Date dictated 12/17/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2379

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Mrs. GLORIA FILLMON, Mrs GLORIA RETTIG, 5007 Gaston
Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was contacted to determine if she were
identical with one "GLORIA" reported to have been in the company
of JACK RUBY at the Lucas DAB Restaurant, Dallas, Texas, during
the early morning hours of November 21, 1963.

Mrs. FILLMON advised she terminated her employment as
a cigarette girl and "champagne pusher" at the Carousel Club
opened by RUBY on a Wednesday night, exact date unrecalled
but possibly November 20, 1963. She stated on this date, RUBY
offered to take her home after the club closed, which offer she
accepted and en route to her residence they stopped at the
Vegas Club, also operated by RUBY and located on Oak Lawn
Avenue, where they picked up an individual known only to her
by the first name LARRY. She stated it was her understanding
LARRY was an employee of RUBY but she had not previously met
him.

After picking up LARRY, all three of them then went to
the Lucas B & B Restaurant, Oak Lawn Avenue, arriving there
approximately 3:00 a.m. the following morning (Thursday).
FILLMON said she recalled while at the restaurant RUBY talked
to several people unknown to her. FILLMON reiterated she was
unable to establish the exact date of the above occurrence,
but did recall it was a day or two prior to the assassination
of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas
File # Dallas 44-1639

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN &
JAMES C. KENNEDY
Date dictated 12/23/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2379—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 2380

December 15, 1963

HARVEY DAVIS BOSTICK, 617 Cheyenne Road, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed as an employee for the S & R, Incorporated, doing business as the Carousel Club during 1961 and 1962. BOSTICK admitted that he and his wife, HARRIET BOUSAN, stage name "MAGGIE," came to Dallas about May, 1961, looking for employment and they obtained jobs at JACK RUBY’s Carousel Club. He worked as a bartender and doorman and his wife worked as cashier and part-time dancer. They worked for RUBY until about December, 1961. BOSTICK and his wife went on the road where they danced at other clubs. They returned to Dallas about December, 1962, and again worked for RUBY until March, 1963. On this occasion he worked at the Vegas Club as a doorman and on occasions when needed at the Carousel Club. His wife worked as a part-time dancer. About March, 1963, BOSTICK and his wife again went on the road returning to Dallas during the early part of November, 1963. On November 16, 1963, his wife, "MAGGIE" went to the Carousel Club to visit with employees working there and while there she talked to RUBY a few minutes. On November 17, 1963, RUBY sent a telegram to her at 617 Cheyenne Road, Dallas, in which he asked her to call him at home. On November 17, 1963, she called RUBY at about 1:30 p.m. and RUBY invited BOSTICK and his wife to come down to the Carousel Club and be his guests, telling them that they were all alone. RUBY did not offer them work at this time. This is the last time they saw or talked to JACK RUBY.

BOSTICK stated the only close associates of RUBY known to him were GEORGE SENATOR, RUBY’s roommate, and RALPH PAUL. He did not have any information concerning RUBY’s business dealings or whether or not RUBY had any connections with any police officers. BOSTICK was of the opinion that if RUBY did have any connections with the police department they were very poor because RUBY often complained of having to pay parking tickets. He did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had no idea whether there were any associations or connections between RUBY and OSWALD.

Date dictated 12/14/63

Allen H. Smith & Tom E. Chapoton, Jr.

Commission Exhibit No. 2381

December 16, 1963

HARRY LEE JACKSON, 2236 Resina, Dallas, Texas, residence telephone 1A-1964, furnished the following information:

He is a professional musician and plays the organ and the piano. During about 1961 he played with bands led by a ROBERT MOSS and a JOE JOHNSON at the Vegas Club in Dallas. He was hired through the band and met JACK RUBY during the course of his work there. He conversed with RUBY occasionally but learned nothing concerning his background, personal life or political convictions.

The last time he saw JACK RUBY, as best he could recall, was on a Sunday night one week prior to November 24, 1963. He was at the Empire Room, 1710 Hall Street, a night club. While sitting at the bar he saw RUBY, shook his hand, and conversed with him briefly. RUBY told him to drop by his Carousel Club if he had the opportunity. RUBY knew many people in Dallas, particularly entertainers and public officials. He could think of no one who was a close personal friend of RUBY.

He has no idea why RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knows of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY. He never heard of OSWALD prior to the President’s assassination.

Date dictated 12/16/63

John E. Dallman, Jr.

Commission Exhibit No. 2381
COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2382

Date: December 16, 1963

NORMA JEAN BOSTICK, a former employee of the Carousel Club. She related that she and her husband, HARVEY BOSTICK, were employed at the Carousel Club during the period May - December, 1961 and December 1962 to March, 1963. She worked as a cashier, hostess, stage light operator and part-time dancer. Her husband worked as a bartender-foorman. She stated that they left Dallas about March, 1963 and went on the road. Thereafter they returned to Dallas during the early part of November, 1963. She stated that on November 16, 1963, she went to the Carousel Club to visit with the employees there and talked to JACK RUBY for a few moments. On November 17, 1963, she received a telegram from JACK RUBY at her residence which asked her to call him at home. On November 17, 1963, she called RUBY about 1:00 or 2:00 p.m. and RUBY asked her and her husband, HARVEY, to come down to the Carousel Club to visit and renew acquaintances. This was the last time she talked to JACK RUBY.

She stated that JACK RUBY did not talk too much about his past while she was working there but had mentioned very vaguely that he had worked in Chicago prior to coming to Dallas and in Chicago he saw both the newspaper and television business activities or any connections, if any, he might have had with police officers. She related that there was one police officer she knew whom RUBY did not like. This was a red-headed officer on the Vice Squad who was continually checking the club in an effort to file some law violation such as the club could be closed. She claimed that she had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had no idea as to whether RUBY and OSWALD were acquainted.

On 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas
by Special Agent ALLEN H. SMITH & TOM E. CHAPOTON, JR.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2383

Date: 11/26/63

1. VERN A. DAVIS, 6120 S.E. 6th Street, advised that he was born in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on May 17, 1917 and was employed as an income tax accountant and salesman, his last occupation being with the Midwest Publishing Company, Midwest City, Oklahoma, in advertisement sales. DAVIS stated that he phoned the managing editor of The Daily Oklahoman concerning the information reported in an article in The Daily Oklahoman on November 25, 1963. He stated that he went to Dallas, Texas, on November 17, 1963, his purpose being to join the Lone Star Showman's Club which he described as a club consisting of carnival and concessionaire people. He said while in Dallas, at about 7 or 8:30 P.M., at what used to be Jack's Bar, now believed to be Ed's Bar at 813 Exposition Street, he was discussing various topics of conversation with some "carnival people." He said while there, an individual joined the group and began making derogatory statements about then Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON and his forthcoming trip to the Trade Mart. He said at no time was President Kennedy's name mentioned by this individual.

He said he believed this individual to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose picture he had seen in the newspaper and television. He said he then left the bar for a short period of time and when he came back he noticed the individual he thought to be OSWALD had left and JACK RUBY was standing at the bar. He said that he had met JACK RUBY about ten years ago in Dallas, Texas, and he said JACK RUBY was a gambler who followed the fairs and carnivals throughout the country "hustling" poker games. He said he asked JACK RUBY if he knew anyone at the Lone Star Showman's Club and RUBY told him he knew an individual named COTTON WHEELER. He said COTTON WHEELER later sponsored the club into the Lone Star Showman's Club. He said further he did not know RUBY as a night club operator but only as a gambler going from carnival to carnival.

DAVIS said specifically that in further reflection about the identity of OSWALD, he was not really as sure that OSWALD was in the club as he had been the day before.

On 11/25/63 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
by Special Agent SA DAVID S. BYERLY and SA GLENN E. SILVEY, Jr.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2382

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He said he saw JACK RUBY at the Topeka Fair about two years previous but he did not know anything about his background other than he was a gambler. RUBY's picture was exhibited to DAVIS and he said he believed this was the same JACK RUBY that he had seen in Jack's Bar.

DAVIS said he had served time for burglary in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester, the burglary having been committed at Chickasha, Oklahoma, in 1945. He said he also served time at Folsom Penitentiary and at the penitentiary in Tracy, California, for a burglary in Sacramento, California. DAVIS claimed he had only three or four beers the night he saw JACK RUBY in the bar.

Mrs. BILLY CHESTER CARR, 6027 Ettrick, telephone PA 9-0891, was interviewed in the presence of her husband. She advised that she and her husband manage a band called the Impellies. She and her husband telephonically contacted JACK RUBY on November 18 and 20, 1963, in an effort to book the band at the Vegas Club, Dallas, Texas, in the near future. RUBY telephonically contacted her on November 19 and 21, 1963, in an effort to agree on a price for the band's appearance. She advised that she and her husband mailed a package containing a recent recording of the Impellies along with photographs of the band to JACK RUBY at an unrecalled address on Oak Lawn Street, Dallas, which will probably be delivered on November 26, 1963. In a telephone conversation, RUBY indicated he had a partner in the Vegas Club, whom he did not name. She stated that she and her husband's only other contact with RUBY was in August, 1958, when they had a one-night appearance at the Vegas Club to promote a recording.

Mrs. CARR stated that her and her husband's contacts with RUBY were entirely of a business nature and that she and her husband are unable to furnish any information regarding RUBY's social, political, romantic or other activities. She stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is unknown to her and her husband.
Mr. BILLY CHESTER CARR, 6027 Ettrick, telephone PA 9-0891, advised that he telephoned JACK RUBY, owner of the Vegas Club, Dallas, Texas, on November 18, 1963 to book a band called the "Impellans." He said that the operator was unable to reach RUBY at the Vegas Club and subsequently reached him at the Carousel in Dallas, at which time he described the "Impellans" to RUBY and told him that their services could be obtained for $500.00 a week. CARR stated that the "Impellans" have recently made a fast selling record called the "Continental Whip" and are due to have another record released in the first week of January, which they anticipate being a possible hit. CARR advised that RUBY was interested in the band and stated that he would be in touch with CARR.

CARR advised that the only other contact he had ever had with RUBY was in August, 1958 when he appeared one night at the Vegas Club as a singer under his stage name of BILLY COSTA. He stated that RUBY remembered him from this appearance.

CARR advised that his dealings with RUBY were of a business nature and could furnish no information concerning RUBY's political, social or other business contacts.

CARR advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to him prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 11-25-63 at Houston, Texas File # HO 44-939
by SAS PAUL W. NAYLES and JERRY C. DANKELS: djw 11-25-63 Date dictated 11-25-63

Mr. FRANK J. BOERDER, 1211 Mountain Lake Road, Dallas, whose name appeared as "FRANK BOERDER, WH 1-5938" in RUBY's personal property, was interviewed at his place of employment, Boerder Studios, 835 West 7th Street, WH 1-5938, at which time he advised that it would be very logical that his name and business telephone number had appeared in JACK RUBY's personal belongings. He went on to say that he had been associated with JACK RUBY for several years strictly on a business association and explained that RUBY may have spelled his name wrong inasmuch as several people have a hard time spelling his name.

Mr. BOERDER stated that he is self-employed as an architect and because of his occupation, he becomes acquainted with several business owners throughout the Dallas area. He has been decorating night clubs in Dallas for 23 years and could recall meeting JACK RUBY almost fifteen years ago when an individual by the name of JOE SLATIN introduced RUBY to him. He could recall that JOE SLATIN was at that time the owner of the Sovereign Club and knew that it was later owned by JACK RUBY. He could vaguely recall RUBY becoming involved in the night club business throughout the years and after RUBY had obtained the Vegas Club, he, BOERDER, decorated the club for RUBY. Since that time he has worked decorating RUBY's clubs, the Carousel and the Vegas, throughout the years and advised that his association with RUBY was very pleasant. He described him as being "a hell of a nice guy".

BOERDER went on to say that approximately two weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, exact date he could not recall, RUBY approached him and advised him that he was interested in obtaining a new location for a private club. He could recall RUBY saying that his new proposed club would be at the corner of Mc Kinnon and Maple, Dallas, Texas. Although BOERDER was not aware of all the specific details concerning this proposed club, he could recall RUBY mentioning that his plan was to obtain $5,000.00 from a local real estate lady and that he would put in $1,000.00 himself in efforts to start the club. BOERDER's connections with this matter and the reason he knew of the proposed club was the fact that RUBY had approached him concerning the desirability of

On 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639
by Special Agent LANDING P. LOGAN - g1 12/18/63 Date dictated 12/18/63
the club. Although BOERDER could not recall the name of the real estate lady that RUBY approached concerning the $5,000.00, he did recall that RUBY referred to her as "BERTHE" and described her as being 35 to 40 years old, approximately 5 feet 5 inches tall, slender build and very attractive.

Mr. BOERDER further stated that RUBY had mentioned the new proposed club on one or two occasions, but after that had heard absolutely nothing in regard to this new proposed club. He advised that it was his impression that the new club was never built and has never heard anything more concerning this club.

The only other information he could recall concerning the new proposed club was that RUBY had planned to name the club "Club Bistro".

Mr. BOERDER advised that he knew very little concerning RUBY's background and could offer no information regarding his social friends or associates. He had never discussed any type of political views with RUBY and therefore did not know of RUBY's political convictions. However, BOERDER did state that RUBY was a very easy individual to get along with and could recall one specific time at the Carousel Club when RUBY had displayed very good character and tact. He explained this by saying that he, BOERDER, was present when RUBY had fired one of his strippers by the name of JADA and that RUBY was not only very nice to her but was also very considerate in the manner that he approached her. Mr. BOERDER stated that he later learned that JADA had made several allegations against RUBY and that as far as he was concerned they were all false. He explained that he has seen RUBY approach numerous customers and businessmen and could not recall ever seeing any type of friction between RUBY and other individuals.

Although Mr. BOERDER could not be sure, he was under the impression that the name JEANNE BORDEN which appeared in RUBY's personal property on several occasions was possibly his ex-sister-in-law, whose name is now JEANNE BAILEY. He stated that he knew of no connection between RUBY and JEANNE but it would be conceivable that RUBY may have written her name down as JEANNE BORDEN.

Commission Exhibit No. 2386—Continued
L. F. DAUER, Apartment 106, Marsha Place Apartments, 223 Ewing Street, Dallas, Texas, who is the Market Manager of Carley's Ranch Market, 5300 Luther Lane, Dallas, furnished the following information:

JACK RUBY moved into the apartment a few weeks after its completion in November, 1966, but outside of casual meetings on the street, he did not know RUBY. They did not discuss RUBY's business, or what he did, but he was aware that RUBY managed the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas. RUBY conducted himself like a gentleman around the apartments. He was in the pool mostly by himself and acted as though he were taking exercise, because he would never stop at the edge of the pool and talk. He also took sun baths on the roof of the apartments alone.

DAUER stated he noted he had been quoted in the newspapers, but wanted to correct this, since he had been misquoted, and what he actually said was that he had never heard RUBY to have any parties in his apartment and if he did he never heard them.

He did not see RUBY leaving about 5:00 or 6:00 PM to go to work, but did not see his return and did not know what time he actually returned.

The last time he saw RUBY was last Monday when RUBY was coming down the stairs with his dog. At that time they stopped and talked about the dogs that RUBY kept in his apartment. He has never seen anyone other than RUBY and GEORGE, whose last name he did not know, but who formerly lived in another apartment until about three weeks ago, when he moved in with RUBY, so in this apartment.

DAUER stated he could only recall one female visitor who came during the Summer of 1965. He recalled her because her car was hot and she asked him to look at it. She then saw RUBY, who was sitting at one corner of the pool, and seemed to know him, and they later went upstairs together. He has never seen her again around the apartments.

DAUER stated he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD around the apartments and did not know him.

Commission Exhibit No. 2387

Commission Exhibit No. 2388
Investigation concerning William McEwan Duff and subsequent information which he reported has been predicated on information supplied on December 10, 1963, by Mr. Joe Loria, a Restaurant operator, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Loria advised that some 7 or 8 months previously he had seen an individual known to him only as "Scottie" subsequently identified as Duff -- with an individual believed to have been Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Loria, who had based his identification on photographs of Oswald which had appeared in Dallas newspapers, advised that he could recall only one time that he thought he had seen Oswald and "Scottie" together.

On January 24, 1964, William McEwan Duff, U. S. Army Serial Number 1A 81678 666, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, identified as "Scottie," was interrogated concerning his reported association with Oswald, an allegation which he denied. On this occasion he reported employment during the period November, 1962, to about April, 1963, in the household of General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas. Concerning Jack Ruby, Duff stated that he had never seen Ruby in the newspapers; that he was positive he had never seen Ruby at any place, and had no information about him. He said he had never been in Ruby's night club in Dallas. On May 25, 1964, however, Duff laid claim to an association between Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker, alleging that he had seen Ruby at the Walker residence, according to information supplied by James R. Cantrell, Special Agent, Secret Service, U. S. Treasury Department, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as follows:

Commission Exhibit No. 2389

On May 26, 1964, James R. Cantrell, Special Agent, Secret Service, U. S. Treasury Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that an associate of William McEwan Duff, on May 25, 1964, Duff had observed evidence of an association between Jack Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas, that during the period December, 1962, through March, 1963, while Duff was employed by General Walker and resided in his home, Ruby visited or resided about once a month, each time in the company of a heavy, white male, arriving in a Ford car, not described.

Duff claimed identification of Ruby through photographs, having known him named only as Jack. The others he described as follows:

(1) White male, about 5'11" to 6', weighing 145 pounds, very curly hair, said to be a member of the Mystic Society.

(2) White male, 6'1" to 6'2", heavy build, dark complexion.

Duff advised that the F.B.I. had always convened with Walker in the lower room of the Walker residence, Duff at no time overheard their conversation.

When questioned concerning other witnesses, Duff said it is possible others in the Walker household, whom he could not name, might have identified Ruby, but he considered it doubtful they could assist, out of loyalty to General Walker. He mentioned one Jim Sutton as a possible witness. Sutton employed by a newspaper or printing firm in Dallas, was said to have visited the Walker residence.

Duff had no explanation as to why he had not reported this in previous interviews, both by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Secret Service, other than to state a fear of General Walker. He said he felt that he knew too much of Walker's reputation and of the previous visitation to the Walker residence, intimating that Walker was diverting funds collected for the John Birch Society to a personal account at the Highland Park Bank, Dallas, Texas.
Duff said he had known nothing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Agent Cantrell said that his receipt of this information from Duff, predicated on an earlier interview on April 8, 1964, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and several subsequent telephone calls between Duff and his wife, Peggy McEwan Duff, indicate that Duff may be using this means to impress his wife and to restore the strained relationship. Duff’s wife had threatened divorce on grounds he had misrepresented his background, even claiming to have the rank of Captain in the U. S. Army.

Duff had called Agent Cantrell on long distance telephone from Lawton, Oklahoma, on May 20, 1964, to advise that the man who had offered him $10,000 to kill General Walker had been following him at Lawton; that he, in turn, had followed this man to the Capri Motel, Lawton, Oklahoma, where he established that the man was Cliff Roberts of the Oklahoma Crime Bureau. Roberts had interviewed Mrs. Duff, informing her that warrants were outstanding for Duff. Cantrell said the purpose of Duff’s call was to enlist his aid in clearing this matter with Mrs. Duff; to inform her that no warrants were outstanding. In a later, call on the same evening, Duff had put Mrs. Duff on the telephone for this purpose, although it had taken three or four minutes to do so, as the two were in an apparent argument. At this time, Mrs. Duff had asked that Cantrell call her on the following day at her office. She is said to have been employed for some 17 years by the Consolidated Supply Company, Lawton, Oklahoma. She sailed against Duff, stating he had lied to her.

Cantrell said the following day he had been unsuccessful in reaching Mrs. Duff. On May 25, 1964, he received a long distance telephone call from Mrs. Duff in which she stated her husband had vital information in the case concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. A meeting was arranged on that evening at the police station in Chickasha, Oklahoma. It was at this time that Duff, in the presence of his wife, related the information concerning the alleged association of Jack Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker.
telephone number for the residence of this individual with whom he said he was residing, the telephone number being Victor 3-3075.

Mrs. Duff stated that on the evening of June 12, 1964, she had called the number VI 3-3075 at Oklahoma City to contact Duff. The telephone was answered by an individual who sounded as though he were elderly and who had summoned Duff to the telephone by addressing him as "bill." Mrs. Duff said that this was a collect telephone call to the number, charges which Duff accepted, and that the call lasted for well over an hour, terminating at about 12:25 a.m. June 13, 1964.

In her conversation with Duff at this time, Mrs. Duff said that she had reminded Duff that he was to contact Agent James R. Cantrell, Special Agent of the Secret Service at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for purposes of taking the polygraph examination to which he had agreed following his discharge from the military for fraudulent enlistment. According to Mrs. Duff, Duff responded to this by saying, "you notify Cantrell, and I'll be gone." Mrs. Duff stated that she would judge by this statement by Duff that he had no intention of pursuing this matter in which he had alleged that Jack Ruby had visited the residence of General Walker on occasion during Duff's employment in the Walker residence.

Mrs. Duff stated she had no additional information concerning the current allegation by Duff and had no information other than as related concerning his whereabouts. She advised that should Duff contact her at any time in the future, she would notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately.


On June 12, 1964, Private First Class William H. Grim, Transfer Point, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, advised that Duff's personnel file had been forwarded to the Department of the Army on June 3, 1964.

William McEwan Duff

On June 16, 1964, William McEwan Duff, 1211 Teford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that since the date of his previous interview on January 24, 1964, with a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Lawton, Oklahoma, he had been discharged from the U. S. Army, divorced from his wife Peggy Marie Duff and had moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as of June 2, 1964.

With regard to his current status, Mr. Duff said that he had been discharged from the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on June 2, 1964, under Section 606, Fraudulent Enlistment, for the reason he had failed to disclose on his enlistment that he previously had served in the Air Force from which he had been discharged for failure to adapt. He said his wife had filed for divorce at Lawton, Oklahoma, in February, 1964, a divorce effective June 2, 1964.

Duff said a week before moving to Oklahoma City he had visited General Clyde Watts, an Oklahoma City attorney, who is counsel for General Edwin A. Walker by whom Duff had been employed in 1962 and 1963 at Dallas, Texas. He said he had met General Watts when the General had visited General Walker in Dallas.

It had been through General Watts that he had obtained temporary living quarters with Marion W. Osborne at 1211 Teford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Osborne being a friend of General Watts. With the same recommendation he had obtained temporary employment at a firm managed by Mr. Osborne at the Paul T. Blakeney Company, 330 Northeast 38th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a firm which distributes and repairs lawn mowers of commercial and home type. Mr. Duff said he anticipates General Watts will find employment for him as a heavy equipment operator in road construction at Oklahoma City by reason of his former association with General Walker.

Mr. Duff said that the information that he previously had related and would now relate was based on that gained in connection with his employment by
William McEwan Duff

General Edwin A. Walker from November, 1962, to April, 1963. He said he had been employed by General Walker as his "batman." He defined batman as a British military term for an orderly, valet, or personal aide, stating he previously had had such experience in England. Mr. Duff said he had applied for the job on impulse as one day he had passed the residence of General Walker in Dallas, a house which he had identified by the flags of the United States and Texas flying in front of the house, along with the name of the General. He said he had known nothing of General Walker until he had gone to Dallas; that he had learned of General Walker through newspaper accounts of the activities of the General. He said he had applied for the job in a personal contact with General Walker, who had been summoned by a volunteer aide when Duff had appeared at the door; that he had supplied no references; none were asked.

Mr. Duff said that his duties at the Walker residence largely concerned looking after the personal needs of the General, including cooking and chauffeuring for him. He said his day started each morning with the raising of the two flags in front of the house, and concluded when the house was locked and the General retired. Duff said that he was quartered upstairs, the front room to the left. He received no remuneration, only room, board and other personal requirements. Although he had access to the entire house, General Walker and his volunteer workers would use care that Duff neither saw correspondence nor overheard conversations of a business nature.

Duff said that during this period and in performance of his duties, he observed that Walker had numerous visitors.

When photographs of Jack Ruby appeared in the newspaper in November, 1961, after his shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mr. Duff said he believed him to be one of two individuals who had visited at the WALKER residence once each month in December, 1962, January and February, 1963. Mr. DUFF said that he is "not sure" of his identification; that there is "doubt in his mind"; that he "would not swear definitely" as to his identification of this individual as JACK RUBY. He said there are a lot of men who look like RUBY, adding "I saw one (of RUBY's likeness) in Oklahoma City the other day."

Mr. DUFF said that what identification he had made was on the basis of personal appearance only, a likeness which he had noted upon seeing the photographs of RUBY in the newspapers; that never had he heard Gen. WALKER or anyone else in WALKER'S household mention RUBY in any respect nor had he any other basis which would indicate an association between JACK RUBY and Gen. WALKER.

Mr. DUFF stated that to his knowledge the two individuals in question had visited on these three occasions only, each time in the late afternoon at about 4:30 p.m. In December and January he had not observed their arrival but had only seen their departure, observing them as they stood at the doorway conversing with Gen. WALKER for several minutes after emerging from the sitting room where they had conversed behind the closed French doors. Mr. DUFF stated that he had heard none of the conversation. He said WALKER always conducted his business in this manner, not wishing to be disturbed. On the occasion of the third visit of these individuals in February, 1963, DUFF said he had seen them arrive, parking a 1958 Ford at the corner. Mr. DUFF was not able to provide further description of the Ford vehicle.

Mr. DUFF said his view of the man when he thought to be JACK RUBY was only a profile and view of the man's back only.

Mr. DUFF described the man whom he had considered might be JACK RUBY as follows:

White male American, 40 to 50 years of age, 5'8", 125 pounds, grayish white hair, wearing a business suit. DUFF described this individual as being very thin in appearance.
The second individual DUFF described as a white male American, in his late 40s, 5'11" to 6', 210 pounds, with an evident paunch. This man had very black hair and was believed to have been of Italian or Mexican descent according to DUFF. He was described as wearing a dark business suit. Neither man carried brief cases or dispatch cases of any type.

Mr. DUFF stated that he previously had not informed of this possible association between JACK RUBY and General WALKER based on his personal identification because on the occasion of his interview in January, 1964, he had been interviewed at the hospital at Fort Sill and was more concerned about his personal welfare and physical condition than the matter which he reported.

Mr. DUFF reiterated that while he cannot now be certain that the individual who visited WALKER actually was JACK RUBY, in his view, this possibility alone was sufficient to require his reporting it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He volunteered to take a polygraph test concerning the matters which he had reported.

Mr. DUFF was asked whether or not he was acquainted with one ANDRE ANGELES. Mr. DUFF said he was not acquainted with such an individual and knew of none in his acquaintance-ship who had traveled to Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

DUFF stated that never had he seen nor had he been in any association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD; that he has never seen anyone of OSWALD's description at the residence of Gen. WALKER.

Mr. DUFF stated that he had left the employment of WALKER because of friction between himself and several women of the office staff. He said he was supposed to have time off from his present duties when the General was away but the women on the staff became very demanding of him instructing that he make coffee, tea and expecting him to other chores for them. He said he finally had had enough of this and left.

William McEwan Duff

Mr. Duff stated that in the event a later interview might be required, he would advise of any change of address in order that he might be located readily.

It is noted that information, as originally obtained from Special Agent James R. Cantrell, U. S. Secret Service, as reported herein, indicated the presence of two men with the individual believed to have been Jack Ruby, on the occasions of the reported visits to the residence of General Walker. Mr. Duff advised there was not a third man, only two, one whom he thought might have been Ruby. He said if three men had been reported, it was in error.

On June 16, 1964, Mr. Marion W. Osborne, 1211 Tedford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, employed as manager for the Paul T. Blakeney Company, 336 Northeast 38th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised he had given temporary residence and employment to William McEwan Duff upon the recommendation of General Clyde Watts, an attorney for the Blakeney firm, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Osborne, who advised he had been general manager of the Twentieth Century Fox Films, Inc., at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, from 1915 until he retired several years ago, said he knew nothing of the background of Mr. Duff or of the basis for Duff's interview sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On June 16, 1964, Clyde J. Watts, attorney, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, contacted the Oklahoma City Office by telephone from Fort Worth, Texas, and furnished the following information:

William Duff contacted Watts in Oklahoma City on approximately June 7, 1964, indicating he had just been discharged from the Army by reason of fraudulent enlistment, and was in need of employment.

Watts had known Duff to be formerly associated with former General Edwin Walker in Dallas, Texas, and believed Duff possibly had information concerning the assassination attempt on General Walker. Watts believed that if he kept Duff around where he could talk with him there would be a
William McEwan Duff

chance Duff would reveal his knowledge of the Walker assassination attempt. Watts contacted a friend at the Paul B. Keney Company, a lawn mower service company in Oklahoma City, obtaining a job for Duff.

Interviewed on a previous occasion, January 8, 1964, Mr. Watts had advised of the following concerning William McEwan Duff, information he had gained as counsel and friend of General Edwin A. Walker:

Mr. Watts advised he is a long-time personal friend of Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas, former General of the United States Army, that he presently is acting as legal counsel for General Walker.

In the Spring of 1963, shortly after someone shot at General Walker in his home in Dallas, Texas, Watts hired two private investigators in Oklahoma City to go to Dallas and attempt to ascertain the identity of the person who had shot at Walker. These investigators were Bill Keester, former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department, and Cliff Roberts, former Oklahoma State Narcotics Bureau Agent.

During the investigation conducted by Keester and Roberts, information was received that one Bill Duff, a Scotsman, who was at one time employed by Walker or Walker's staff, had allegedly remarked he was the person who had shot at Walker. Keester and Roberts made contact with Bill Duff without disclosing their true identity or capacity as private detectives, and offered Duff $5,000 to shoot General Walker. Duff was interested in the proposition and discussed with Keester and Roberts a plan to shoot General Walker. A tape recording was made of the discussion and this recording, along with the results of the investigation by Keester and Roberts, was turned over to the Dallas Police Department. At no time did Duff ever admit to Keester and Roberts that he was the person who had previously attempted to shoot General Walker. At the time Keester and Roberts were in contact with Bill Duff, he resided at 5420 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

On January 16, 1964, Cliff Roberts, Investigator, Oklahoma State Crime Bureau, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was interviewed concerning his employment as a private investigator by Clydon J. Watts, attorney, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, representing General Edwin A. Walker. He had been retained, he said, with an associate, Bill Keester, for purposes of investigating the attempted shooting of General Walker. In connection with this matter, he had conducted investigation concerning William McEwan Duff, offering Duff $5,000 to shoot Walker, in an effort to establish whether he had information concerning the earlier attempt. During the discussions with Duff relative to this plan, Duff never made any admissions which would indicate he was guilty of the earlier shooting, although he attempted to show some knowledge, in an apparent attempt to impress Roberts and Keester. Roberts said he considered Duff to be a "Complete phony" in every respect, and was convinced he had gone along with Roberts and Keester merely in an attempt to get some money out of them.

Investigation concerning William McEwan Duff has disclosed the following background data concerning him:

William McEwan Duff was born November 4, 1931, at Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and on January 24, 1964, was serving in the United States Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He is enlisted under serial number 84 18 678 606 and was connected with Battery D, First Training Battalion, USACT-FA, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Duff, when interviewed on January 24, 1964, claimed he had been a member of the British Army, the "Argyles," an infantry unit, from 1949 to 1952. He worked for a number of years for the British National Railroad as an engine driver, and came to Dallas, Texas, in November, 1962. He said that at that time the newspapers were full of news of General Edwin A. Walker and he felt he might get a job with the General as his "Baton," Duff, according to his own statement, went to the General's home in Dallas, was hired, and resided at the Walker house as an employee from November, 1962, to April, 1963. He left the employ of General Walker because of friction with a woman on the General's staff.

In August, 1963, he left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Fort Polk, Louisiana, for basic training, and on December 10, 1963, left Fort Polk and went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

- 11 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2389—Continued
William McEwan Duff

He claimed in July, 1963, he was investigated by the Dallas Police Department in connection with the attempted shooting of General Walker. He said he took a lie detector test and was "completely cleared" as a result. He is reportedly a former chauffeur and handyman for General Walker.

Duff is described as follows:
Race White
Sex Male
Date of Birth November 4, 1931
Place of Birth Grangemount, Sterlingshire, Scotland
Citizenship Status Entered the United States in 1957, alien registration number A11330672
Height 5 feet 9 inches
Weight 150 pounds
Eyes Blue
Hair Brown and receding

Relatives:
Father Deceased
Sister Margaret Lawson, 715 West Mission, Alhambra, California
Brother Robert Duff, living near Long Beach, California
Uncle William McEwan, 7014 Glendon Way South, San Gabriel, California

Relative (possibly ex-wife) Judie Lorraine Duff, Post Office Box 251, Broadus, Montana
Characteristics Described as "con man," pathological liar and lazy

FBI Number 4832845
Dallas Police Department Number 52495
Los Angeles Police Department Number 8743533

Former Wife PEGGY MARIE DUFF
1213 Lawton Street
Lawton, Oklahoma

- 13 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2389—Continued

Mrs. ROBERT D. ROGERS, 3821 Whitehall Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that she has known Miss SYLVIA ODIO for about a year. She stated Miss ODIO's family were acquaintances of friends of her husband's family in Miami, Florida, from pre-BATISTA days.

Mrs. ROGERS stated when Miss ODIO's parents were arrested and put in jail in Cuba by the CASTRO government, Miss ODIO and all of her brothers and sisters were able to get out of Cuba and they all came to the United States. She stated Miss ODIO went to Puerto Rico with her husband and children, but became involved in marital troubles in Puerto Rico and eventually divorced her husband. She understands that the husband actually obtained the divorce from Miss ODIO, but they have some sort of written agreement permitting her to have the children.

She stated that when Miss ODIO arrived in Dallas, Texas, she was quite upset emotionally and has undergone psychiatric treatment at the Southwestern Medical School. For a while she resided with Mrs. ROGERS' brother-in-law, JOHN B. ROGERS, at 4626 Watauga Road in Dallas.

Mrs. ROGERS stated Miss ODIO had stayed a short time with the JOHN B. ROGERS' family due to the family ties that went back beyond the BATISTA days in Cuba. However, when she was able to bring her four children to Dallas from Puerto Rico, she moved into her own apartment.

Mrs. ROGERS described Miss ODIO as a very well educated person who has a typical "Latin" personality, that is, she is very excitable and emotional. However, Mrs. ROGERS stated she is a truthful person, who is not believed to be the type who would make up a story to impress others of her importance. Mrs. ROGERS stated she has never known Miss ODIO to lie to her or anybody else.

Mrs. ROGERS stated that she has had very little contact with Miss ODIO in recent months and has never heard anything

on

9/11/64 of 9/11/64
Dallas, Texas
File # DL 100-10461

RICHARD J. BURKETT /mbl

dictated

9/11/64

Commission Exhibit No. 2390

This document contains no material of the FBI and is issued to

agent of the FBI and is issued to

Commission Exhibit No. 2390
concerning Miss ODIO having seen OSWALD at her apartment prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Commission Exhibit No. 2390—Continued

OSVALDO AURELIO PINO PINO, a Cuban national, who presently resides at Dallas at the address 719 North Bishop Street, Dallas, and is employed at the El Chico Restaurant Warehouse, 171 Howell Street in Dallas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

PINO stated he is a member of the anti-Castro group known as Second National Front of the Ecomabray (Operation Alpha 66) (SNFE) but does not belong to any other organizations in Dallas.

PINO stated he does not know SYLVIA ODIO and has never met her to his knowledge. He said he remembers that a general reunion of various Cuban refugees had been held several months ago at a picnic ground near White Rock Lake, and that a woman by the name of ODIO had made a short speech at the reunion.

PINO advised he had never been to the home of SYLVIA ODIO to his knowledge. He said he had not visited the home of any Cuban woman along with two other male persons. He advised he had not known HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen OSWALD to his knowledge. He advised he knew nothing concerning the reported visit to the home of SYLVIA ODIO by three persons, one of whom was reported to have the appearance of OSWALD.


Comission Exhibit No. 2390—Continued
FELIX GUILLERMO OTHON PACHO, a Cuban national, who now resides at Dallas, Texas, at 3901 Prescott Street, and is employed by Forrest and Cotton Engineers, Mercantile Continental Building, Dallas, was interviewed at the Dallas Office of the FBI. He said for business purposes he is known as BILL OTHON in Dallas among Americans.

OTHON advised he is a Cuban national and is a refugee living in Dallas. He advised he is the official delegate of an anti-Castro Cuban group, Directorio Revolucionario Espiritual (Revolutionary Student Directory) (DRE). He advised there is no formal organized Dallas unit of the DRE nor has there ever been such an organized group in Dallas to his knowledge. He said the official Dallas delegate for the DRE had previously been SARITA CASTILLO, who has now departed Dallas and is residing in New York where she is employed. OTHON said he had been designated as the delegate of the DRE in approximately September or October, 1963, when MANUEL SALVAT, secretary general of the national organization of DRE had come to Dallas from Miami along with two other persons who are members of the DRE, JOAQUIN PINCELLAS and another person, ANITA (last name unknown).

SALVAT designated OTHON as the delegate of the DRE in Dallas for the purpose of organizing a unit of the organization in Dallas. OTHON advised he had worked with the DRE in Cuba and was therefore familiar with the organization. OTHON explained that SALVAT had wanted a male delegate in Dallas instead of a female such as SARITA CASTILLO. OTHON said that because of a lack of students among the Cuban refugees in the Dallas area and because he, OTHON, could not give enough time to devote organizational efforts of the DRE that the Dallas unit had been formed. OTHON said he worked at a full time job all day and was attending school at night and for that reason had not been able to devote sufficient time to the organization of the DRE in Dallas.

OTHON said that when MANUEL SALVAT came to Dallas, a meeting had been held in a Dallas bank near the White Rock Lake at which meeting approximately thirty or forty persons attended. Persons in attendance were both

Americans and Cubans. The meeting had been organized by Mr. DEAN ENRICKS who was sympathetic with the purposes of the DRE, which purposes OTHON explained were completely anti-Castro. OTHON explained that although Americans could not be full members of the DRE, their cooperation was solicited mainly from the standpoint of financial assistance. It was for the purpose of raising money primarily for the organization that the meeting was held at the bank near White Rock Lake.

OTHON said that about two months ago, Mr. DAMASO OLIFF, who is the national secretary of organization for DRE, had come to Dallas from Miami for the purpose of exhibiting a motion picture film entitled, "Cuba de Ayer" (Cuba of Yesterday). This film was exhibited at the Holy Trinity Church in the Oak Lawn section of Dallas for the purpose of raising money for the DRE. Very little money was raised according to OTHON.

OTHON advised that he intended to relinquish his title as delegate of the DRE in Dallas because he cannot spend enough time for the organization and will suggest that another person be designated as delegate. OTHON explained that he does not know SYLVIA ODIO, although he knows of her as he is acquainted with her sister, SARITA ODIO. OTHON further explained that he has never been to the home of SYLVIA ODIO and has never met her to his knowledge. OTHON further explained that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never met OSWALD to his knowledge. OTHON said he knows nothing about a reported visit to the home of SYLVIA ODIO by three persons, one of whom was reported by ODIO to have appeared to be OSWALD and the other two of whom are unknown.

Commission Exhibit No. 2390—Continued
ROBERT Y. BLACK, 1919 Steven Forest Drive, Apartment
115, bellman, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, was advised that
investigation had determined he had been issued Carousel
Club Pass Card #148. BLACK furnished the following
information:

He was formerly employed at the Baker Hotel
as a bell man and has known RUBY for the past ten years as
a local nightclub owner. He has been employed at the
Sheraton-Dallas as a bell boy for about four months. He
last saw RUBY on November 19, 1963, at Sol's Turf Bar, 1515
Commerq Street, at which time he drank a beer and talked with
RUBY who was drinking a 7-Up. He later saw RUBY that night
at the Carousel Club at about 10:00 p.m. He does not recall the
conversation he had with RUBY but believes he asked RUBY
how his business was going.

BLACK stated he did not consider RUBY a personal
friend and did not know of any of RUBY's activities other
than as operator of several Dallas nightclubs. He had never
heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD before the assassination of the
President and had no personal knowledge of the circumstances
surrounding the assassination of the President or the murder
of OSWALD and knew of no connection between RUBY and OSWALD.
He advised he did not know of any close association between
RUBY and the Dallas police force or any travels of RUBY in the
United States of any other country.

Commission Exhibit No. 2391

GLEN RAYE SNIDER, 4420 North 8th Street;
Apartment 13, telephone 264-3527, who is employed as an
agent at Forrell Talent Agency, 4443 North 24th Street,
Phoenix, advised he first met JACK RUBY when SNIDER was
engaged in entertaining with a vocal trio at Pat Martin's, now
known as Montmartre, in Dallas, about two years ago.
RUBY visited Martin's frequently, and persuaded the trio
to play one night at the Carousel.

SNIDER saw RUBY almost every day during the
four weeks stay in Dallas, and subsequently saw him on other
visits to Dallas, but has not seen him for about eight months.
RUBY was usually accompanied by GEORGE SENATOR, who appeared
to be his only close friend.

SNIDER described RUBY as high strung, and very
emotional, but said he never saw RUBY lose temper, and
considered him a very nice person. He said RUBY never
exhibited any pro-American sentiments, and expressed high
regard for late President KENNEDY, and former President
ROOSEVELT.

He said he knew of no hoodlum associates of
RUBY, and that RUBY appeared to know most members of Dallas
Police Department, probably due to fact that RUBY employed
different members of Police Department at Carousel Club on
Friday's and Saturday's. SNIDER said he recalled having
seen RUBY in company of two Dallas Detectives at one time,
but has no knowledge of identities of these detectives.

SNIDER said he does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
and knows of no association between RUBY and OSWALD. He
also knows of no associates, or contacts which RUBY might
have in Phoenix area.

He advised he was told by MILTON JOSEPH, a jeweler
whose place of business is on Commerce Street, that RUBY was
known in Chicago as "Sparky" because of his high temper.
SNIDER advised that JOSEPH has extreme dislike for RUBY, which
RUBY claimed was based on fact that he barred JOSEPH from
Carousel Club because JOSEPH was bothering the girls.

SNIDER was of opinion that RUBY shot OSWALD in fit

Commission Exhibit No. 2392
of anger because of the President's assassination, based on his past knowledge of RUBY.

MILTON JOSEPH, wholesale jeweler, National Bankers Life Building, associate of JACK RUBY, furnished the following information:

He has known RUBY since the early 1930's when he used to see him in the Randolph Street area of Chicago, Illinois, and although he knew his name, he had never met him and did not know him personally. He did not know of any associates or activities of RUBY at this time in Chicago. The next time he saw RUBY was in Dallas in about 1946 when RUBY arrived in Dallas from Chicago and opened the Silver Spur night club. He did not know where RUBY obtained the money to open this night club but feels it probably came from relatives in Chicago. He states RUBY never liked him and this has often puzzled him, although on one occasion when he visited one of RUBY's clubs in Dallas, name unrecalled, RUBY, with no apparent reason, told him to get out and never come back. He stated this animosity has always existed between them but he cannot say exactly why or when it started. He does not know of any political affiliations of RUBY or of any connection with the hoodlum element in Dallas or Chicago or any connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the murder of OSWALD.

He last saw RUBY two or three days prior to the assassination of the President in the coffee shop of the Cabana Motor Hotel in Dallas at about 1:00 a.m. where they exchanged a short greeting.
KAREN GREEN WILLIAMS, who resides at 2064 Kirby, Apartment D, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312 Commerce Street, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. WILLIAMS was born and grew up in Dade City, Florida, and lived in Dade City until June 6, 1963, at which time she came to Dallas and married BILLY DON WILLIAMS. Her husband up until November 15, 1963, was employed by Melnik Construction Company in Dallas and is presently unemployed. On Tuesday evening, November 19, 1963, Mrs. WILLIAMS and her husband went to the Carousel Club in answer to an ad which appeared in a local newspaper and applied for a job as a strip-tease dancer. Mrs. WILLIAMS talked to RUBY on that evening, and her husband for $90.00 per week.

The last time Mrs. WILLIAMS saw JACK RUBY was at closing time on Thursday night, November 21, 1963, and she has not seen him or heard from him since that time.

Mrs. WILLIAMS was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at which time she stated that OSWALD was unknown to her, and she was certain that she had never seen him in the Carousel Club. She stated that it is almost impossible to recognize anyone in the audience due to the brightness of the lights on the stage. Mrs. WILLIAMS knows nothing concerning RUBY's personal life or political beliefs as her brief acquaintance with him has been on a strict employer-employee basis. Mrs. WILLIAMS advised that she dances under the name of FELISA PRELL as she did not want it publicly known that she was working as a strip-tease dancer. During her previous stay at the Carousel Club she has not talked any specific police officers or newsmen with whom RUBY was particularly friendly.

POLICE CHIEF JESSE CURRY TV INTERVIEW

Q. Do you anticipate any trouble on the President's arrival?

CURRY. We're hoping that we don't have any trouble at all, but because of what has happened here previously, we would be foolish, I think, not to anticipate some trouble.

Q. If I don't really, I don't anticipate any violence.

Q. By what's happened here previously do you mean the anti-UN picketing involving Mr. Stevenson?

CURRY. That's correct, yes sir.

Q. It did prompt, you say, extra precautions for the President's arrival?

CURRY. I think it has. I believe it had not been for this incident involving Ambassador Stevenson, we probably would have had less security set up for the Presidential visit than we now have.

Q. What preparations have you made for dealing with any unruly crowds?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2394
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2395—Continued

Mrs. HARRIS D. BRYANT aks Mrs. Ann Bryant, 3909 Irwood Drive, Apartment 106, whose name was furnished by E. MACE NAYLOR as having attended a party on November 20, 1963, at Apartment 104, same address, at which party RUBY was allegedly present, furnished the following information:

Mrs. BRYANT stated that about 1:00 or 1:30 AM, on November 20 or 21, 1963, she was in her apartment alone and at that time FRANK T. TORRIONELLO, who resides in Apartment 106, same address, came to her apartment accompanied by a young woman unknown to Mrs. BRYANT. TORRIONELLO explained he had come to her apartment to request some ice, inasmuch as he had run out and needed same for friends he was entertaining in his apartment. He invited Mrs. BRYANT to his apartment for "a couple of drinks," which invitation she accepted. She went to TORRIONELLO's apartment and stayed thirty or forty minutes and had two or three drinks there. Upon arriving, she noticed that all present, except TORRIONELLO, were strangers. There were at that time, in addition to TORRIONELLO, four men and three women. She was introduced all around hurriedly and did not recall the names of any of the individuals but, after the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, she saw RUBY's photograph in the newspaper, and noticed that this photograph looked familiar to one of the men present at the TORRIONELLO party. This man was apparently there with a young woman who had what Mrs. BRYANT described as a theatrical appearance. She was about twenty-five years of age, tall, brunette, and spoke with a slight accent, which may have been an accent of someone of Germanic origin. She heard someone, not recalled, state that this woman was the wife of the man who resembled RUBY's photograph. She and this man left together a few minutes before Mrs. BRYANT left. She does not recall anything this man may have said and cannot recall the gist of any conversation she or any other person there may have had with him.

EDMOND C. HARDIN/enb
Date dictated 1/6/64
File # DL 44-1639

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2396
Mrs. BRYANT stated that the other two women present were attractive young women, in their mid-twenties. One of the women was an attractive blonde, who was tall and slender, and had a less theatrical appearance than the other two women. The other woman was a brunette, slightly taller than average, who had superficial hair and wore heavy make-up, and had a decided theatrical appearance. These women danced with two young men present and appeared to be rather friendly with them. The third man present, according to Mrs. BRYANT, was a man about fifty-five years of age, who had white hair and who conversed most of the time with TORTORIELLO.

Mrs. BRYANT advised that neither Mr. nor Mrs. JOE FEDERICI was present at the above-described party and she does not know whether they are acquainted with RUBY. She added that she does know they are acquainted with TORTORIELLO, but does not know the extent of their relationship with him. She added that "JADA," an exotic dancer who formerly worked for RUBY, was not present at the party, although she was known to Mrs. BRYANT and was allegedly a girlfriend of TORTORIELLO.

Mrs. BRYANT informed that since the above-described party she has not seen the individual resembling RUBY mentioned above, and is not certain in her own mind that this individual was actually RUBY. She stated she has never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY or the shooting of OSWALD on the party of RUBY.

Mr. E. MACK, 7000 Inwood, Tanglewood Apartment 65, Dallas, Texas (telephone PL 7-8835), furnished the following information:

NAYLOR received information from JUAN NELSON, Tanglewood Apartments, Dallas, apartment 312, that a party was held at apartment 106, Tanglewood Apartments, on Wednesday night, November 20, 1963. The following persons were reportedly in attendance at this party:

FRANK T. TORTORIELLO, a man identified as JADA, a dancer at the Carousel Club;

JACK RUBY;

JOE F. FEDERICI, a nephew of VITO GENOVESE;

SANDY, FEDERICI's wife;

Mrs. ANN BRYANT, who resides in apartment 106, Tanglewood Apartments; and

JADA.

It is NAYLOR's understanding that JOE F. FEDERICI and his wife, SANDY, left Dallas Thursday, November 21, 1963, for New Jersey or somewhere in the East.

NAYLOR is not personally acquainted with JACK RUBY although he has seen him in the Dallas area. He has no knowledge of RUBY's activities. NAYLOR is not acquainted with and has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

NAYLOR said he could furnish no additional information.

On

11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas

File # 44-1639

Paul L. Scott and

By Special Agent James V. Simmons

Date dictated 12/2/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2398

Date: December 12, 1963

1

WELCOME GENE BARNETT, Patrolmen, Traffic Division,
Police Department, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following
information:

He is more commonly known as GENE BARNETT and
resides at 2018 Mercer, Dallas, residence phone 8V 1-0726.
He has been a member of the Dallas Police Department since
1965 and for the first 24 years was assigned to the Patrol
Division. For the last four years he has directed traffic
at the intersection of Commerce and Akard Streets in downtown
Dallas. He first met JACK FEW, who assigned to the Patrol
Division during his training period at the Vegas Club in the
Oak Lawn section of Dallas. He stated this was during the
course of routine police checks of the club. He has never
been in the Vegas Club while off duty. He worked for a period
of about five months sometime after his training period in the
same section and saw RUBY a number of times during that period.
He was assigned to his downtown post before RUBY opened the
Carousel Club and one month he would work the 7:00 a.m. to
3:00 p.m. shift and the next month the 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.
shift. He checked the Carousel Club while working on the
late shift about once a month as he did the Theater Lounge
and the Colony Club. He would only stay in these establishments
for a period of 5-10 minutes and would attempt to talk
with the entertainers who appeared there. He did this so
that he could answer questions people would have about
what entertainment there was in the heart of downtown Dallas.

He has been to the Carousel Club while off duty on
one occasion and he was with his wife at the time. He recalled
that RUBY was in the club that night and did not let him pay
for anything. He also recalled that RUBY would occasionally
buy him a cup of coffee but he could recall no other favors
he had received from her. He did recall that one Christmas
he visited a liquor store owner gave him a pint of whiskey, stating
"At one of the downtown club operators had paid for it.
He felt that it was probably RUBY who had purchased the whiskey
for him.

He never worked for JACK FEW and knows of no police
officer who has ever worked for FEW. He never knew RUBY to
carry a gun but figured that he did as do most of the business
people on his beat.

on 12/31/63 at Dallas, Texas

by Special Agent JOHN B. DAILMAN/FL

File #Dallas 44-1639

2

As concerns RUBY's personal life, he did not believe
that he had any close friends. He could recall no specific
romantic interests in RUBY's life and if RUBY loved anybody
or anything it was his dog. He volunteered the information
that he had heard rumors that RUBY was a homosexual. He could
recall no one who specifically mentioned this. He did recall,
however, that RUBY would often walk with his entertainers past
his intersection and introduce them to him. He always
assumed to have an active interest in the women he was with
and the man he saw RUBY with were always quite3

appearance. He recalled that a stripper named JADA was
the last girl that RUBY introduced him to. He pointed out
that all of his discussions with RUBY or his friends that he
met were at the intersection of Commerce and Akard with the
exception of his above mentioned visits to the club.

As concerns RUBY's emotions, he recalled that he (RUBY)
was so mad at JADA as a result of some difficulty he had
with her that he said he felt he would have choked her if
she was there at the time he was talking about it. RUBY
was highly emotional whenever he discussed the articles
concerning the club in the newspapers. He stated whenever
an article or advertisement would appear in the papers
RUBY would usually bring it to his attention when walking
by the intersection. He stated RUBY was always trying to
outdo the WEINSTEIN brothers who run the Theater Lounge
and the Colony Club. He even said to him at one time in
reference to that, that "I'm going to show those Jews."
He also recalled that RUBY often made few comments
concerning women.

He knows nothing concerning RUBY's background and
he never knew RUBY gave him a hint or his police with his.
He stated the conversa-
3

The last time he saw RUBY was on about November 20,
1963 or November 21, 1963, sometime between 9:30 and 10:00
p.m. He seemed to recall RUBY would walk by his intersection
almost every day at one time or another for the past four
years.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2398—Continued
He stated he has not heard from or seen RUBY since that time. He advised that he has no idea as to why his name would be on the visitor's list at the county jail other than that RUBY likes policemen in general and saw the men who work the downtown interactions almost everyday.

He stated a BOB HENSON told him on December 9, 1963, that JACK RUBY had sent him a postcard and told him to say hello to him and "CATFISH." He was referring to "CATFISH" HANSEN who works the intersection of Main and Akard Streets. HENSON said that RUBY wanted him to thank them for remembering him. This is apparently in reference to the fact that about a week after RUBY was arrested he saw the former bar tender at the Carousel Club and asked him how JACK was. This bar tender left the Carousel Club about six months ago and he believes he now works at the Vegas Club. He does not know his name. He stated he has no intentions of visiting RUBY and stressed the fact that his relationship with him is strictly based on his downtown traffic assignment.

On November 22, 1963, at the time of the President's assassination he was part of the security detail at Elm and Houston Streets. He stated he had already been interviewed by Agents of the FBI concerning this inasmuch as he was at the sight of the assassination. He was not assigned to the security detail at the Central Police Headquarters on November 22, 1963 or November 23, 1963. He worked the downtown intersection of Commerce and Akard Streets on November 23, 1963, from 4:00 p.m. to 12 midnight. On Sunday, November 24, 1963, he did not work and at no time was at the Central Police Headquarters. He had no knowledge of the security precautions taken after the President's assassination.

He never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination and from photographs he has viewed of him did not recall seeing OSWALD in downtown Dallas. He knows of no connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2399**

**UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

**OCCURRING**

**INVESTIGATION MADE AT**

Houston, Texas

November 25-27, 1963

**INVESTIGATION MADE BY**

SAIC Lane Bertram

**DETAILS**

Numerous witnesses identify Jack Leon Rubenstein, Jack Ruby, as being in Houston, Texas on November 21, for several hours, one block from the President's entrance route and from the Rice Hotel where he stayed.

**DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION**

On November 25, 1963, conference was had with the Houston Police Chief, H. Buddy McCall, Assistant Chief George L. Seber and the Intelligence Unit of the Houston Police Department and later with Chief Deputy Sheriff Lloyd Frasier with the view to having those departments screen all information that might appear pertinent to the investigation into the assassination of the President.

On November 26, Chief Deputy Sheriff Lloyd D. Frasier, Houston, called the Houston office and requested the writer to come to his office and interview several people available there.

At Chief Frasier's Office interview Deputy Sheriff Bill "Red" Williams (colored). He stated that after pictures of Jack Ruby were published in local papers, he recalled seeing a man during the afternoon of November 21 in the 600 block of Milan St., one block from the Rice Hotel when he feels sure was Jack Ruby. He advised that he saw the man on two or three different occasions and talked to him about 3 p.m. at which time the subject indicated that he was an oil field worker and had just arrived in Houston and was looking for a man raised Joe who ran a pool hall in the vicinity of the 600 block of Milan St. Subject indicated he wanted to get money to Joe to cover pool games.

Deputy Williams advised that he was sure the picture of Ruby appearing in the paper was identical with the man he had observed in the 600 block of Milan St. on the afternoon of November 21.
Deputy Williams advised that several colored people who were in that neighborhood had reported to him that they had seen Ruby during the afternoon of November 21.

Gloria Register, 1020 Milan St., Houston, advised that about 2:30 p.m. On November 21, she first saw the white man she now believes to be Ruby. She stated that his hands were dirty as if he had been working, but his clothes were reasonable clean. She stated he appeared to have a day and a half or two days beard and quickly explained that he was not a "bum" as he had money and stated that he had a Cadillac parked around the corner.

She advised that she saw him in the block, 1100 Milan, and was present when he made inquiry about "Joe" who ran a pool hall. She stated that a Spanish man operates a pool hall which is owned by Chris' Cafe at the corner of Milan and Prairie St. She observed the subject believed to be Ruby enter the steps leading up to this pool hall.

She advised that later at about 7 o'clock or a little after, she again met the subject believed to be Ruby on the street at which time the subject asked her if she was going to the "President's dinner". She advised him that she had not been invited and asked him to buy her a beer and attempted to make a date with him. The subject declined, stating that he was in a hurry and departed going in the direction of the Coliseum where the President was to appear at the Albert Thomas Appreciation Dinner.

Oakwood, 1115 Matthews St., Houston, advised that she saw the subject believed to be Ruby at about 3:15 in the 1400 block of Milan St, at which time Ruby talked about a club on Washington St. operated by a man he referred to as Jack. Ruby also asked if he would be able to buy a beer at the Milan Club, 1300 Milan, which is operated by a colored man.

Marshall Bradley, 1115 Pleasantville Drive, Houston, advised that he saw the subject believed to be Ruby at about 3:10 p.m. and later drank a beer at the same table with the subject at the Milan Club. He stated that the subject repeated that he was not a bum that he had money in his pocket and exhibited some money. Subject stated he had just come in from working in the oil fields and that he had a Buick automobile parked around the corner and stated that he had been having transmission trouble with the Buick. He also mentioned to Bradley that he wanted to locate a man by the name of Jack who operates a private club on Washington Avenue.

He advised while he was sitting at the table with the subject, drinking beer, the subject pointed out a faint scar on his left cheek running from just under the left ear to about 1 inch of his mouth. Bradley advised that he had not noticed the scar until attention was called to it by the subject.

Ira Slater, 1000 Milan St., (shuffle号称 parlor) advised that he saw the subject when he was 'talking to Deputy Sheriff Red Williams and heard part of the conversation as repeated by Williams.

All persons interviewed advised that the subject was a smooth talker, but talked rather rapidly and appeared nervous.

Telephone call was placed to SAID Sorrels, Dallas, who was not available. The call was taken by Inspector Thomas Kelley, who was requested to furnish photographs of the subject Jack Ruby.

Two police type photographs were received with memorandum from SA Stewart advising that the Dallas Police Department had developed no information indicating that Ruby was out of Dallas on November 21.

The police photographs were shown to all the persons listed above and all agree that in their opinion Jack Ruby with the right eye is identical in appearance with the person they talk to. They do not remember too much about the side view.

Marshall Bradley, 1115 Pleasantville Drive, Houston, was seated to the left side of the subject while drinking a beer with him in the Milan Club, stated that he did not clearly recall the front view but is positive that the side view is definitely Ruby. He was questioned more closely about the faint scar on the left side of Ruby's face and states that he is positive that this scar is similar to that in the event Ruby has such a scar, that the person observed on Milan St. on the afternoon of November 21 is the same man as Ruby.

Doris Griffin, 1322 Nacodish St., waitress at Milan Club, 1000 Milan St., advised that she served beer to the subject and to Marshall Bradley on the afternoon of November 21. She was shown the police photograph of Jack Ruby and advised that in her opinion, Ruby was the person that she had served with Bradley, however, she would not make a positive identification.

Beny Sanchez, 1605 N. Congress St., who operates the pool hall located over Chris' Cafe at 1119 Milan St., was interviewed on November 26, 1963. He was shown a photograph of Ruby and stated that he did not recall Ruby visiting the pool hall on the afternoon of November 21. He emphatically denied knowing Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald. Sanchez is considered unreliable by the Houston Police Department and by the Sheriff's Office.

SUSPECT

Composite description - white male, 5'7-5'8, 150-210, brown hair receding, thin on top, brown eyes, dark complexion, wearing a white shirt, open at collar with an Army type jacket, cloth, Army green, thick with knit cuffs, bottom open, described as heavy material possibly making subject appear larger, wearing dark trousers with small stripe and "engineer's boots" about 12 in. high, black, broad toes with strap across instep.
Subject was further described as having one to three days’ beard and one witness states positively that the subject has a very faint cut scar running across left cheek from just under the ear to within about 1 in. of the mouth.

UNHUILED LEADS

Dallas office is requested to interview Jack Ruby regarding his whereabouts on the afternoon of November 21. It is noted that if Rubenstein has a faint scar on the left side of his cheek as described above, there can be no doubt that he was in Houston on November 21. From his actions and the location block of Milam St., which is a colored area, that his visit very probably had some connection with the President’s appearance in Houston.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

This inquiry is predicated upon information contained in an N/R of BACI Lane Berries, Houston, dated 12-2-63.

George Senator, roommate of Jack Ruby at 223 S. Elgin Street, Dallas, Texas, until December 3, 1963, during an interview at the Dallas office on December 3, 1963, stated that he knew Jack Ruby had not been out of Dallas recently.

Andrew Armstrong, young colored man employed at the Carousel Club, 1312 Commerce Street, Dallas, interviewed December 4, 1963, stated that Ruby was at the club on Thursday, November 21, 1963 during the afternoon. He recalled that he was with a Mickey Ryan, a bartender who wanted to borrow money from Ruby. Armstrong also recalled that Ruby made several phone calls from the club that day and he believed, however, was not certain, that Ruby telephoned long distance to some officials of the American Guild of Variety Artists regarding auditions of amateurs.

Armstrong also stated that he did not know of Ruby having made any long trips away from Dallas recently.

Jack Ruby was interviewed at the Dallas County jail on 12-4-63. He was questioned regarding his whereabouts and movements on the day preceding the visit of the President to Dallas. Ruby at first stated that the only thing he could think of at this time was that he had talked to a bartender named Mickey Ryan and that the conversation took place at his club, probably in the early afternoon hours. Later in the conversation, Ruby recalled that he had been in downtown Dallas when he went to the Merchants State Bank and got a $500 Chandler’s check which he gave to Miss Mary Leverstoks, secretary of Leo P. Corgian, Jr., for rent of one of his
clubs. Interview with Ruby was interrupted due to a visit from his attorney, Tom Edward, and his brother Emil Robenstein.

Miss Mary Lewandowski, secretary of Leo F. Corrigan, Jr., 211 W. Ervay Street, Dallas, was asked on 12-4-63 if and when she received a $500 check from Ruby. She replied that she had received a $500 check for rent from Ruby and that while she could not immediately give the day of the month, she clearly recalls that she received it on Thursday, the day before the assassination of President Kennedy.

Ruby has no noticeable facial scars as reported by SAX Bertram.

**DISPOSITION**

Inquiry closed.

**ELN/3in**

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The following investigation was conducted by SA LANSING P. LOGAN at Dallas, on December 17, 1963:

Mr. LAMAR HUNT, 2269 Binkley, telephone number EM 8-7708, who is the owner of the Kansas City Chiefs, American League football club and whose name appeared as "LAMAR HUNT" in a book which was the property of JACK RUBY, was contacted at his office located on Orchard Lane with telephone number EM 8-4835. He advised that he has never been acquainted with JACK RUBY and has no information whatsoever concerning RUBY's background, associates, political views or his, RUBY, motive for killing LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The only information he possessed concerning either the assassination of President KENNEDY or the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD is that which he had obtained through the local newspapers and television.

Mr. HUNT advised that he could not think of any reason why his name would appear in JACK RUBY's personal property and stated that he has had no contact whatsoever with RUBY to the best of his knowledge. HUNT is not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has only heard his name mentioned in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. He knew of no connection between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
BECKY JONES, 115 North Adams Street, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1212½ Commerce Street, where she is employed as a cigarette girl.

JONES advised that she has known JACK RUBY for the past four months as he hired her to go to work in his club at that time.

JONES stated that she last saw RUBY on Thursday, November 21, 1963, and therefore had no opportunity to talk with him regarding the death of President KENNEDY. She advised that the Master of Ceremonies at the Carousel Club had made the statement that he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Carousel Club strictly for publicity reasons; that no one else in the club has said that they saw OSWALD there. JONES viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that she had never seen him before.

JONES stated that RUBY was friendly with numerous policemen and that he liked the police. She knew of no specific police officers or newsmen with whom he was particularly familiar or friendly.

The following investigation was conducted by

3A PAUL L. SCOTT at Dallas, Texas:

On December 18, 1963, DENNIS G. BREWER, 1607 Post Oak, Irving, Texas, whose name appeared in the personal effects of JACK RUBY, advised he first met RUBY at the Silver Spur Club on South Ervay Street in Dallas. He has been a casual acquaintance of RUBY since that time. About three or four years ago when RUBY organized the Sovereign Club on Commerce Street in Dallas, BREWER was a charter member of this club and attended the club approximately once a month. BREWER had also been to the Vegas Club formerly operated by JACK RUBY on several occasions. He has been to the Carousel Club, the most recent club operated by RUBY, on one occasion. During the time he has known RUBY, RUBY impressed him as an individual with definite convictions and one who liked attention. He recalled that RUBY formerly had a close associate by the name of BUDDY TURMAN, however, he does not know any other associates of RUBY. He has no knowledge of RUBY’s activities other than operation of the various clubs in Dallas, Texas. BREWER recalled that sometime ago RUBY gave him tickets to a private club located on Lovers Lane, Dallas, however, he did not attend this club and does not recall the name of the club or what connection RUBY had with this particular club.

BREWER did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

On December 18, 1963, JENNINGS RALPH LYLES, known as Ralph Lyles, residence 1203 South Buckner, Dallas, whose name appeared in the personal effects of JACK RUBY, advised he first met JACK RUBY about four years ago at the Vegas Club on Oaklawn in Dallas. He was single at that time and occasionally frequented the various clubs in Dallas. LYLES does not drink, and after he had been to the Vegas Club on two or three occasions JACK RUBY inquired as to whether or not he was a policeman since he came into the club and did not drink. Subsequently, about three years ago LYLES became a member of the Sovereign Club.
on Commerce Street operated for a time by JACK RUBY. LYLES went to this club twice during the time it was open. He has not seen JACK RUBY in over three years and has no knowledge of his recent activities or knowledge of any of his associates. He recalled that one time while at the Sovereign Club he, LYLES, had talked to his partner during the show, and RUBY had become violently angry with him. He presumed from this action that RUBY had a violent temper.

LYLES did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

On December 18, 1963, KENNETT L. TOPLETZ, 4361 San Carlos Drive, Dallas, employed as Vice President, Byer-Bolnick Hat Corporation, Garland, Texas, whose name appeared in the personal effects of JACK RUBY, advised that three or four years ago his company received several membership cards in the mail from the Sovereign Club, Dallas, directed to the attention of TOPLETZ. TOPLETZ did not join the Sovereign Club and never attended this club. He has never met JACK RUBY and has never seen him to his knowledge. He may have attended the same synagogue with RUBY, however, he does not recall seeing RUBY at the synagogue. TOPLETZ has no knowledge of RUBY's activities or associates.

TOPLETZ did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

On December 18, 1963, REX SANDERS, residence 1752 Mapleton, Dallas, employed as Vice President of the Bank of Services and Trusts, 1115 Commerce, Dallas, whose name appeared in the personal effects of JACK RUBY, advised he first met JACK RUBY in 1959 or 1960. At that time, JUR SLATTON, who operated a club on Commerce Street, Dallas, had an account at the bank under the same S & R Company. At this time, RUBY took over the club from SLATTON, and the club was reorganized as the Sovereign Club. When SANDERS first met RUBY he was getting the club ready to open, and he invited SANDERS to attend the opening of the club. SANDERS may have received a membership card for the Sovereign Club, however, he does not recall receiving such a card and never attended the club after it opened. He was there on one occasion while they were remodeling. He has had occasional contact with RUBY since that time at the bank and on the streets in downtown Dallas. RUBY impressed him as a gregarious individual who was well known in the Dallas area. SANDERS has had no other contact with RUBY and has no knowledge of his associates or activities other than operation of the clubs in Dallas.

SANDERS did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between JACK RUBY and OSWALD.

On December 18, 1963, A. HENRY SANCHEZ, President, Southern Posters, Inc., 2609 South Ervay, Dallas, residence 2254 Van Cleave Drive, Dallas, whose name as HENRY SANCHEZ appeared in the personal effects of JACK RUBY, advised he joined the Sovereign Club operated by JACK RUBY about three or four years ago. It is his recollection that he joined the club after a visit with the chef, name not recalled, of Anthony's Lounge in Dallas. SANCHEZ never attended the Sovereign Club and is not personally acquainted with RUBY. SANCHEZ recalled that he tried to attend the Vegas Club several years ago and was refused admission to this club. He said his brother, MARIO SANCHEZ, worked for JACK RUBY a short time at the Vegas Club and is acquainted with RUBY. SANCHEZ has no knowledge of recent activities of RUBY or any of his associates. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knows of no connection between RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On December 18, 1963, JOHN BROWN, also known as Jim Brown, 1435 Dalvieve Street, Dallas, whose name as JIM BROWN appeared in the personal effects of JACK RUBY, advised that about two years ago he had been doing some painting for Nichol Brothers on Commerce Street in downtown Dallas. When he finished at Nichol Brothers they sent him to the Carousel Club telling him that this club might need a painter. He contacted a Mr. JACK, a big man at the Carousel Club, and this person sent him to a building located near the intersection of Oaklawn and Lemmon Avenue. At this location, he painted the front of the building and the two restrooms of what appeared to be a night club. Mr. JACK's sister, name not recalled, was at this place. He worked two

Commission Exhibit No. 2402—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2402—Continued
days at this building. He never did know the name of the individual who hired him to do this painting other than Mr. JACK. He has learned since that it was probably JACK RUBY. This was his only contact with JACK RUBY, and he has no knowledge of RUBY's activities or associates. BROWN did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

On December 18, 1963, DAN TOBIAS, Dan Tobias Advertising Agency, 2114 North Akard, Dallas, whose name appeared on a Carousel Club pass card, advised that about a month and a half ago he was standing on the street in downtown Dallas talking to Mr. CLARENCE SELAH, a representative of KRLD-TV. While talking to Mr. SELAH, JACK RUBY approached and began talking to them. RUBY apparently had previously been acquainted with Mr. SELAH. At this time RUBY gave SELAH a pass card to the Carousel Club and also handed TOBIAS a pass card to the club which he asked TOBIAS to sign. TOBIAS signed the card and returned it to RUBY who stated he would have the card encased in plastic and mailed to TOBIAS. TOBIAS never received the Carousel Club pass card. He had never seen RUBY prior to that time and has not seen him since. TOBIAS has no knowledge of RUBY's activities or associates. TOBIAS did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

On December 18, 1963, BETTY JANE TOMPKINS, 3612 Schley Street, Dallas, reportedly a former employee of JACK RUBY, furnished the following information:

On August 12, 1960, TOMPKINS and another girl, name not recalled, were referred by the Texas Employment Office to the Sovereign Club in the 1300 block of Commerce Street, Dallas, for employment. TOMPKINS and the other girl went to the Sovereign Club which was to be a private club and was just preparing to open. They worked two days at this club sending out brochures announcing the opening of the Sovereign Club. They worked under the supervision of an older woman whose name TOMPKINS does not recall. TOMPKINS did not see JACK RUBY during the two days she was employed at the Sovereign club and has in fact never seen JACK RUBY. She has no knowledge of RUBY's activities or associates.

TOMPKINS did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no knowledge of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.
Mrs. PAULINE HALL, 1606 Pratt, Apartment 6, advised she has been acquainted with JACK RUBY for approximately 6 years. She stated she has worked for JACK RUBY and EVE GRANT, his sister, on infrequent occasions over that period of time. Mrs. HALL said she is probably as close a friend as EVE GRANT has. She said her employment with them would have been mostly on weekends when, for reason or another, they needed her to help them.

Mrs. HALL pointed out that work has been quite infrequent and said she had seen very little of JACK RUBY during the past six years. She pointed out, however, that Mrs. GRANT had an operation on approximately November 6, 1963, and that she, Mrs. HALL, took over the operation of the Vegas Club, 3508 Oaklawn, until Mrs. GRANT recovered.

Mrs. HALL said since November 6, 1963, she has seen JACK RUBY more frequently and estimated she has seen him approximately three times a week since, November 6, 1963.

She said RUBY has been coming by the club since November 6, 1963, and would "go" flour shows on Friday and Saturday nights at the Vegas Club. Mrs. HALL said she last saw JACK RUBY on the Thursday night before the President's assassination on Friday, November 22, 1963. She stated she has not seen him since that time.

Mrs. HALL, who had been present during the interview with Mrs. GRANT at Mrs. GRANT's request, said that she had talked with Mrs. GRANT on Friday and Saturday, November 22 and 23, 1963. She informed that Mrs. GRANT furnished her the same information on Friday and Saturday that she furnished to the interviewing Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents when Mrs. GRANT was interviewed.

Mrs. HALL said she never discussed political matters with JACK RUBY and did not know what his thinking was regarding political matters. She did state she never received any indication he had any foreign or commissio­nary sympathy.
Under date of November 25, 1963, the following information was furnished to FBI, Dallas, Texas, by the FBI Laboratory:

"Specimens received: 11/25/63

Q17 Fingernail scrapings from right hand of Lee Harvey Oswald
Q18 Fingernail scrapings from left hand of Lee Harvey Oswald
K7 Head hair sample from head of Lee Harvey Oswald
K8 Axillary hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald
K9 Chest hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald
K10 Limb hair sample from right forearm of Lee Harvey Oswald
K11 Pubic hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald
K12 Limb hair sample from right leg of Lee Harvey Oswald

Results of examination:

"Several brown limb hairs and brown pubic hairs, all of Caucasian origin, were found in the debris previously removed from the Q12 blanket that matched in microscopic characteristics the K10 limb hairs and K11 pubic hairs of Oswald. Accordingly, these hairs originated either from Oswald or from another Caucasian person whose limb and pubic hairs exhibit the same individual microscopic characteristics.

"No fibers were found in the Q17 and Q18 fingernail scrapings of Oswald that could be associated with the Q12 blanket.

"Specimens Q17, Q18 and K7 through K12 are being retained in the laboratory for possible future comparison purposes.

"No hairs were found on the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, K1, or on the paper bag, Q10, previously submitted."
is located where you work?
A. It is at the corner of Young and Houston Streets.
Q. I will ask you if that is approximately two or three blocks from here?
A. Approximately two blocks from here.
Q. Yes sir. Directing your attention to Friday, November, 22nd, I will ask you if you were also employed at the Dallas News in the advertising section?
A. I was.
Q. What floor of the Dallas News Building is your advertising office located on?
A. On the second floor.
Q. And I will ask you if that office is one large open space for the most part?
A. Yes, for the most part it is.
Q. And what time did you come to work that morning, if you recall?
A. At 8:30.
Q. And I will ask you if you recall whether or not that was the day that President Kennedy participated in a parade in downtown Dallas?
A. It was.
Q. Do you know the Defendant in this case, Jack Ruby?
A. I do.
Q. Do you see him in the courtroom here today?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2405—Continued
Q. I will ask you if you had a conversation with him that morning?
A. I had.
Q. What was that conversation pertaining to?
A. To the advertising of his night club, the advertisement inserted in the following morning paper.
Q. Do you recall the name of those two night clubs?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And what were they?
A. The Carousel and the Vegas Club.
Q. Now, about what time did your conversation with him begin, if you can approximate that for us?
A. I can. It was a little after 12:00 o'clock noon.
Q. And at what time did you finish your conversation with him?
A. About 12:25.
Q. All right. Did you go anywhere else, after your conversation with him?
A. Yes, I left the building.
Q. When did you again return?
A. It was after, I guess 2:00 in the afternoon.
Q. Was the defendant, Jack Ruby, still there when you returned after 2:00?
A. I can't recall.
Q. You don't recall whether he was or not. Then I take it that your conversation occurred the period from approximately 12:00 o'clock noon until 12:25 when you left?
A. That's right.
Q. Now, do you know the building in downtown Dallas known as the Texas School Book Depository?
A. I do.
Q. Is it possible to see the Texas School Book Depository from the second floor windows of your office there at the Dallas Hotel?
A. It is possible to see the building from about four windows, on our floor, on the second floor.
Q. All right sir, I will show you what we will mark as State's Exhibit No. 1. And number 2.

MR. ELIOT: May we see the pictures before they are offered?
MR. ALLENBERGER: Yes sir, I will show them to you before.

MR. ELIOT: All right.
Q. Let me ask you if you have stood in the windows of your office there and you, yourself, looked at the Texas School Book Depository?
A. I have.
Q. And I will ask you if at the corner of the second floor office, from which it is possible to see the Texas School Book Depository, a Mr. Jeffress has a small glassed-in office there?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. And I will ask you if standing outside Mr. Jeffress' door, looking through that second window from the corner, if it is possible to see the Texas School Book Depository?

A. Yes, most of the building.

Q. I will show you State's Exhibits Nos. 1 and 2, and please do not display them to the Jury, but look at them yourself.

MR. HILL: May we see those first before the witness does?

THE COURT: Let him identify them, and then show them to him.

MR. ALLAN: I am going to get him to identify them, and then I will show them to you.

Q. I will ask you to examine those exhibits and tell me if you can identify the scene they seek to represent?

A. Yes, sir, I can.

Q. I will ask you if those two exhibits truly and accurately portray the scene they seek to represent?

A. They do.

Q. And what scene is that?

A. Looking out the -- on this particular one, one of the

Commission Exhibit No. 2405—Continued
of the picture, is the Dallas-Jefferson Hotel?
A Yes, it is.
Q That will be the Dallas-Jefferson Hotel.
A Yes sir.
Q That will be the Dallas-Jefferson Hotel.
A And I will ask you if the white building in the left upper portion of the picture is the Terminal Annex?
Q Commonly called the Post Office.
A Now, Mr. Campbell, I will ask you if the building known as the Dallas School Book Depository, which you have pointed out in the picture, is in between the Post Office and the Dallas-Jefferson Hotel?
A MR. TOWSILL: Your Honor, we object to leading the witness.
A It is.
A MR. BELL: That's all right.
Q I will show you State's Exhibit No. 2 and ask you if the Texas School Book Depository Building appears in that photograph?
A It does.
Q And I will ask you if it appears between the Post Office Building and the Dallas-Jefferson Hotel.
A It does.
Q I will ask you whether or not the State's Exhibit No. 2 was taken from back inside of the Dallas News Office?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2405—Continued
anything peculiar or unusual about his behavior?
A No.
Q Was his behavior similar to that he exhibited on other occasions that you had seen him?
A Yes.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you sir. Pass the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. HELL:Q
Q Mr. Campbell, I don't quite understand, where was Jack Ruby with reference to this picture, was he anywhere near this office here, and by this I refer to Exhibit No. 2?
A No, sir, he was not.
Q He was nowhere near this, is that right?
A He was not.
Q Were you in this office, No. 2?
A Not at that time, no.
Q Which floor was he on, on this floor or on another floor?
A On that floor, the second floor of the building.
Q Do you know if he ever was in this office or near this office?
A Not to my knowledge.
Q He wasn't in this office, is that right?
A He wasn't in that office.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2405—Continued
him the night before at the Egyptian Club, and wanted him to
go some place, as I might on that, the Egyptian Restaurant?
A I can’t recall whether it was the night before I had
seen him, I believe during that week before.
Q Were you talking on the night before, there was some
problem that someone had taken his band away from him at the
place that he was running, and someone had planted his band;
was there some problem that was on Jack’s mind with reference
to that?
A Possibly it was the band that had been playing at the
Vegas Club, that had an engagement at this other club.
Q And one of the problems that he discussed with you in
placing the ad the next day, was the financial condition of
the economics of the club that he was running, didn’t he
discuss that with you, that he was sort of encouraging to get
customers back to the place, and he was concerned about the
ad?
A He was worried because his band that had been with him
for years had left him, and he was worried about the business.
Q Did you and he discuss anything about the parade and
seeing the President pass by?
A No.
Q You were working at that time, that’s the reason you
didn’t see it; and he was working at that time, and that’s
the reason he didn’t see it. That would be a fair statement.
WILLIAM E. HOWARD

a witness called by the Defendant, having been first duly
sworn, testified on his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. BURLESON:

Q Would you state your name to the jury?
A William E. Howard.

Q Where do you live?

MR. WADE: I didn’t get the name.

A Howard.

MR. WADE: H-C-M-A-R-B?

A That’s right.

Q (By Mr. Burleson) Mr. Howard, where do you live?
A 4039 North Central Expressway.

Q What is your business?
A Well, principally oil. I’ve been in the oil business
for thirty some years here.

Q I’ll ask you whether or not you know Jack Ruby, the
defendant in this case?
A Yes, I do.

Q Approximately how long have you known him?
A Oh, twelve or thirteen years.

Q What has been your relationship with him? Have you
known him socially, in business, or what?
A I’ve known him socially.

Q Have you known him as a club operator here in town?
A Yes, sir.

Q Have you ever been in his club?
A Yes, I have.

Q I’ll ask you whether or not at anytime during the
period of time that you’ve known him, whether or not you have
witnessed any emotional outbursts on behalf of Jack Ruby, or
by Jack Ruby?
A Well, I guess you’d call it an emotional outburst. I’ve
seen him in his various clubs getting into fights and brawls
and things of that nature.

Q All right. Now, directing your attention, can you re-
call any specific instances wherein he had an emotional out-
burst?
A Oh, yes.

Q Could you give us an example or two of that?
A Well, on one particular occasion, there was a young
fellow who was straddling a chair in one of his places, the
Silver Spur, and Jack commanded him to turn around and face
the table and be seated properly, which he did. But when he
went by him again, he had straddled the chair again, and they
had some words, and the first thing I knew there was a big
commotion, and Jack went off the handle and kind of beat this
fellow up.

Q All right. Now, would he do this in a sudden manner?
A Yes, sir, quite sudden.
Q All right. Would you say he was quick tempered?
A Oh, yes. Jack is quick tempered.
Q After this emotional outburst, or this blow up, would he then calm down?
A Yes, he would be calm.
Q Would he also calm down very quickly?
A Well, things didn't seem to disturb Jack too much. He wouldn't get into an upset, and then it would be all over.
Q Now, how many of these such have you witnessed, do you think, over the last ten or twelve or thirteen years that you have known Jack?
A Oh, any number of them. Maybe eight or ten or twelve, or something like that. And lots more that I've heard about.
Q I'll ask you whether or not at various times you've had conversations with Jack?
A Yes.
Q During these conversations would you describe how his speech was?
A Well, sometimes his speech became disjointed, and it would lack continuity, but not all the time.
Q But on some occasions?
A On some occasions, that's right.
Q Would he be the type of person, in talking and having conversation, would he complete his sentences or would often-
Q. All right. Do you know his sister, Eva Grant?
A. Yes, sir, I do.
Q. How long have you known her?
A. Oh, I don't know. Four or five years, when she came back from California. I believe she was in California, and came back after about, I guess about four or five years ago, whatever it was.
Q. Have you known her through her connection with the Club Vegas?
A. That's right.
Q. Have you visited out there when she's been there?
A. Yes, sir, I've been around her.
Q. All right. Have you ever seen Jack cry on any of these occasions?
A. Well, no, but I've seen him on the verge of breaking up, but I haven't witnessed any tears.
Q. Have you noticed any change in the Jack Ruby as you knew him ten or twelve years ago, up until recently?
A. Any change?
Q. Yes, in his personality, his mental make up, as you viewed it?
A. Well, no. However, I think as time went on, and he became more financially involved his attitude was a little different, I suppose. But basically, he was the same, he was very unpredictable.

Q. Did you form a conclusion as to whether or not Jack was rational at all times?
A. Well, I don't know if you would call it rational or not, but lots of times we'd maybe have dinner or something, and he would get up and he would leave for no reason whatsoever, and then the next day when I'd question him, he had some unfinished business he had to take care of, so --
Q. He'd just get up and leave?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you think of any other instances like this straddle chair, that you can relate to the jury at this time?
A. Oh, I've seen lots of them. He would ask people out on the dance floor not to do certain things, and they would pay no attention to him.
Q. Then he would have one of these emotional outbursts?
Or one of these blow ups?
A. Whatever it is, yes.
Q. You would see him after he did that?
A. Yes.
Q. And he would appear calm then?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. Would you say that Jack Ruby was a kind and considerate type person?
A. I presume in his way, he is, yes.
Q. In his way. Have you seen him do acts of kindness?
A: Oh, I've seen him loan people money at different times and make contributions to different things, yes.
Q: Have you ever made any contributions to anything that he had any connection with, any organization or fund or drive that he had any connection with?
A: No, sir.
Q: When was the last time that you saw Jack prior to November, 1963?
A: Well, it was the early part of November, I believe.
Q: The early part of November?
A: Yes.
Q: Do you recall where that was?
A: Yes. I have a supper club here in town. It's the Stork Club. And Jack came by one day and said he had some trouble with one of his strippers. Her name was Joie.
Q: All right. Did you talk to him on that occasion?
A: Well, he talked to me. He wanted to let his emotions out, I believe, so I sat there and listened to him.
Q: Was he upset at that time?
A: Well, yes he was. He was disturbed.
Q: How was his conversation on that date?
A: Well, he talked to me he had a law suit or something --
Q: No, I say how was his conversation, not what was it.
A: Oh, he just wanted to get it off his chest, I think; telling me the circumstances, the situation had occurred, and

his difficulties with this help of his.
Q: Would you describe how he talked?
A: Well, of course, Jack talks in a staccato manner all the time anyway, so it didn't vary too much. But he was upset about it, naturally.
Q: Have you, based upon what you have seen from Jack, seen of his actions, heard his talk, knowing Jack as you have known his, have you formed any type of opinion as to Jack's mental status, or mental state?
A: Well, with apologies to Jack, I've always considered him --
MR. BOWIS: To which we object, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
MR. TOWNHILL: He's qualified to give an answer, Judge.
Q: (By Mr. Burleson) Have you formed such an opinion?
A: Yes, sir, I have.
Q: Would you tell us what that opinion is, as to whether or not you feel like --
MR. BOWIS: We object, Your Honor.
Q: (By Mr. Burleson) What is the opinion?
A: Well, --
THE COURT: Do you object to it?
MR. ALEXANDER: Yes, sir, we object to it.
THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
MR. BURLESON: Note our exception.

MR. TONMILL: Exception. May we complete the bill now?

THE COURT: No, sir.

MR. TONMILL: Note our exception.

MR. BURLESON: We'll pass him.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. WADD:

Q Mr. Howard?

A Yes, sir.

Q I believe you said that you knew the defendant, Jack Ruby, socially as a club operator. Is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q You're not in business with him in any way?

A No, sir.

Q You haven't financed him or anything, down there?

A No, sir.

Q I believe you said he always had one or more of his dogs with him wherever he went?

A Yes, sir.

Q I believe you said you never had seen him cry, did you?

A No, I don't believe --

Q Did you?

A No, I haven't seen tears roll down his cheeks, in that sense of the word.

Q Was he the type person, Mr. Howard, that always liked to be known, or you might say a name dropper, or that type of person?

A Yes, sir, that's true.

Q He liked to know or call so and so important people as his friends, isn't that right?

A Yes, he's very outgoing.

Q He's very outgoing and was he the type that liked to be well thought of, I guess is one way of putting it?

A This is true.

Q And he, I assume, would tell you who he knew and who was at his place, and one thing and another, that might be some people prominent in some field in Dallas, is that right?

A No, I don't think that he was what you might classify as a social climber, not in that sense.

Q No, I'm talking about one that wanted to be liked, and wanted to know important people. In a sense you might say egotistical, in that sense?

A This is true, yes, sir.

Q In other words, I'm not saying it very well, but he liked to -- he sought the limelight, of a sort?

A This is very true.

Q That's very true. And, for instance, if he was up in the City Hall on Friday night, in the middle of all the cameras and telling them who everybody was, assuming he was,
THE COURT: What was the question?

MR. BELL: The controversy with Jada, a strip teaser.

MR. WADE: I'll withdraw it.

Q (By Mr. Wade) I believe the F.B.I. interviewed you, didn't they?

A Yes, they did.

Q I believe you told them that he was quick-tempered, a rough and tumble scrapper, didn't you?

A That's right.

Q As a matter of fact, he went to the Y.M.C.A to build his body up all the time. You know about that?

A He was quite a health fanatic, yes sir.

Q He was quite a health fanatic. And he was an egoist to some extent?

A I would presume so.

Q You would think so. And whenever anything was going on, he liked to be right in the middle of it?

A Well, he was of that nature.

Q And wherever he went he had cards of his club, that he would pass out or give away, according to the situation, wouldn't he?

A This is true.

Q He did that many times in your presence, didn't he?

A Yes, he did.
Q. He was trying to promote business for his club?
A. That's true.
Q. But he always carried them in his pocket and he would spread them out when you were with him?
A. Yes, that's true.
Q. And he tried to, or did, give the impression that he was tough enough to keep down trouble in his club, is that right?
A. I don't know whether he tried to give that impression or not, but when it came to a show-down, he was right there.
Q. He was pretty tough, wasn't he?
A. Yes, he was.
Q. And you've seen him throw people out of his club?
A. Yes, I have.
Q. Down the steps?
A. Well, not exactly. On these particular occasions, but I have seen him in his six-ups, yes.
Q. Did you ever see him carry a gun outside the club?
A. Yes, he always had a gun with him.
Q. Always had a gun with him?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. You never did report that to the police or anything?
A. No, I didn't report it.
Q. You never did?
A. No, sir. When I say he had a gun, he always had it in the money bag. I used to see it when he would throw it in the car, if we went somewhere. We would have dinner or something like that, and he would throw this bag down, with the gun in the money.
Q. Did he carry that into wherever he was eating? The gun?
A. No, he would sometimes leave it in the car, I think.
Q. Sometimes lock it up in the car?
A. That's right.
Q. According to where he was at the time, I presume?
A. That's right.
Q. He had a place to lock it up in his glove compartment?
A. I think he put it in the back end of the car, in the trunk.
Q. You've seen him do that on occasion?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you ever been target practicing with him?
A. No.
Q. You never have seen him shoot the gun?
A. No.
Q. But usually when he went -- I assume you all ate at nice restaurants when you were with him, as a general rule?
A. Oh, yes. Nice places, hotels.
Q. He would generally lock his gun up in the car, rather than take it inside with him, into the restaurant?
A Well, this wasn't always the occasion. Lots of times he wouldn't have it on his person, or it might be in the car, when he would open the back of the car and fish in the back to get what he wanted, it would be obvious it was there.

Q To be more specific then, many times you said, I believe that he didn't have it with him?

A This is true.

Q And many times when he had it with him in your presence, he would lock it up in the car, according to the place you were going into?

A Well, he didn't wait until he went some place to lock it up. It was usually in the back of the car.

Q So usually carried it in the back of the car?

A Yes.

Q You would say that he is quick or high tempered, if you would describe him, would you not?

A Yes, I would.

Q And you would say he was a rough and tumble fighter?

A Yes, sir.

Q That he liked to be in the center of things, whatever is going on? The center of attraction to some extent, in that if anything is going on, he wants to be in the middle of it. Is that right?

A Well, I would say he's been in the middle of a lot of things on a lot of occasions, yes.
MR. BOWIE: To which I object as leading, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

Q (By Mr. Burleson) State the facts with reference to whether or not you knew about the interview that Jack Ruby arranged for Mr. Wade?

THE COURT: I sustained the objection, Mr. Burleson. Get on to something else.

MR. BURLESON: I thought the objection was to leading.

THE COURT: You rephrased the question to ask the same question.

MR. TOM HILL: Note our objection. There isn't any objection to the next question, Judge.

MR. ALEXANDER: He disobeyed the Court's ruling on it, Your Honor.

Q (By Mr. Burleson) Now, you say Jack handed out cards. Is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q That was for his Carousel Club?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, did he hand them out much like politicians handing them out?

A Well, he would hand them out to anybody that was a prospective customer.

Q Much like a politician would when he was looking for a vote?

A Well, I wouldn't know about that.

Q Now, on these occasions that you saw Jack with a gun, did you always see money with him?

A Yes.

MR. BURLESON: That's all.

RECross Examination

BY MR. WADE:

Q Do you own a club yourself?

A I operate and manage a club, yes, sir.

Q What club is that?

A The Stork Club.

Q Is that --

A It's a private club.

Q It's not a strip club, is it?

A Oh, no. It's a supper club.

Q Where is that located?

A On Oak Lawn, across from the Village. I've had it for...
about three years now.

Q  It's a private club?
A  Yes, sir.

Q  But you don't have --
A  Oh, no. It's a supper club.

MR. WADE: That's all.

MR. BURLESON: That's all.

THE COURT: The court will be recessed until nine o'clock Monday morning.

---

D. V. HARKNESS

a witness called by the State, being first duly sworn, testified on his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ALEXANDER:

Q  You're Sgt. D. V. Harkness?
A  Yes, sir.

Q  What bureau or division of the Dallas Police Department are you assigned to?
A  Traffic Division.

Q  And were you so employed and assigned back on November 23, 1963?
A  Yes, sir.

Q  That would have been a Saturday, would it not?
A  Yes, sir.

Q  Directing your attention to around two-thirty or three o'clock in the afternoon on that Saturday, November 23, 1963, I'll ask you if you were assigned to the vicinity of the entrance of the County jail to assist in traffic and handling people?
A  Yes, sir, I was.

Q  Now I'll ask you if you were anticipating the transfer of Oswald at around four o'clock?
A  Yes, sir, we were.

Q  Now, sometime after three o'clock, I'll ask you if a
The crowd began to block the driveway of the entrance to the County jail.

A Yes, sir. A crowd had merged to the entrance and was making it difficult for the Sheriff's department to operate.

Q All right sir. And at that time I'll ask you if you notified the Sheriff's department that they should block that off with either men or ropes?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q And was that done?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now Sgt. Harkness, I'll ask you if you, yourself, participated in moving the crowd back from the driveway of the County jail entrance there on Houston Street?

MR. TONJILL: We object to him leading him.

THE COURT: All right. I'll sustain the objection.

Q (By Mr. Alexander) Tell what you did with regard to moving the crowd back?

A I went into the Sheriff's department and contacted Mr. Charlie Player, and he gave me some rope and we took some rope and roped off all the area across the street. And then we moved barricades back on the east side of Houston.

Q That would be on the jail entrance side?

A Yes, sir. The jail entrance to Houston, to move the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Q All right. Do you know the defendant in this case, Jack Ruby?</td>
<td>A Yes, sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Q I'll ask you if you saw Jack Ruby in that crowd that you moved back from the jail entrance?</td>
<td>A Yes, sir.</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Q And did you see which direction he went after you moved him back?</td>
<td>A No, sir. The last I had seen of him was at Elm and Houston, on the jail side, on the east side of Houston.</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Q Now that was on Saturday afternoon, just before four o'clock?</td>
<td>A Yes, sir.</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Q Officer, this crowd, was that an ugly crowd, or a surerumming crowd, or a sinister crowd or an ominous crowd?</td>
<td>A No, sir. It was an orderly crowd.</td>
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| 6    | Q An orderly crowd. And at that time when you saw Jack Ruby, could you describe him to us? What was his appearance? | A No, sir. I just observed him in the crowd, and the
best I recall --
Q  And that's the time that Mr. Oswald was to have been
moved first, four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, is that right?
A  We had no knowledge of the time. We were anticipating
him.
Q  And then plans were changed and he was held over to be
moved at ten o'clock Sunday morning?
A  I didn't know about the plans, when they were changed.
It was just crowd control.
Q  Were there a number of people there that were saying
"hi" to the reporters or the t.v. camera back and forth?
A  I don't recall any of those.
Q  Did you see Mr. Ruby at that time do anything different, or
appear any different, than the other score of heart broken
citizens who were there?
A  No, sir. I just observed him in the crowd.
Q  More of a curious crowd than anything else, wasn't it?
A  I wouldn't -- sight seers.
MR. BELL: That's all.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ALEXANDER:
Q  Did you know whether Ruby was armed or not at that time?
A  No, sir.
Q  Did you have any reason to think that he was armed?
A  No, sir.
GEORGIA MAYEY, a witness called by the State, being first duly sworn, testified on her oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ALEXANDER:
Q Your name is Georgia Mayey?
A Yes.
Q And how are you employed?

A Secretary, Dallas Advertising.
Q What company is that, please?
A The Dallas Morning News.
Q And I will ask you if you work in the same office area with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Newman?
A Yes, sir.
Q I will ask you if that is an extremely large office that occupies almost the second floor of the Dallas News Building?
A Yes.
Q Do you know the Defendant, in this case, Jack Ruby?
A Yes.
Q How long have you known him there at the Dallas News?
A A year and a half.
Q Directing your attention to November 22, 1963, which was the Friday that President Kennedy was in Dallas, I will ask you if you had occasion to be working on that date?
A Yes.
Q And did you see Jack Ruby on that occasion?
A Yes.
Q About what time of day was it when you saw him?
A 12:30 or 12:35.
Q And what was he doing when you saw him first?
A He was sitting at Jack Saunders' desk.
Q Could you tell what he was doing at Jack Saunders' desk?
A Nothing.
Q I believe you had just come back from lunch when you
saw him there?
A That's right.
Q What did you do after you came back from lunch and you
had seen him there at the desk?
A I went to Mr. Jeffery's office and watched television.
Q All right, did you have any conversation with Jack
Ruby?
A No.
Q Do you know how long he stayed there at the Dallas
News office?
A I saw him around 1:00, or sometime later.
Q And I will ask you if you saw him over at Mr. Jeffery's
office watching the television?
A I don't recall.
Q You don't recall that, but you first saw him there
between 12:30 and 12:35, and you last saw him sometime after
1:00 or around 1:30?
A That's right.

MR. ALEXANDER: Pass the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

EX: MR. KELLE:
Q You were all upset, Miss Mayer, at that time -- we all
were in this country, weren't you?
A Yes.
Q And Jack was upset too, wasn't he?
A Yes.
Q And did you notice whether he was crying at that time?
A No.
Q Or how upset he was, did you notice anything particular
about it?
A Well, later when he was sitting at Don Campbell's desk
back from Mr. Newman's, his eyes were fixed toward the back of
the office, toward Mr. Hector's office in back of me.
Q You mean fixed, like a fixed stare?
A Yes, and dazed.
Q And that's something that you recollect, back when you
say fixed, that connotes to me someone who was sitting and
staring at something, is that what he was doing?
A Yes.
Q That was he doing with this fixed -- was he looking at
something or someone?
A Well -- just like I was staring back at the back of the
room right now, his eyes were just fixed.
Q How long was he in that fixed stare just looking,
staring, that was visible?
A Well, I only looked at him a couple of seconds.
Q You don't know how long before he had been in that
condition of a fixed stare, or how long after you had stopped
looking at him he was in it?
A No.
Q But it was something that was remarkable, was it not?
A Yes.
Q Have you seen people in states of opalescence or otherwise, when they have been in this sort of a fixed stare?
A No.
Q He wasn't moving any parts of his body when he was in this fixed stare, was he?
A No.
Q Did he have his hands down or did you notice how his hands were?
A No.
Q Did you notice whether he was perspiring at the time when he was in the fixed stare?
A No, sir.
Q Did you notice whether he was pallid or whether his color had changed at all?
A No, I just noticed his stare.
Q And you ever seen him before in this fixed stare?
A No.
Q And he wasn't saying anything at that time?
A No.
Q Did you notice whether he was sitting upright or how he was when he was in this fixed stare?
Q: -- after the assassination, wasn't it?

M. TOMMIE: We object to leading questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection to it.

M. ALEXANDER: I believe that is all. May this young lady be excused?

M. BELL: We stipulate that she may be excused.

THE COURT: All right.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2408—Continued

T. B. McMillon

Q: A witness called by the State, being first duly sworn, testified on his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WADE:

Q: State your name to the jury.

A: Thomas Don McMillon.

Q: How are you employed, Mr. McMillon?

A: As a police officer for the City of Dallas, Texas.

Q: How long have you been with the City of Dallas Police?

A: Seven and a half years.

Q: In what department are you presently in, Mr. McMillon?

A: In the Auto Theft Bureau.

Q: Auto Theft Bureau. Mr. McMillon, on the 24th of November, last year, were you assigned to any special duty in the City Hall?

A: Yes, sir, I was.

Q: Tell the jury what that was?

A: It was for the purpose of security in the moving of Lee Harvey Oswald from the Dallas City jail to the Dallas County jail.

Q: Where were you stationed, or where was your position in the basement of the City Hall?

A: I was just outside the jail office door. North side.

Q: Step down here and let me show you what has been marked,
this is what's been marked as State's Exhibit 13, which is
a picture of the basement, that being a swinging door in the
basement. Where were you standing? Can you get that picture?
A Right along here.
Q You're standing right along there?
A Yes, sir.
Q Right there?
A Yes, sir.
Q Now, Mr. McMillon, did you see Lee Harvey Oswald come
out between Officer Lovelle and Officer Graves?
A Yes, sir, I did.
Q They passed right in front of you, I presume, didn't
they?
A Yes, sir, they did.
Q Headed for a car that Officer Daugherty was in. Did
you see the car?
A No, sir.
Q You couldn't see it?
A No, sir.
Q Now, as they approached the entrance to the driveway
there that goes down in the City Hall, and out on the other
side, what, if anything, happened at that time? Did anything
unusual happen?
A Yes, sir, there did.
Q Did you see a person come out of the crowd?
Q: Have you later learned who that man was?
A: Yes, sir, I have.
Q: Is that the defendant, Jack Ruby, in this case?
A: Yes, sir, it is.
Q: Now, when you first saw him and prior to the shooting -
he did shoot Oswald, didn't he?
A: Yes, sir, he did.
Q: Prior to the shooting, did you hear him say anything?
A: Yes, sir, I did.
Q: Tell the jury what you heard the defendant, Jack Ruby, say at that time, Mr. McMillen?
A: He said, "You rat son of a bitch, you shot the president." And then a shot rang out.
Q: Was that all right the second before the shot went
off, or about the same time as the shot went off?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: And what did you do at that time, Mr. McMillen?
A: Well, I broke and tried to get to him.
Q: Did you eventually get to him?
A: Yes, sir, I did.
Q: At that time, was there utter confusion in the base-
ment of the City Hall?
A: Yes, sir, there was.

MR. BELL: Can the answer hold pending the ob-
jection? Can he describe what the confusion was?
MR. TOMAHILL: I've object to anything he said.

THE COURT: Overrule the objection.

Q (By Mr. Wade) What did he say?

MR. TOMAHILL: No object to anything he said while under arrest as being in violation of his statutory and constitutional rights.

THE COURT: Overrule the objection.

MR. TOMAHILL: Note our exception.

Q (By Mr. Wade) What did the defendant, Jack Ruby, say at that time?

MR. TOMAHILL: Same objection.

MR. BELL: No foundation.

A He said, "I hope I killed the son of a bitch. I hope I killed the son of a bitch." He said it more than once.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Said it more than once?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you hear him say anything with reference to who he was?

A Yes, sir. I did.

Q What did he say along that line?

A He kept hollering, "You know me. You know me. I'm Jack Ruby."

MR. TOMAHILL: Just a minute. Do we have a full running bill to everything said under arrest?

THE COURT: You can take that as you go along.

MR. TOMAHILL: All right. We object to anything he said while he was under arrest.

THE COURT: Overrule the objection.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Where was he at the time he said that?

Mr. McMillon?

MR. TOMAHILL: Said what? What's he talking about?

MR. WADE: "I'm Jack Ruby."

A This was during the scuffle and during the time we were taking him in through the jail office there.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Part of that was out in the corridor there where the shooting took place, where you took him in, he was saying that?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what was the other statement he made?

A Well, he kept hollering, "I hope I killed the son of a bitch. I hope I killed the son of a bitch."

MR. TOMAHILL: Your Honor, we object and ask that it all be stricken.

THE COURT: Overrule the objection. You may have your exception.

MR. TOMAHILL: Exception.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Where was he when he said that, the first time you heard him say it?
A This was during the scuffle and then after we got in
the jail office too.

MR. TONAHILL: We have a full Bill on this, Your
Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

Q (By Mr. Wade) He said that also after he got on the
floor of the jail? Did he make that statement in there also?
A Yes, sir, he did.

Q Now Mr. McMillon, did you assist in handcuffing him?
A Yes, sir, I handcuffed him.

Q Whose handcuffs did you use?
A Mine.

Q You used yours?
A Yes, sir.

Q And then I believe you and Officer Archer and somebody
else --

MR. TONAHILL: Again we object to telling him what
he wants him to say, Judge.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Well, what did you do then with him, Mr.
McMillon?

A Well, after he was handcuffed, we gave him a very fast
preliminary search, and we took him directly to the fifth
floor of the men's jail.

Q And proceeded to take all of his clothes off there, I
believe?

A Yes, sir, I was.

MR. TONAHILL: No object to that "everybody else."

MR. BELLI: Because we already know that Ruby was
calm.

THE COURT: Overrule the objection.

MR. TONAHILL: Exception.

Q (By Mr. Wade) How long did he keep saying the statement,
"I hope I killed the son of a bitch"?

MR. TONAHILL: We have a full running Bill of
Exception on that? Statements made by Ruby, Judge?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Was he still saying that when you got up
on the fifth floor?

A No, sir, he didn't say that up there.

Q When you got up to the fifth floor, what did he say?
The defendant, Jack Ruby.

MR. BURLESON: Object to anything he said while
he was on the fifth floor and under arrest.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Page 306</th>
<th>Page 307</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>THE COURT:</strong> Overrule the objection.</td>
<td><strong>THE COURT:</strong> All right.</td>
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<td>MR. BURLESON: Note our exception.</td>
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<td><strong>Q</strong> (By Mr. Wade) This was a matter of less than three minutes, you say, after the shooting?</td>
<td><strong>Q</strong> (By Mr. Wade) Do you recall more of his exact words, of what he said? As you recall them?</td>
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<td><strong>A</strong> Yes, sir.</td>
<td><strong>A</strong> Well, he made this statement, sir. Detective Archer had told him, &quot;Jack, I believe you killed him.&quot; And he said that he meant to kill him, that he meant to shoot the man three times, but that we moved too fast for him and had prevented him from doing so.</td>
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<td><strong>Q</strong> What was said at that time, Mr. McMillon?</td>
<td><strong>Q</strong> And he didn't get the three shots off?</td>
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<td><strong>MR. TCHANELLI:</strong> Now, Your Honor --</td>
<td><strong>A</strong> No, sir, he didn't.</td>
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<td><strong>A</strong> Well, he said, &quot;I meant to shoot three times --&quot;</td>
<td><strong>Q</strong> While you were stripping him down there, did Officer Dean arrive?</td>
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<td><strong>MR. TCHANELLI:</strong> You've been a witness before. You know you're not supposed to --</td>
<td><strong>A</strong> Yes, sir, he did.</td>
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<td><strong>THE COURT:</strong> Make your objection.</td>
<td><strong>Q</strong> And then did someone else arrive also?</td>
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<td><strong>MR. TCHANELLI:</strong> All right, Judge. Do we understand the Court's ruling to mean that we have a full, running Bill of Exception on any and all statements made by the defendant, any and all times while under arrest?</td>
<td><strong>A</strong> Yes, sir, they did.</td>
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<td><strong>THE COURT:</strong> Yes, sir.</td>
<td><strong>Q</strong> Was that Sorells of the Secret Service?</td>
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<td><strong>MR. ELLI:</strong> Then we don't have to object, Your Honor, and we won't every time.</td>
<td><strong>A</strong> Yes, sir. Mr. Sorells was there.</td>
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<td><strong>Q</strong> (By Mr. Wade) All right now, Mr. McMillon, what did the defendant, Jack Ruby, say at the time you got him out of the elevator on the fifth floor?</td>
<td><strong>Q</strong> He was there? And they started talking to him at that time while he was undressed, I believe. Is that right?</td>
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<td><strong>A</strong> He said that he meant to shoot the man three times.</td>
<td><strong>A</strong> Yes, sir.</td>
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<td><strong>MR. ELLI:</strong> We'd like to have the exact words, Your Honor. He said: &quot;I meant&quot;. We'd like to have the conversation as nearly as he thinks he can.</td>
<td><strong>Q</strong> Did you say how many minutes it was before -- between the time of the shot and the time that Dean arrived there? Estimate it in minutes.</td>
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<td><strong>A</strong> Seven or eight minutes.</td>
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Q. Something of that nature?
A. Yes, sir.

MR. WADE: I believe that's all.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. BELL:

Q. You recall -- Did you call him Jack?
A. Mr. Ruby, did I refer to him as Jack?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. Did you know him before?
A. Yes, sir, I did.
Q. And was he a peculiar character around town?
A. Well, I didn't know him that well, sir. I knew him by sight though.
Q. Then not knowing him very well still would you characterize him as peculiar?
A. I don't believe I knew him well enough to characterize him.

Q. But you had heard of him as being a peculiar character?
MR. WADE: We object to that. He's testified.

MR. BELL: Character is proved by hearsay only, it can't be proved by specific events, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead. I'll let him answer.
Q. (By Mr. Bell) Did you know of him by hearsay as being a rather unusual man about town?

A. Well, the things I had heard about him, I knew he had had some trouble with the police before, had been arrested several different times, and that he did run some taverns. And that's about my extent of knowledge. I don't know him real well.
Q. Now by being arrested before, he was arrested two times with reference to the license at the club, wasn't it?
A. I'm not at all sure what all the arrests was for. I just know that he did have some trouble with the police before and that he had been arrested.
Q. There were no arrests for any robbery, burglary, rape, mayhem, kidnapping, child molesting, or sex offenses, or anything that involves moral turpitude, that's correct, isn't it?
A. I don't know what the total arrest record consists of.
Q. All right. At least being acquainted, if not socially, professionally then, with the Police Department, you did know him in that regard, did you not?
A. I knew him through the police department, yes, sir.
Q. And the word was around that he was a sort of a queer character, is that right?

MR. BOWIE: We object to that, Your Honor.

MR. BELL: Foundation, Your Honor.

MR. BOWIE: We object to the terminology used.

MR. BELL: Withdraw.

Q. (By Mr. Bell) You regarded him as being unusual,
A  I didn't know him well, sir.

Q  I'd like you by reference to hearsay, not knowing him, you had heard about him as being unusual, hadn't you?

A  No, sir, I didn't hear anything particular about him. I knew that he had those arrests, but I didn't know him very well at all myself.

Q  Well, after the event, now I ask you his reputation after the event of the shooting, you heard that he was unusual, didn't you? Not normal?

MR. WADE: We object to that, Your Honor, after the shooting what he had heard.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

MR. BELLI: Well, Dr. Guttmacher hadn't met him until after the shooting, and he is going to testify as to whether he's normal or abnormal.

MR. BOWEN: We object to any other witness, and the proper question is available to ask if he wants to ask it, and that is not the proper question.

MR. BELLI: Did Your Honor sustain the objection?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. TONAHLI: Exception.

Q  (By Mr. Belli) Now, that was the prelude to what I come to now. You recall Jack Ruby saying that he meant to shoot Oswald three times, but that you police moved too fast and prevented me from doing so, is that right?

A  Yes, sir. He answered that in reply to Don Archer's statement.

Q  Who have you gone over this with, this testimony with the District Attorney?

A  I don't understand the question, sir.

Q  Well let me put it to you clear. Have you discussed this testimony with Mr. Alexander or Mr. Wade?

A  I have discussed this testimony with the District Attorney's office.

Q  Well, I asked specifically Mr. Alexander or Mr. Wade.

A  I have gone over what facts I could testify to with both Alexander and Mr. Wade.

Q  At different times?

A  Yes, sir.

Q  How many times?

A  I believe that I've discussed the case with them three times with Mr. Alexander, I believe, and once with Mr. Wade.

Q  Do you have a pretty good memory?

A  I'd say at least average.

Q  Who was doing most of the remembering in this conversation, you or the District Attorney?

A  I don't understand that.

Q  Did you remember that -- did you tell them three times, or was it four times you went over it with them?
A With who, sir?
Q The District Attorneys; Mr. Wade and Mr. Alexander.
A I discussed it once with Mr. Wade, three times with Mr. Alexander.
Q Four times, and you went over four times this statement --
Will you repeat that statement again that Mr. Ruby said?
A Which statement?
Q The statement that, "I meant to shoot him three times, but you police moved too fast and prevented me from doing so."
Is that what he said?
A That's about what it consisted of, yes, sir.
Q Now, would you repeat that into the record, please?
Will you repeat what he said into the record, just so we'll have it?
A Don Archer told him, "Jack, I believe you killed him."
Q "Jack, I believe you killed him."
A Right.
Q Yes, and what did Jack say?
A Jack said, "Well, I meant to shoot him three times but you all moved too fast and prevented me from doing so."
Q I thought before you said, "I intended to shoot him three times." He used the words, "I meant to shoot him three times"?
A Well, they mean the same.
Q What did he say? I meant to shoot him three times?

A Yes, sir.
Q All right. "I meant to shoot him three times, but you all moved too fast and prevented --" what was the rest?
A From getting off but one shot.
Q From getting off one shot?
A But one shot.
Q But one shot. Now this is the thing that you went over with the District Attorney four times before you took the stand, sort of a rehearsal?
A This is part of the facts that I went over, that I could testify to, with Mr. Alexander and Mr. Wade.
Q All right. Did you go over anything else with the District Attorney, other than this statement, "I meant to shoot him three times, but you all moved too fast and I could only get off one shot"?
A I went over the facts with Mr. Wade and Mr. Alexander that I could testify to, pertaining to this case.
Q All right. And you had given a statement, had you not, to your superior in the police department?
A Yes, sir, I did.
Q Who was your superior in the police department?
A Captain Nichols.
Q And there is a rule in the Civil Service Commission in Dallas that you were not allowed to give a statement to de-
MR. BOWER: To which we object, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

MR. BELL: We offer to prove that, Your Honor.

May we have an offer of proof and full Bill of Exceptions, Your Honor, on that?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. TONKHELL: You say we have a full Bill?

THE COURT: Yes.

Q (By Mr. Bell) And how long after this event did you give this statement to the police officer, your superior?

A I started writing on the report around four o'clock, sir.

Q And in that statement you have exactly what you have testified to on the witness stand, is that right?

A What I have testified to on the witness stand is in there, I believe.

Q Are you sure?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did you look at it last?

A I believe that was about two or three days after the shooting.

Q Have you seen it since then?

A No, sir, I haven't.

Q And the statement that you made, you have to make after any unusual occurrence; shooting or robbery or any crime, right?

A No, sir, that's not correct.

Q Who asked you to make this statement?

A I was instructed by Captain Nichols to write a special report, covering -- regarding this incident -- covering this incident.

Q You did write that and you did sign it?

A Yes, sir.

Q And was it in duplicate, or was it just the original?

A I wrote it out in longhand, printed it in longhand.

Q All right. And when you looked at it again, everything that you had written on there the first time was still on there, right?

A Yes, sir.

Q Hadn't been changed?

A No, sir.

MR. BELL: We ask for that statement, for Your Honor's inherent power, for an impeaching document; whether it be oral, whether it be in the ordinary course of business of whether it be a mnemonic or memory aid.

THE COURT: The Court will refuse your request, counsel.

MR. BELL: We also ask for it for the purpose of impeachment, not for its probative value or substantive value in evidence. We offer to impeach this witness by
means of that statement, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Some rulings.

MR. ALEXANDER: Let the record reflect that the District Attorney's office does not have a copy of the statement referred to. And we ask that the record show that the witness doesn't have a copy of the statement, under his testimony, his having testified he had not seen it since two or three days after the writing.

MR. TONAHILL: Let the record show that the District Attorney has the complete report from Chief Jesse Curry on this entire matter, and he has failed and refused and denied to give us the report --

THE COURT: Let's not go into all that, Mr. Tonahill.

Q. (By Mr. Bell) Let's see. I couldn't get all of this down here. Let me try it once again. He said, "I meant to shoot him three times --" and what?
A. "You policemen moved too fast and prevented me from doing it."
Q. What?
A. "That you policemen moved too fast and I only got off one shot."
Q. "I only got off one shot." Okay. Now, if he said that, was he calm at that time? I would presume just a man shooting, he must have been agitated?

A. I don't know if he was agitated or not, sir.
Q. Well, how did he look to you?
A. He looked about like he does now, I guess.
Q. Was he talking in a normal tone of voice?
A. It appeared normal to me.
Q. And he didn't raise his voice when he said this, did he?
A. No, sir.
Q. After he said that, was anything else asked him, or anything else said?
A. Well, there was several different things said, but I wasn't present when all of them was said. That's all during the course of my time with him.
Q. You just happened to be there when this was said, but not the rest, is that right?
A. We were in the process of searching him.
Q. All right. Would you say first that there was other conversation?
A. During the time that we were with him?
Q. No. First, was there other conversation after this was said, "I meant to shoot him three times"?
A. What was the question, sir?
Q. Was there other conversation with Jack Ruby after this conversation, "I meant to shoot him three times"?
A. Yes, sir. During the day there was lots of other conversation.
Q What was the next conversation?
A I don't recall. I may or may not even have been present then.
Q All right. Now let’s move to the other end. Was there conversation just prior to this being said, if it was said?
A Yes, sir.
Q And what was the conversation just prior to this being said?
A I didn’t hear that. If I did, I don’t recall it. I may not have been in a position to hear it.
Q You didn’t hear anything said to Jack just before this?
A I was about the jail taking care of some other details with regard to Mr. Ruby.
Q So before Jack said, "I meant to shoot him three times,” you didn’t hear anybody say anything to him?
A I had just come back, I believe.
Q Let me refresh your memory. You told us earlier today that you had heard one of your brother officers tell him that Oswald was going to die. Don’t you recall that now?
A Yes, sir.
Q You do recall that?
A Yes.
Q All right. Let me see if I can refresh your memory a little bit more. When was that said, if that was said, that Oswald was going to die? How long before Mr. Ruby said...

"I meant to shoot him three times”?
A Sir, I believe I can clarify the deal there. After we arrived up in the jail, I stepped around the corner there a minute to, like I said, to take care of some other details. And I believe this is going to be one of those times that I came back and Archer was telling him this.
Q You believe it was one of the times that you came back that Archer was telling him this?
A Yes, sir, but I won’t swear it.
Q Well, how much else was Mr. Archer telling him?
A Well, I didn’t hear that, sir.
Q But he was telling him something else?
A I don’t know if he was or not. I wasn’t there. I didn’t hear it.
Q Well, was everything quiet and all of a sudden, we get these lines, "Oswald is going to die”. Ruby answers, "I meant to shoot him three times, but you all moved too fast and I could only get one shot off”?
A No, sir. Everything wasn’t just completely quiet. I did hear Archer make that statement, and I did hear Mr. Ruby reply with that answer.
Q Was there sort of a hush up there when Archer said, "Oswald is going to die”?
A No, sir, but I was close enough at that point to hear that.
Q: You just happened to go over there and hear Archer, and then hear Ruby and then you went away?
A: No, sir, I didn't just happen to go over there. I told you I was returning.
Q: All right. You just happened to be returning?
A: Well, I was returning from taking care of these other details.
Q: But you went away afterwards? Right?
A: I left at several different times during the period of time that we were with him.
Q: Who did you leave with Mr. Archer and Mr. Ruby?
A: Detective Clardy, my partner.
Q: Now, did you come up in the jail elevator with them?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: It was a rather quiet ride, wasn't it, up in the elevator?
A: No, sir, not especially so. I mean, about like most rides are up and down in an elevator.
Q: Well, it doesn't make much noise, the machinery, does it?
A: Most of the time it doesn't.
Q: Can you hear people talking in the elevator?
A: Yes, sir.
Q: How many people were in the elevator?
A: I don't know the total number, sir.
Q. And then you went from the basement to what floor?
A. To the fifth floor.
Q. To the fifth floor?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, from the basement to the fifth floor, was anything said?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was said?
A. I believe -- I'll correct that and say --
Q. I didn't hear what you were going to correct. First,
why don't you tell me that and then go on?
A. All right, I will. I started that statement --
Q. Are you correcting a story that you've memorized?
A. I haven't memorized --
MR. BOWIE: To which we object, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
Q. (By Mr. Belli) Well, tell me what you were going to correct.
A. I started my statement by the words, "I believe."
Q. Go ahead.
A. Captain King asked the man, somewhere between the base-
ment there, after we had handcuffed him, and the fifth floor,
-- and whereabouts in between --
Q. Well, this elevator goes up and down, it doesn't run out
into the basement?

A. Well, the point I'm trying to make, sir, I don't know
at what point, whether it was on the elevator or whether it
was getting on the elevator or not. But somewhere between
the time that I handcuffed him and the time we got to the
fifth floor, Captain King told the man, "Of all the low life
things that happened and all, this took the cake," and he
asked him why that he did it.
Q. Captain King told all the low life -- I don't get that.
A. He made some statement about "Of all the low life things,
and so on and all, why did you do it?"
Q. "All the low life things, why did you do it?" Is that
right?
A. Well, I don't --
MR. WADE: I believe he said "so on" too, didn't
he?
A. Yes, sir. I don't know exactly how Captain King worded
that, but he wound up with why did he do it.
Q. (By Mr. Belli) And what did Jack Ruby answer? Any-
thing?
A. Well, Mr. Ruby replied that somebody had to do it, some-
body had to take care of him, that we couldn't do it.
Q. "Someone had to do it, someone had to do it, we can't do
it". Right?
A. No, he said someone had to do it, that we couldn't do it.
Q. Who did he refer to as "we"?
Q. "You guys"?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And you think this might have been said in the elevator?
A. Well, I don't know at what point it was said. It was some time between the time we handcuffed him and the time we got to the fourth floor -- the fifth floor.
Q. All right. Do you think this might have been said in the elevator?
A. I don't know at what point it was said.
Q. Could it have been said in the elevator?
A. I don't know at what point it was said, sir.
Q. Well, I'll ask you, was it said in the elevator?
A. I don't know at what point it was said.

MR. WADE: He said he didn't know.
Q. (By Mr. Belli) What was said in the elevator? Anything?
A. There was some conversation, but I don't recall what it was.
Q. You don't recall what it was, but there was conversation in the elevator?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you put it in your report, the conversation that was in the elevator?
A. No, sir.

Q. It was fresher in your mind at that time, wasn't it?
A. Well, I was trying to catch my breath at the time.
Q. You were trying to catch your breath when you were going up in the elevator?
A. Yes, sir. We had just been in this scuffle.
Q. And that's the reason you don't remember what you heard in the elevator?
A. I couldn't hear all of it. I wasn't paying any attention to it. I was holding onto the prisoner.
Q. Let me see if I can help you. Was something said about s.o.b. to Jack in the elevator? "Jack, you s.o.b."
A. I didn't hear that, sir.
Q. Did you hear Jack say anything in the elevator?
A. I recall him talking. What statement he made, I don't know.
Q. But you did hear Jack talking in the elevator?
A. Yes, sir, I'm sure he was.
Q. Did you hear him ask what he was doing there?
A. I don't recall what the conversation was in the elevator, sir.
Q. He could have said, "what am I doing here"?
A. I don't recall what was said, sir.
Q. But there were some words said that you don't remember?
A. At which time, sir?
Q. In the elevator.
A. I couldn't -- I made no point to remember. I don't know what was said there. There was some conversation though, sir.

Q. You do remember those other two occasions; number one, "I meant to shoot him three times" and also number two, of Captain King, "All the low life sound things, why did you do it." You can remember that? Right?

A. That's not Captain King's exact statement. I said that it was words to that effect. And exactly how he put it, and in what order it came in, I don't know.

Q. Well, your statement has this in it, doesn't it?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't have this in your statement?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you come up with this then, if it was not in that statement that was made right afterwards?

A. When did I come up with what, sir?

Q. Captain King saying, "All of the low life sound things, why did you do it". You didn't put that in the statement you made right after the shooting?

A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. When did you recall that, or who helped you to remember this?

A. That's one of the things that sticks freshest in my mind, just like the rest of the things. I know there's more that happened, that I should have seen, but I didn't see it all. There's more that's been said. I didn't see it all, and I didn't see it. I just didn't see it, sir.

Q. All right. We're not criticizing you for what you see. We'll come to that later. We're asking you now about what you heard. Now, which of the four conversations that you had with the District Attorney, did you finally remember that someone said, "All the low life sound, why did you do it" and Mr. Ruby answered, "Someone had to do it"? Did you tell that to the District Attorney on the first conversation, on the third conversation, or on the second conversation, or did it take to the fourth conversation before you remembered that? The fourth?

A. That fact came out the second time that I discussed the case. It was not with the District Attorney, but with Mr. Alexander.

Q. The second time you discussed it with Mr. Alexander, that fact came out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Out of whose mind?

A. That's what I heard, sir.

Q. From Mr. Alexander?

A. No, sir.

MR. BELLI: Does Your Honor want to take the recess now? I'll be quite some time.
THE COURT: You will be?

MR. BELL: I think so, Judge.

THE COURT: We'll recess until 1:45 for lunch.

(Whereupon the court was in recess until 1:45 P.M.,
at which time the following proceedings were had)

Q (By Mr. Belli) Mr. McKillon, were you there later,
after all of those events that you have testified to, tran-
spired, when Captain Fritz asked Mr. Ruby, "Why did you do it"
and Mr. Ruby answered, "Do what?"

A I wasn't present during Captain Fritz' interrogation at
all, sir.

Q Did you see that transpire on the television subse-
quently, of Captain Fritz talking to Mr. Ruby?

A No, sir. I didn't see Captain Fritz talking to him;
either on television or in person.

Q You didn't hear Jack answer to Captain Fritz' "Why did
you do it", Jack Ruby answer, "Do what?"

A No, sir, I didn't.

Q Okay. Now, let's take the sequence of events. First
let me ask you, did you have occasion to refresh your memory
from any instruments or documents during the noon hour?

A No, sir, I didn't.

Q Did you talk with anyone during the noon hour about this
case?

A Yes, sir, I did.
1. to yet?
2. A No, sir, they didn't bring anything out that I hadn't
3. already told them about. It just hasn't come out in the trail
4. yet.
5. Q What was this ten minutes that you talked with three
6. District Attorneys that you could testify to? You understand
7. that?
8. A No, sir.
9. Q I understood you to say that you talked with Mr. Wade,
10. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Bowie in the District Attorney's office?
11. A Yes, sir.
12. Q During the noon hour?
13. A Yes, sir.
14. Q For at least ten minutes?
15. A Yes, sir.
16. Q About some things you could testify to in the case?
17. A Yes, sir. Some of them I have already testified to, and
18. some additional things that I could testify to. Some addi-
19. tional facts that I might have.
20. Q What additional things now do you have for us?
21. A I don't understand what you mean, sir. You mean --
22. Q Why did you go over that which you have already testified
23. to?
24. A We didn't go over that.
25. Q What did you go over?
I didn't find out.

Well, wait until you get out of the door, until the time is over, and what did you tell them.

Yes, sir, it is.

All right. I don't know, you can't. People say to Oswald, 'Why did you do it?' Is that right?

Yes, sir. Conversation.

And then within the 10 days you say you also distinguished Henry Soby say, 'Yes, sir, you shot our President'?

Ah, sir.

Then you haven't got the thing, you cannot say it.

Well, that's not the thing, at the time we were asking him into the White House, he was saying, 'I never killed the President,' and he said, 'He said who?

About time. Yes, you can. Don't you know who I am, that's Jack Ruby. I'm Jack Ruby.'

How, which God save, Henry, 'I'm Jack Ruby, I'm Jack Ruby'?

I believe he said, 'I have killed the son of a bitch.' First.

No, he said, 'I never killed the son of a bitch.' First.
I couldn't tell. I was somebody else who held of his arm besides me.

A I don't know.

Q I'm talking about —— these two people holding his arm, and one person holding the pistol.

Q I don't know.

A He didn't see them.

Q I saw the pistol in his hand, and I had my hand on his right arm, and told him not to shoot because the man had a pistol in his hand.

Q When you say you were near him, did you see anybody else's hand on the pistol?

Q No, sir; I couldn't see. I had my hand on Roy's right arm and was helping him everything.

Q I didn't know what was going on. Now, we were surprised during the same time. I think it was man's right arm.

Q Who was sitting in the camp, pistol?
I don't know. I don't know why I say that.

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I don't know. I don't know why I say that.
I don't intend to say any more on the subject. I have nothing further to add. I am not in the habit of making public statements.

I am just a humble citizen, trying to make a living, and I have done nothing to warrant any public interest.

I recall the incident vividly. It was a dark and stormy night, and I was alone in the house. I heard a loud noise, and when I went to investigate, I saw a figure coming towards me. I immediately drew my weapon and fired, but unfortunately, I killed the man instead of the intruder.

I have always been a law-abiding citizen, and I have no desire to cause any trouble. I apologize for any inconvenience that may have been caused.

1. Do you recall the incident?
2. Can you describe the figure that came towards you?
3. Did you hear any noises before you fired your weapon?
4. Did you have any reason to believe the figure was an intruder?
5. Have you ever carried a weapon before?
6. Do you believe you acted in self-defense?
7. Would you recommend anyone to go out alone at night?
We were talking...
And that was the only tone of voice, wasn't it?

I don't know if it was normal or not, sir.

Well, was he shouting?

It was loud enough to hear.

Was he shouting when he said this upstairs, "I meant to shoot him three times"?

No, sir, he wasn't shouting then. Just conversation.

Was that the same conversational tone he used downstairs when he said, "You rat c.o.b."

No, sir, it wasn't.

Then he did shout when he said that, is that right?

Well, by tone I thought you meant volume. It was a little louder downstairs than it was upstairs.

How did you face him in the elevator, or did you have your back to him?

I don't recall what position I had. I saw him come.

Did you see him in the elevator?

Yes, sir.

All right. Tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury whether he seemed to be agitated in the elevator?

I don't know if he was agitated or not, sir.

Did you see his face in the elevator?

I saw his nose.

Was there perspiration on his face?

I don't recall if there was or not, sir.
442

Commission Exhibit No. 2409—Continued
Q. You mentioned that point before. Is that what you said?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. And, what did you say about it?
A. I don't recall how the conversation went, sir.
Q. Well, would you try to recollect what you said about
hour and a half, and whether you can give us the substance of
that conversation with the attorneys and you. Were
you in the room with the three of them with the door closed?
A. Parts of the time.
Q. Part of the time? Well, let's take the part of the
time that you were in the room with them first, with the door
closed. What did you discuss about this statement, "All
the law is money", "The law had to do it". What did you dis-
suss about that?
A. It was just a phrase. It wasn't any big issue. It
was just mentioned.
Q. By whom?
A. I don't recall with any of the three of them mentioned
it.
Q. Did you say then that you didn't remember it until the
second time you had the conversation with Mr. Alexander?
A. Did I say that, sir?
Q. Do you recall when told in your departmental investi-
gation you did mention it?
yet, I mean to object to the statement of Dr. H. and the other medical testimony of the case.

Your Honor.

(Reponse to that is that it is not a state's exhibit at that point.)

Mr. W.: I want that in evidence, Your Honor.

Mr. H.: You might not even take it, and I cite that on the ground of both want of proof, and to cite that as insufficient to the court district, in the presence of the jury, and every competent evidence, or calling for a stipulation, and object to for legal reasons, that the court would instruct the jury not to consider the right to make legal objections, to question the offering of any evidence, and that should a jury take in evidence, any in place of Your Honor.

The jury, I think the jury understands that, counsel, that you have a right to make objections.

Mr. H.: In your honor, I understand there has been an incident beyond offered after the record of evidence that has been offered, we do not know what is in this evidence now. I'm going to object to this evidence. I have my first impression. I say that I am going to object to this evidence. At that time I may object to it, and I say it is not in the presence of the jury, the jury will not be permitted to admit or exclude evidence.)
null
I'm not going to argue more, that I have no more statement that I'm finished with the statement.

The question, Your Honor, when I objected to this, is that I have some questions I want to ask. And as a result I will have a chance to question.

THE COURT: All right.

I'd like to continue the cross examination. As I offered the statements --

THE COURT: All right, the State has his.

From that point, see what the record shows. All right. What was the last question?

The answer to the last question and answer were read

He said: 'That was a lie. Go back further than that, just before I introduced the statements.

THE COURT: All right, Your Honor, so we'll have the record read into the record.

The State offered his, and then the State offered to cross-examine on the statements, which was accepted. Now I ask leave to cross-examine for inconsistencies. The objections will have a chance, but you have passed him.
The witness: The facts, then, are this: We have back in the lunchroom a conversation, what are the facts and whether or not we asked you about the statement made following after you got on the fifth floor?

Q. (By Mr. de St. Croix.) We directing your attention back to the lunchroom a conversation, what are the facts, then, whether or not we asked you about the statement made following after you got on the fifth floor?

A. (Mr. de St. Croix.) Being filling in suggestive.

The witness stated.

Mr. de St. Croix. Examine your objection.

Can't find the objection.

Q. (By Mr. de St. Croix.) We direct the witness with reference to whether we asked you about the conversation between officers De St. Croix.

You state that the officer has nothing to be added in whatever they've said.

That only be as valid as you know, if you know.

You didn't.

A. (Mr. de St. Croix.) To the part of that conversation.
Commission Exhibit No. 2409—Continued
Commission Exhibit No. 2409—Continued
Said you the statement you have both of the state in was talking about right here, sir.

I think so. You that I wrote the original, the first one here.

The first time you signed was December the 26th, is that right?

Yes, sir. Was it not?

Was it right. What you wrote was written, it is typewritten, is that correct?

Yes, sir.

I made it, sir, and it is signed by whom and certificates.

You, sir.

I believe so, but you signed which you've ever seen, which was written which was written, this is that right?

I think so, sir, yes, very.

I think that statement you signed was written by Mr. Jones and Mr. Jones, did you?
I can't tell you or Miss Reed, sir.

Is that right?

I can't say anything that he intended to shot

I made an offer.

I can't discuss that.

If you can get it, you can

Letter to You, Your Honor.

Your Honor.

I can't discuss that.

I can't.

November 30, 1889, J. H.
I believe the point is whether you heard him say that he saw him three standing out in the room.

I don't think I heard him say that he saw him three standing out in the room.

And did he say that he saw the policemen standing there?

Well, sir, he didn't tell me that he saw him standing there. He said as he passed him he was standing there.

That's not at all what you're saying, is it, sir?

Well, did he say he passed him standing there?

He said he passed him standing there.

That's right.

If you please, sir, I don't think he is standing there.

He isn't standing there. If he isn't standing there, he isn't standing there.

He isn't standing there.

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He isn't standing there.
I got it from Mrs. Ruby. She said that you called her and asked her if she had seen any police officers or had heard anything unusual. She said that she had not.

Mr. Ruby told me he had seen a person carrying a gun and had heard several shots. He said that he had not seen any police officers.

I went to the scene and found nothing. There were no signs of a struggle or violence.

Mr. Ruby, do you know of anyone who might have been involved in the incident?

Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioners: All right.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] What happened next?

 Mr. Ruby: We called the police and reported it. They arrived and confirmed that there had been no crime.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone else besides Mr. Ruby?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see any signs of a struggle or violence?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see any weapons?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you hear any loud noises before the shots were fired?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone leaving the scene?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone entering the scene?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone carrying anything unusual?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone wearing special clothing?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive mark or feature?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive voice or mannerism?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive vehicle or object?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive weapon or tool?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive movement or action?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive reaction or expression?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive gesture or posture?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive scent or smell?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive smell or odor?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive sound or noise?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive noise or sound?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive light or source of light?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive light or color?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive pattern or design?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or material?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or surface?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or shape?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or form?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or design?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or feature?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or characteristic?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or attribute?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or quality?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or characteristic?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or quality?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or characteristic?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or characteristic?

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 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or characteristic?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or characteristic?

 Mr. Ruby: No, sir.

 Commissioner: [to Mr. Ruby] Did you see anyone with a distinctive texture or characteristic?
say anything about the 3rd original, detailed report, or you? In your own handwriting, which you read over, which your chief told you to give to Rud and his journalist? And which you corrected.

A. I don't understand what you're asking.

Q. For the first time that you say anything about Ruby saying he could not get at the three shots before he would get caught, appears to have been in this report from Dallas purporting to talk in your own hand. Is that not in your original, detailed, written and signed, not in your handwriting, which you read before you corrected, and which you dated, pursuant to the request of your superior to put anything down that has happened to you at this event? Right?

A. I don't know if it's in that report or not, sir.

Q. I can assure you it isn't, and can you explain to me why it isn't, if it happened?

A. I can't remember every little detail on one report, sir.

Q. It's not a little detail. That's the most damaging thing that you've admitted to.

A. Mr. Low. This was labeled "Investigation of Breach of Coolie," and counsel will know that that report was used for a different purpose, investigating a security breach.

Q. Counsel does not know anything of the kind, I am sure.
I think you got more than a detail. If happened. It slipped your mind.

Well, of course, I wasn't thinking about which was important and which wasn't. I wrote that report. I wrote a report that covered everything I could remember, the best I could remember. It slipped your mind.

But you've got to have the right things to tell us about today, over here. Life's too short, why did you do it? If Old Scratch was good guys couldn't. And then one, I tried to copy it exactly and I couldn't. You guys are too tight. No. These are salt, left out of the original, not for your supervisor. I'll deliver. E. J. Roper. There's a man for you. 

Subjects: Incapacity in the secuity of Leo Harvey Craig. Right?

Mr. John, that's all repetitious. He's been through that five or six times.

(Oh, I'm all right.) He's gone into salon. Unless we haven't gone into a bank. You want you say that before we get upstairs, you said it for poetry, didn't you? That's right.

Do you think it's necessary? I'm using the job as I thought it was a good idea. Don't you call it property? Don't you call improper department in your place?
Commission Exhibit No. 2409—Continued

1. Yes, sir.

2. Yes, sir.

3. Yes, sir.

4. Yes, sir.

5. Yes, sir.

6. Yes, sir.

7. Yes, sir.

8. Yes, sir.

9. Yes, sir.

10. Yes, sir.

11. Yes, sir.

12. Yes, sir.


14. Yes, sir.

15. Yes, sir.

16. Yes, sir.

17. Yes, sir.

18. Yes, sir.

19. Yes, sir.

20. Yes, sir.

21. Yes, sir.

22. Yes, sir.

23. Yes, sir.

24. Yes, sir.

25. Yes, sir.
Q: Yes, sir.

Q: And the jail office is on the other side of the door here in the building, isn't that correct? If you look through there?

A: That's similar to it.

Q: When you say jail, do you think a preliminary search in the jail office, this immediate area of the elevator, was it?

A: It possibly could have been, sir. They're in the same -- the jail office is off the entrance to the elevator on it.

Q: Is the jail office separate from the entrance to the elevator? Is there any kind of partition between the jail office and the main hall of the elevator?

A: Yes, in the jail office there's a section that's partitioned off.

Q: Partitions, yes.

A: Stands up, yes, about this high.

Q: And it was behind these partitions that there was a preliminary search made there?

A: No, sir, there was not.

Q: They then proceeded, after a preliminary search in...
Q But you do. And you knew it was after he had his pants off, is that right, sir?
A No, sir, I wasn't aware he had his pants off or on, or what.
Q Well, you said, certainly, if the man was clad just in his shorts, wouldn't he, when he said this, that you don't have in your memory.
A As I was returning from taking care of these other details, like I told you, sir, he was talking Detective Archer that Detective Archer had named him that, and this conversation was going on.
Q You think that it was after he was stripped and searched right?
A I don't know, sir.
Q All right. Let's get the sequence of events. As soon as you got to the cell, after you instructed the jailers to search this man, do you have a conversation with him before that?
Q Yes.
Q And you also instructed the jail doctor to come and examine him, right?
A Yes, sir, I didn't personally instruct the jail doctor to examine him.
Q Someone had asked me a like the statement then, if you
didn't do that. ———— to know at this part.

A. It's in ———— to go for the ———

B. Well, I am ———— this time. you know it

C. was there. ————

A. I say ————

B. When the scene was there.

C. Well, I shall ———— to do.

D. You don't sound like a tall man, didn't, sir.

E. of ————. I know you was the other peg.

F. Could you describe me the last time I saw the report

G. were there ———— while ago, sir.

H. Did you have that jail doctor to come and

I. If you didn't, sir.

J. Was there ————. I think I was there, is that

K. Right.

L. Did you make efforts to get the jail personnel to send up

M. Doctor from there?

N. Did you have the jail doctor get there?

O. Was there ————. I remember, sir.

P. Well, I say ————

Q. If to ————. I always with this prisoner from

R. statement. ————, Mr. Hall, Bected by Halofdo detectives

S. I believe you instructed counsel to sit down. That's all these questions from over

T. There.

U. But it's hard to break a habit of some

V. thirty years. That's it. I'll try.

W. I can't help you, Mr. Belli.

X. I'll let it. I have your honor, and that's

Y. the reason I did. Before Your Honor helped me.

Z. By Mr. Belli: I stay with him from eleven-

aa. twenty-five A.M. ———— didn't ———— when you changed the front of

bb. the statement at approximately eleven-twenty-five A.M. where

cd. did you get that information that the shooting was eleven

dt. twenty-five A.M., rather than eleven twenty-one?

e 1. It's just ———— at that time, I was just trying to think

ff. back how long I had been down there. I know about that time

gg. I got to the beacon. I was trying to figure how long

hh. I had been down before it happened.

ii. When did you say you had fixed it at eleven twenty-five?

jj. You know how it's eleven twenty-five, don't you?

kk. I don't know what time it was, sir.

ll. All right. Did you change it back here on the

mm. first page of the statement, or the second page. Right?

nn. Well, I don't know. If it's changed — let's see if

oo. it's my writing.
Q: I'd be interested in that too.
A: What part are you thinking about?
Q: Right here. "Approximately eleven twenty-five."
A: No, sir, I didn't change that. That's just the beginning of the sentence that I added onto it.
Q: It's something that you added onto it?
A: Yes, sir. That's the way I wanted to start the sentence.
Q: You put eleven twenty-five in the body over here on page -- let's see what this is here -- page five, and then you came back and intercalated on the second page. Had you been discussing this with any of your brother officers at that time?
A: Captain Nichols -- no, sir, I didn't. Captain Nichols told us to write the thing, and there were several officers in the room there, that had some part in the security detail, and everybody was writing their own. He instructed us to do it that way.
Q: You were all in one room writing your report, is that right?
A: I say we were all there. I don't know if all the officers out of our Auto Theft Bureau were in this one room. Part of them may have been in the Lieutenant's office, or the Captain's office, but a bulk of us was in this one room.
Q: Let me ask you the direct question. Who was in the one room writing reports?
were searching and stripping him?
A It wasn't a room, it was more or less the hallway, sir.
Q All right. Well, was he within your sight all that time?
A No, sir.
Q So what he said during that time, or what was said to him, you don't know?
A No, sir.
Q And you didn't see him again then for how long, about ten or fifteen minutes?
A No, sir. I wasn't gone that long. I was maybe around to check on if his hat was sent up, to check on that, to see if it was his or if it was mine, and around on some other details like that, etc.
Q Mr. Sorrells from the secret service came up to see him, and Mr. Hull of the F.B.I. What time did they get there?
A Mr. Sorrells came in with Sgt. Dean. Sgt. Dean brought him up there. And that was about -- after we had been on the fifth floor -- that was about five minutes after we had gotten there.
Q After you submitted this report, how long did you say it took you to write this report of November 24?
A Probably forty-five minutes on that, sir.
Q And after you submitted that report, then you next heard from Mr. Wainwright, didn't you?
A Well, we were advised to be at this departmental investigation, and learned that Lt. Wallace and Lt. Neaghman were doing part of the investigation, sir.

Q Then at that time, had you thought about your report in the meantime?

A Yes, I suppose I had, not especially though, sir.

Q What?

A I suppose that I had.

Q Now, did Wallace interrogate you, or did you make voluntary statements to Wallace in this report that he sent on to Chief Curry?

A It was sort of a question and answer interview.

Q Did he make suggestions, or did you furnish all the information?

A He asked me some questions, I answered them the best I could. I told him the truth.

Q You told him that you had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q And when did you tell him that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had interviewed you?

A I don’t know if I told him that or not, sir.

Q I want you to listen carefully, if you will, to these next few questions. We have on the 24th of November, the report of six pages that you signed, right?

MR. ALEXANDER: I believe you pulled that up, because I stapled that myself in full view of the Court a while ago.

MR. BELL: I’m referring to these staples over here, on the side.

MR. EDMUS: It’s not in evidence.

MR. TEAMILL: Everything there is in evidence.

MR. WAKE: Teamhill says it’s all in evidence, so let’s let it --

MR. BELL: Mr. Bell doesn’t say that though.

MR. EDMUS: We have no objection.

MR. BELL: I know you don’t, but I’m not putting in a self-serving statement by a man that I can’t cross.
Q: (By Mr. Ball) Now, between the 25th of November and the 30th of November, did you tell the F.B.I. these two things one, what King is reported to have said to Ruby, and two, what Ruby is reported by you to have said upstairs about trying to fire three times? You didn't tell that to the F.B.I., did you? If it were true.

A: Well, it is true, sir. And I did tell them about him going to fire three times, and I don't remember if I told them about this other, or not. But I don't believe I did.

Q: You don't believe you told them that? Are you positive you told about Ruby saying that he wanted to get three bullets off?

A: Yes, sir.

Q: When did you remember that then, after 24 November?

A: When did I remember what, sir?

Q: Well, you don't have it in this report. You don't have either of these things in this detailed report. You now say between 23 November and November 30th you remembered one of them. You told one to the F.B.I.?

A: I guess I remembered it all the time. I just failed to put it in the report. I didn't remember it then. I probably know it.

Q: Is it your best recollection that you told that to the F.B.I.?
the jail cells.

Q Was anyone present from the Dallas Police when the
F.B.I. interviewed him?
A I was present part of the time. Clardy was present
some of the time, Archer was present some of the time.
Q Did the F.B.I. take notes of what was said?
A The man was asking some notes. I'm assuming that's
what he was taking.
Q All right. And did not Jack Ruby tell the F.B.I. that
he didn't know about shooting Oswald? What did he tell the
F.B.I. about whether he had shot Oswald or not?
A I didn't hear that part, sir.
Q You mean to say the F.B.I. was talking to him there
about Oswald being dead, and you were there and you didn't
hear Ruby say anything about whether he intended to shoot
Oswald or did shoot Oswald?
A I wasn't present all the time. I didn't hear them ask
him that statement, and I didn't hear Mr. Ruby answer that
statement to the F.B.I. agent.
Q You didn't hear that statement asked by the F.B.I.?
A No, sir. There was quite a bit of conversation as I
recall. I didn't hear that question asked by the F.B.I.
Q There was a quite a bit of conversation about what
subject? The shooting of Oswald?
A One thing that I remember that this F.B.I. agent
seemed to be getting into, he was trying to get a lot of back-
ground history on Mr. Ruby. 'Exactly how that conversation
went, word for word, I don't remember, but that seemed to be
the point or the purpose.
Q Didn't you tell the F.B.I. "Ruby just told us he wanted
to shoot him three times"?
A Yes, but that's not what you asked me.
Q Well, I ask you now, did you tell that to the F.B.I.
at that time?
A I don't know at what point I told it to him.
Q Did you tell the F.B.I. at that time, that afternoon,
when Ruby was talking with the F.B.I., "Why, Ruby told us he
wanted to shoot Oswald three times"?
A I told the F.B.I. that in my statement. I didn't in-
terfere with the man while he was talking to Mr. Ruby.
Q You didn't do what?
A I didn't interfere with the F.B.I. agent while he was
talking to him.
Q And all the time the F.B.I. and Ruby were talking, at
no time did he say anything about intending to shoot Oswald,
or shooting Oswald, or anything else in that line, did he?
A I didn't hear that question asked to him, or I didn't
hear an answer, not to this agent.
Q Not to the agent. How long was that agent there?
A I don't know, sir. He was there quite a while.
Q: About an hour and a half?
A: Probably so.

MR. BELLII: That's all I have.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WADE:

Q: Now, let me see this statement here, Mr. McGlone.

With reference to this statement Archer made to Ruby on the fifth floor of the Dallas County Jail, is it your testimony that between the 24th of November and the 30th, you related that to the F.B.I.?

MR. BELLII: Wait a minute. There's nothing in that report whatsoever of any statement Archer made in the jail, in either the so-called original report, or the report by Wallace.

MR. TUCHELE: It would be hearsay to the defendant.

THE COURT: Read that question back, will you, Mrs. Stonborough?

(Whereupon the last question was read by the court reporter.)

MR. BELLII: Now, are you referring to a statement made in here, or --

MR. WADE: I'm referring to the statement made by Jack Ruby on the fifth floor, where he said in substance, "I thought I could get off three shots before

I was stopped." Roughly to that effect.

Q: (By Mr. Wade) Did you relate that to the F.B.I. between the 24th of November and the 30th of November?
A: Yes, sir, I did.

Q: Now, I'll direct your attention to the 30th of November, when you were interviewed by Lt. Wallace and P. C. Heagran, did you inform them at that time that the defendant, Jack Ruby, on the fifth floor of the jail, as you have testified, said he meant to shoot three times, but he was stopped before he could?

A: Yes, sir.

MR. WADE: That's all.

MR. BELLII: I have no further questions.

May we have the statement for identification?

MR. WADE: We'll leave it with the court reporter here, for the record. It's marked for identification.

THE COURT: We'll stand in recess until 9:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.
APRIL 13, 1964

(Following the noon recess period proceedings were resumed before the jury, as follows):

JOHN HATHLIDGE,

a witness called by the State, being first duly sworn, testified on his oath as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. WACZ:

Q. Your name is John Hathlidge?
A. Yes.

Q. And how are you employed sir?
A. I am a newspaper reporter, Dallas Morning News.
Q. How long have you been with the Dallas News, Mr. Hathlidge?
A. About twelve years.
Q. Do you have any certain boat you are covering or were covering on the 22nd of November, last year?
A. Yes, I am the night police reporter.
Q. For the Dallas News, at the City Hall?
A. Yes sir.
Q. Directing your attention back to the afternoon and evening of the 22nd of November, the day of the assassination of the President, where were you at that time?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2410

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2410—Continued
That is the main elevator.
A   Yes.
C   On that occasion, did you see the Defendant, Jack Ruby, there on the third floor of the Dallas Police Department?
A   Yes, I saw him right outside of Captain Fritz's office in the hall.
Q   Now, directing your attention back to the elevator first, did you at any time — you recognize the Defendant sitting in the courtroom over here, do you not, as Jack Ruby?

MR. BILBE: We will stipulate the identification if he knows him.
A   Yes sir.
Q   Did you see how he gained entrance from the elevator into the third floor?
A   That's a public elevator.
C   A public elevator?
A   Yes sir. At one time I saw him come from the elevator door, past the police wards who were keeping everybody except members of the Press out of that hallway, in front of the Homicide Office.

MR. ALEXANDER: Could you talk a little bit louder, please sir.
Q   About what time of night was this, do you know?
A   Oh, it was sometime probably between 12:00 o'clock and 1:00 o'clock.

Commission Exhibit No. 2410—Continued
Kennedy's visit to Dallas — Press", or something like that.
And Jack didn't have one, but the man on either side
of him did. And they walked pretty rapidly from the elevator
area past the policeman, and Jack was bent over like this --
writing on a piece of paper, and talking to one of the
reporters, and pointing to something on the piece of paper,
he was kind of hurried over.
Q And did that put him in the corridor on the third
floor of the Palace City hall up there?
A That's right. The three of them just walked past the
policeman, around the corner, past those cameras and lights,
and on down the hall.
Q Now, directing your attention to Captain Fritz's and
the Homicide office, just open into the corridor there, did
you see while you were there, Lee Harvey Oswald being brought
in or out of the Homicide, more than once, or once, or any
times?
A Yes sir, several times they brought him out from
Homicide.
Q Is that where they were interrogating him, in Homicide,
as far as you know?
A Yes sir, that's where he was being interrogated.
Q Now, did you ever see the Defendant, Jack Ruby -- let's
got the time again, approximately what time on Friday night
was this -- did you see him outside of the Homicide Barcor?

Commission Exhibit No. 2410—Continued
That was Captain Fritz."

someone would ask, "Who is Captain Fritz?"

"How do you spell it?"

There would be a thousand questions shot at him at once, and Jack would straighten them all out and tell them -- "You spell it k-i-l-l-i-f. R-i-t-t-e, he is the Sheriff Captain."

And then they would say, "Who is the Sheriff, we thought he was the Sheriff?"

And then he would spell out Sheriff Doak's name.

One time the District Attorney, Mr. Wade came out and then went back in, and they asked who that was, if that was Captain Fritz, and Jack explained to all of them and told them that it wasn't Captain Fritz, that it was Henry Wade, that he was the District Attorney.

Q. He was just generally furnishing all the out-of-state press, who everybody was that was there?

A. Yes sir. He was very good making identification to the strangers.

Q. Now, let me ask you, did any officer or somebody from over toward across the hall, ask Jack Ruby anything with reference to what he was doing there?

A. Yes sir. I heard two, possibly three detectives speak to him. One of them I remember was standing near the Burglary and Theft Bureau door.

MR. BELL: I didn't hear you, I am sorry.
Q. He said he was helping out, indicating the makers of the Press that were jawing in that corridor?
A. Yes sir. And he was helping them.

Q. Now, that was 6:00 or 7:00 o'clock in the evening. And now, later on that night did you see him anywhere?
A. Later on that night I saw him, it was after that I saw him come past the police guard, from the public elevator down in the corridor.

And then I saw him again about midnight, in the basement, in the assembly room.

Q. Was that on Friday night the 22nd of November?
A. Yes sir.

Q. 1963?
A. Yes, it was.

Q. Was that the conference where they brought Oswald in there in front of the Press?
A. Yes sir, it was.

Q. Where was Ruby, the best of your recollection at that time?
A. At the time that Oswald was interviewed by the Press?
Q. Yes.
A. Well, I didn't see him while Oswald was there. My attention was focused on Oswald. And Oswald was all I could see.

Q. Well, Oswald was there a couple of minutes, or three minutes probably?
A. Yes.

Q. And after he was gone, the Press then started asking me some questions. I was there, was I not?
A. Yes, you were there.

Q. Did you see at that time Jack Ruby in the audience anywhere?
A. Yes sir. He was just about directly in front of you, about as far from you as you and I are now, I believe. There were two little tables in this assembly room, and you were on the platform, and he was behind the second table.

Q. During that conference there, was the question asked something about some Cuban movement, with reference to Oswald; did someone ask no about that?
A. Some reporter asked you if Oswald was linked with being a member of the Cuban movement in this country.

Q. I believe I answered something about the free Cuba movement, or something to that effect, didn't I?
A. Yes, you did.

Q. Now, at that time did the Defendant, Jack Ruby, say anything from out in the audience; did he volunteer any information?
A. That's the time he answered the question, before you could answer it.

Q. And he gave the name of the "Fair Play for Cuba..."
Committee, I believe?
A No; that was not my impression. It was more that it was shouted because nearly everything was shouted.
Q You had to shout.
A You had to shout as loud in the assembly room as you did up in the hall. It was more of an explanatory statement.
Q That is the subversive group, isn't it? At least, we are led to believe, the Fair Play for Cuba?

BY MR. BELL:
Q Did he speak that very bitterly, in answer to Mr. Wade, that Mr. Oswald was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, I mean as though he were angry, an angry shout from the crowd?
A No sir. That was not my impression. It was more that it was shouted because nearly everything was shouted.
Q You had to shout.
A You had to shout as loud in the assembly room as you did up in the hall. It was more of an explanatory statement.
Q That is the subversive group, isn’t it? At least, we are led to believe, the Fair Play for Cuba?

a witness called by the Defendant, having first been duly sworn, testified or his oath as follows:
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. TONER:
Q Please state your name, your age, your occupation, and place of residence to the Court and Jury?
A My name is William G. Serur. I live at 1248 Stevens Ridge Drive. I'm self-employed. I'm a salesman for myself. I sell out of my car, and I travel Dallas and Ft. Worth.
Q How do you spell your last name?
A S-E-R-U.
Q How old are you?
A Fifty-one.
Q You live here in Dallas?
A Yes, sir.
Q You're fifty-one?
A Yes, sir.
Q How long have you lived here?
A About twenty-seven or twenty-eight years.
Q And you are a salesman?
A Yes, sir.
Q What do you sell?
A Drug sundries and novelties.
Q Did you ever engage in the upholstery business?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know Jack Ruby, the defendant here?
A Yes, sir. I know him very well.
Q How long have you known Jack?
A I would say in the neighborhood of around eleven or twelve years.
Q Have you had occasion to visit him in his place of business, or elsewhere?
A Yes, sir.
Q Do you know Jack Ruby's personality and his mental make-up, his behavior pattern and so forth?
A Well, sir, I see Jack about -- are you asking me what did I think about him when I met him?
Q I said do you know his behavior pattern, his personality, his temperament and disposition?
A Yes, sir. I found him to be a very emotional man.
Q That's what I want to know. You say you found him to be a very emotional man?
A Yes, sir.
Q Just what do you have in mind?
A Well, he -- in my opinion he wasn't like most of the men that I've met, the people I've met. He was high strung and he was -- well, he was just the type man that he would never stay in one place long enough to really talk with him. He was on the go all the time. And I tried to make him out

From the beginning, but it was awfully hard for me to figure him out.
Q You consider him then to be highly emotional, and a very unstable person?
A I would say that's right.
Q Have you had occasion to witness quick and instantaneous outbursts of rage by Jack Ruby while you were present?
A Well, the -- I have noticed that at his Vegas Club, yes, sir.
Q Did you ever have occasion to visit one of his competitors and find that they were overflowing with business, and then go to see Jack when his business wasn't so good, and tell him about it?
A Yes, sir, I have.
Q Tell us about it. What happened? What was Jack's reaction?
A Well, Jack always didn't like me coming up and telling him about any of his competitors. He said, "I don't want to hear anything about my competitors."
Q Just start at the beginning now, and tell us what you saw and what you went over and told Jack about? What happened?
A This was the last Saturday in October, or I would say it was the first Saturday in November. I cannot recollect that -- which date it was. That night about ten o'clock, I took my wife home, and I told her I was going downtown. I had
heard someone tell me that Jack's Colony Club had a terrific show, and I found great relaxation in going to shows, so I decided I'd go there. I got up there about ten-thirty that night, on a Saturday night, and when I got up to the top of the steps, the smoke was pouring out of there, and people were standing there waiting to go in, and there was no seating available at that particular time, so I had to stand at the wall. And the N.C. was terrific and the girls they had was real good, and I was enjoying it even though I didn't have a seat. So, I guess I stayed there until about eleven-thirty. And the show was over, and I enjoyed it much, and I said, I guess I'll take a little run and go over and see Jack. When I got to where the Carousel Club entrance is, I walked up the stairs, and when I got to the top of the stairs, I looked to the right there and left, and I couldn't see anything except his club was real dark, and I guess there was about five or six people in there. I looked over to my left, to the post that I always found Jack at, where he turns the lights on the stage. Jack had his hands to his back and pacing back and forth, looking at the floor. And I stood there for a minute, and I said, I'm really surprised at the kind of crowd that Jack has here. So I said, I guess I'll just walk over to where he is. I walked about ten steps and turned to my left, and Jack was still pacing back and forth. I walked up to Jack and he looked at me, and he didn't say a word for a second. And the lights were shining right on Jack's face; the light was shining right on him, and I said, say Jack, I just got in--same in from Jack's Colony Club and he had a tremendous crowd, one of the largest crowds that I have ever seen. I can't figure this out. Jack kind of tilted his head over to one side, I could see the intent in his eyes. What the intent was, I didn't know, but Jack started in on me and he said, what do you mean coming up here telling me about this competitor of mine. I'm not interested in my competitors. I feel bad enough as it is. Do you see the crowd I have? Don't you do this to me any more. I froze and waspetrified. I couldn't even move for a second, and I didn't--I just dared not say a word. I just didn't say another word.

Q: Mr. Serer, describe again what he did. He turned his head, twisted sideways?

A: Jack, when he gets mad, he doesn't walk to you straight and look at you. He kind of tilts a little bit, and he explodes without warning, and that's the way he did me. And I just stood there.

Q: What kind of a look did he have in his eyes?

A: I kept looking at those eyes, and I got scared. And I knew I said too much. He kept raving like a mad man; and he said, "Don't you ever do this to me again. If you want to come to my club I don't want to hear this kind of stuff any more. I'm telling you now and you'd better be careful."
Q: All right. Did he have a wild look in his eyes?
A: He looked wild enough to me, he had no scared.
Q: Why were you scared?
A: Because I wasn't used to Jack getting into that type of outburst.
Q: Well, did he get over it suddenly, or what?
A: I kept my back to him when he walked away, and I walked about two or three feet and I saw a little table and a chair, and I decided I'd better get right there, but first I decided I'd better leave. And I said, "No, Jack will get mad." So I looked towards the bar, the bar is over to the left, and he walked to the bar and the man gave him a glass of water, the bartender. And then Jack disappeared into the right corner. And I was sitting there and didn't know what to do, and I was pretty scared. I would say about seven or eight minutes later, than I said, "This is it" and Jack started walking toward me and I said, "Now, what's he going to say", and he walked up to me. When he walked up to me he was a different person altogether and he walked right straight to me and he laid his shoulder on my hand, and said, "Kid, you want a cup of coffee?" He said, "Get me one too, black coffee, no cream and no sugar." I think that's what he wanted. He said, "You'll find the coffee behind that little wall, right behind that little wall."
Q: Was he calm?
A: He was just as cool and calm as I ever saw him.
Q: Did he apologize for what he'd just said to you?
A: I never found Jack to be an apologetic type person.
Q: Did he appear to you as though he realized he had just bowed you out in a fit of emotional rage?
A: He acted as if nothing had happened, or as if he had said nothing.
Q: How long did you stay there and talk?
A: He stood up drinking this coffee and said, "I don't want you to leave. I've got this girl, Ada, and I want you to see her and tell me what you think about her."
Q: Have you seen Jack in these outbursts on numerous occasions?
A: Yes, I have.
Q: Does he cool off rather quickly, and not mention them as though nothing ever happened?
A: I will say this with true respect for Jack, that when he explodes and gets mad, he does it quicker than any person I ever seen, but he can cool off quicker than any person I ever saw.
Q: Have you always been astounded and terrified by those
Instantaneous violent tempers of his?

Yes, sir. I saw a lot of that at the Vegas Club on Oak Lawn.

Did you ever see Jack with his dogs, or talk to him about his dogs?

Yes, sir.

What did he refer to the dogs as?

He called them my children and my kids.

How did he feel about those dogs?

Well, in order to tell you about that, I would have to tell you about the telephone call I received from Jack.

Go right ahead.

I received a telephone call from Jack one day, and he said he wanted me to put seat covers on his automobile. I said, "What's wrong with your seat covers, Jack?" And he said, "Well, I'll let you look at them and then you can tell me what I'll need." So I said, "Jack, I won't be able to see you today, but tomorrow evening at three o'clock I'll drive down there and see you." And he said, "Look Bill, I'll be parked on the Field Street side, or my car might be in the garage" but he said, "I'll meet you then." I said, "Fine, I'll be there at three o'clock." So at three o'clock the next morning -- I mean the next day, I drove to Field Street and noticed an Oldsmobile parked, but I didn't look into it because I wanted to get around there quick to where Jack was.

When I made the corner to go where the Carmel Club was, I looked to the left and Jack was standing up opening up dog food. There was a little ledge inside of the garage, the parking station, and I would say there was three or four dogs and Jack used to always tell me, "I don't want you to refer to them as dogs." He said, "These are my children." He said, "Don't you have children?" He said, "Can't you respect them?"

He said, "I respect my kids." He said, "They go wherever I go and I want you to call them dogs any more." So he had names for them, but I couldn't recall what the names were. So as he was opening up the dog food, his left hand was bleeding profusely. It wasn't scratches, it was deep gashes.

He cut it on the can.

As he was opening up -- he had that type that you go up and down, but he was cutting his hand. And I said, "Jack, how come your hand's all cut up?" And he said, "It'll be all right." And about that time, blood was all over his hand, and the Largest of the dogs was licking the blood off of his hand.

I said, "Jack, I wouldn't let those dogs lick that blood. I'd be afraid of them." And he said, "I told you not to call these children of mine dogs any more." And he stood up and looked at me right straight in the face, and I didn't say no more.

And I said, "That's all right, Jack. I'm sorry." He said, "These are my children, and I respect them just like you respect your kids." He said, "You tell me you've got three kids.

Commission Exhibit No. 2411—Continued
Q. Did he have that twist in his neck and head, and that
look in his eye?

A. Well, I didn't notice too much twist that particular
time, but he said, "Would you help me get these dogs upstairs?"

He said, "Then we'll go look at the car." And we went up-
stairs, and he was got a big white towel that you dry dishes
with, and he wrapped it around his left hand.

Q. Did you help him get his children upstairs?

A. Yes, sir. He went back down to his car. He opened the
door, and when he did, I burst out laughing. And he looked at
me, and he said, "What are you laughing about?" He kind of
tilted his head that time. I said, "I want to know what did
this. I've never seen seat covers like this."

Q. Did what?

A. Did this to his seat covers. They were all eaten out.

All the upholstery was all over the back floor board, and all
over the front floor board. The only thing left of the seat
covers was the outer shred of the seat covers. They were
nylon material that Glensville usually puts, but they are cut
the pockets. I called it pockets. The only thing they left

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2411—Continued

was the outer edges. If I could describe it to you. They
left the outer edges, but they ate out the whole thing and you
could see the springs protruding. I said, "Jack, what did
this?" He said, "My children." He said, "Anything wrong with
that?" He kind of tilted his head, and I said, "I can't
figure this out. You mean the dogs?" And he said, "What did
I tell you about my dogs?" He said, "My children did it."

He said, "What do you want to do, cause an argument out here?"

He said, "I asked you to come down here and give me a price on
these seat covers, and now you want to criticize my children."

I said, "Wait just a minute, Jack. Will you give me a little
time to see what you're going to need here?" I said, "What
type of seat covers do you want?" He said, "I want something
that my children can't eat up too quick." I said, "Well, the
only thing I would suggest would be naugahyde." And he wanted
to know if that was the same material that they use on cafe
booths, and I said, "Jack, that is the only thing that you
could put to keep them from getting to it too quick." I said,
"I don't guarantee you that they won't chew it all up." He
said, "That's all right. What are you going to charge me?"

And I said, "Now, Jack let me tell you something. If you want
to any seat cover place in Dallas, Texas, they would charge
you anywhere from a hundred to two hundred dollars to fix this
car." And when I said that, he tilted his head and said, "I
didn't ask you to give me any reference to other seat cover
companies. I called you because you are my friend." And he
said, "I don't appreciate you telling me anything about anybody
else. I called you because I wanted you to fix this car for
me. I wanted to help you out."
Q Did you consider it unusual that he referred to those
dogs of his as his children?
A Yes, I couldn't figure that out.
Q But he was insistent that you call them his children,
wasn't he?
A He demanded I call them.
Q Well, did you ever have any trouble with him about the
-- some furniture, or something in the living room of his
apartment, that his dogs chewed up that you went to fix there?
A No, sir, I didn't have any trouble --
Q About some wall paper, or something?
A He asked me to come to his apartment, which was off of
Pittsburgh. This apartment was behind the Holiday Central, or
whatever you call that big, nice apartment hotel that's up
there on Central Expressway. And I visited him one Sunday
morning, and when I went into his apartment that Sunday morn-
ing, the first thing I noticed, the baseboard was all cut out,
and the couch was all cut up, part of it. And I said, "Jack,
what in the world happened?" And he said, "My children." He
said, "Anything wrong in that?" He said, "My children eat it
up." He said, --
1 A Never have.
2 Q Emotionally?
3 A No, sir.
4 Q Where do you live now?
5 A 1248 Stevens Ridge Drive.
6 MR. TONAHILL: That's all.
7 CROSS EXAMINATION
8 BY MR. WADE:
9 Q You never have seen him cry?
10 A I never have.
11 Q How long have you known him?
12 A About twelve years.
13 Q You've known him twelve years? How often have you seen him during that time?
14 A Well, the first time I recollect meeting Jack Ruby was at the Silver Spur.
15 Q Out of South Ervay. When he got mad he scared you to death, didn't he?
16 A Well, I just don't like to be around people that holler at me.
17 Q You kept on going back to see him though, didn't you?
18 A Well, I --
19 Q For twelve long years?
20 A Well, now --
21 Q You didn't have to go out there, did you?
22

Mr. BULLI: Wait a minute. I suggest if you want an answer, let him answer first.
2 Q (By Mr. Wade) Did anybody make you go out there?
3 A Jack didn't --
4 MR. BULLI: Now we've got three questions.
5 A Jack didn't get into any outbursts when I first met him.
6 MR. TONAHILL: Your Honor, it's argumentative anyhow.
7 Q (By Mr. Wade) Have you ever seen him throw anybody out of his club up there?
8 A I've seen him walk them out of his club, yes, sir.
9 Q What for?
10 A Well, I can tell you of a lot of instances that -- he knew them all. The minute they entered his club, he said, "I don't want you in here, and I told you don't come out here any more."
11 Q How about carrying a pistol? Did he throw them out of there for carrying a pistol, or did everybody in the club carry a pistol?
12 MR. TONAHILL: We object to it and ask him to break it down. That's three questions.
13 THE COURT: All right. Break it down.
14 Q (By Mr. Wade) Did everybody up there carry a pistol?
15 A No, sir.
16 Q Did you carry one?
A No, sir.
Q Do you carry one all around town while you're traveling?
MR. TOMAHILL: That's not material.
MR. WADE: I think it's important.
THE COURT: Sustain the objection.
A No, sir.
Q (By Mr. Wade) You're a traveling salesman, aren't you?
A That's right, but I don't fool with pistols.
Q You don't fool with them?
A No, sir.
Q I thought everybody in Dallas carried them?
A I've never owned one in my life.
MR. TOMAHILL: Your Honor, we'll stipulate if the
District Attorney thinks everybody in Dallas carries a
pistol.
MR. WADE: That's according to the defense
lawyers. They said everybody carried a pistol, Your
Honor.
MR. TOMAHILL: Mr. Wade said, "I thought every-
body in Dallas carried a pistol" and if he want's to
to say that and think it --
MR. WADE: That's all you've been --
A Mr. Wade, you don't insinuate I carried a pistol?
Q (By Mr. Wade) Do you carry a pistol?
A No, sir. Never.

THE COURT: Talk me at a time, gentlemen.
Q (By Mr. Wade) Did you --
MR. BELLI: Judge, we can't get a record, in
fairness to the reporter here --
Q (By Mr. Wade) In all of this time, you say he took the
dogs with him nearly everywhere he went, didn't you? In his
car, didn't he?
A He told me he carried them wherever he went.
Q No matter where he went, he had the dogs with him?
A That's right.
Q Did he have them up in the club?
A Yes, sir.
Q Where were they up there during the strip acts?
A He had them in a room to the left of the kitchen.
Q I imagine after this incident that you told about when
you were so scared you didn't know what to do, that you re-
ported that-to the police, didn't you?
A No, sir.
Q Did you report any instance you ever saw with the de-
fendant, to the police?
A No, sir.
Q Never reported anything?
A No, sir. Had no occasion to.
Q Well, you were scared, you said almost to death when he
was threatening you.
Q. Did you keep going back to him the next day?
A. I don't -- sometimes when I get in a little wrangle with Jack, I may stay away from his place two or three weeks, but I always go back.
Q. Always go back, because you like him?
A. I like him very much.
Q. You like that atmosphere up there, don't you?
A. Well, yes, sir, I found great relaxation there.
Q. Great relaxation —

MR. BELL: Judge, we just can't get a record —
MR. WADE: She's not complaining.
MR. BELL: Well I am, and I want a record, and I want a good record here, with every word.
MR. TOSHELL: That's something the District Attorney doesn't want, is a record.
MR. BELL: That's exactly it. The District Attorney doesn't want a record here, Your Honor, but we do.
MR. WADE: Judge, we object to all that, and ask the jury not to consider what he's saying there about our not wanting a record.
MR. TOSHELL: Ask the jury not to consider Mr. Wade's questions, too, Judge.

Q. (By Mr. Wade) I guess when he came over there and you were complaining about his business being not as good as next door, that did make him mad, because he liked to make money, didn't it?
A. I think he did, yes, sir.
Q. He liked to be in the lime light, didn't he? He liked to be known by people?
A. Jack was well known, in my opinion.
Q. He liked -- he was always looking for a plug here and there, wherever he could get it?
A. I don't know about the plugs, but I know that he knew a lot of people.
Q. Did he like to have good looking girls with him?
A. I don't know. I never saw seen Jack on any of his dates, or anything after leaving the club, no, sir.
Q. I'm talking about, you've never seen him in a public place with any girl?
A. Not that I know of, no, sir.
Q. In twelve years?
A. No.
Q. Never have seen him with any girl in twelve years?
A. No, sir.
Q. You've seen him once or twice a week, I guess, haven't you?

MR. BELL: Judge, I hardly know what grade of
character that would prove or disprove, someone who didn't want to be near a place with a good looking girl, and I say that with my wife in the audience.

MR. ALEXANDER. Yes, Your Honor, this witness doesn't need any coaching from Mr. Belli. We object to his comments.

Q (By Mr. Wade) And you never have seen him cry in all your life?

A Never.

Q I assume after that last time when he got so mad with you, and threatened you, that you were afraid to even leave, is that right?

A For a little minute, yes, sir, I thought I better not leave because Jack might get mad at me.

Q You didn't want to take him mad at you?

A No, sir.

Q You wanted to keep his friendship?

A Yes, I learned the way to get around Jack, and I understood Jack better than a lot of people.

Q You understood him a lot better, so understanding his problem I assume you took him to a psychiatrist, or a doctor, to treat him, didn't you?

A No, sir, I didn't.

Q Didn't you ever take him to a doctor with all that cut-burst that he was giving you?
Q. Were you off on the road?
A. No, sir. I was in town, but I -- after Jack -- a few little things go on sometimes, I just don't go up there to see him. I just stay away sometimes, but he always wants to know why I haven't been around.

Q. Why you haven't been around. But you liked him quite a bit, and was a good friend of his?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. You'd do nearly anything to help him, wouldn't you?
A. Well, he -- I thought I was helping him a lot of times, but he helped me a great deal.

Q. He's helped you a lot and you'd be glad to help him, you'd do anything you could for him?
A. Yes, sir.

MR. TOMAHILL: Let him be specific, Your Honor.

A. Well, I don't know what you mean, Mr. Wade by --

Q. (By Mr. Wade) You'd testify for him, wouldn't you?
A. Well, I would just say that Jack was fine up until about -- until he took over the Carousel Club, and then he began to do so many crazy things, that I started forming my opinion that Jack was becoming to be a sick man of some type.

Q. Did you ever carry him to a doctor of any kind?
A. No, sir. He didn't ask me to.

Q. He didn't ask you to?
A. He didn't tell me that he was ailing with any troubles.

Q. You were his friend, weren't you?
A. Yes, sir, but he didn't disclose his personal feelings or his health to me.

Q. He was running a business there that took in hundreds of dollars every night, didn't it?

MR. TOMAHILL: What's that got to do with this law suit? It's irrelevant and immaterial.

MR. WADE: It has a lot to do with it.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

Q. (By Mr. Wade) He was running a business and handling money, and making money out of it, wasn't he?

MR. TOMAHILL: Same objection heretofore imposed.

MR. WADE: Judge, that's important on the mental state, whether a man could run a business out here for twelve years. That's the first time he knew him.

Q. (By Mr. Wade) He's been in business for twelve years, since you've known him, hasn't he?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where all has he been in business, what clubs that you can recall that you've been in?
A. Well, the first club that I recall meeting Jack, it was so far back there, was the Silver Spur.

Q. Where was that located?
A. On South Ervay Street.

Q. What type of place was that?
A. Well, after going down there a few times I decided that
that wasn't the part of town that I wanted to be, so I didn't
go down there too much.
Q. All right. Where is the next club you saw him running?
A. Then came the Studio Lounge. This was out on Oak Lawn,
and Jack Ruby took that over and called it the Vegas Club.
I would say that's about nine or ten years ago.
Q. Nine or ten years ago. You went out there often,
didn't you?
A. Sir, I was out there practically every other night, or
every night.
Q. Every night. Are you a married man?
A. Yes, sir.

MR. BELLII: That's insulting, if Your Honor please.
"Is he a married man." And I say this man is a master
at insult as any District Attorney I've ever heard, and
I've tried them all in this country and abroad. I
think he can insult with the best of them. Now, to
ask him if he's a married man, what has that got to do
with the --

MR. WADE: I think it's important.

MR. BELLII: He can insult me too, but what has
that got to do with this man on trial for murder, ask-
ing him if he's a married man. I submit, Your Honor,
that that's incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

MR. DOWN: Your Honor, he's already testified
that he's a married man.

MR. BELLII: Then why does he ask him repeatedly
again? To put in a little more prejudice in the case
that he's got so full of prejudice here, Judge?

MR. WADE: Judge, he's just making a speech, he's
not making an objection.

MR. BELLII: That's right, whenever it's
necessary --

THE COURT: All right. Sit down, Mr. Belli. Go
ahead, Mr. Wade.

MR. TUNINILL: Did I understand you to sustain
the objection?

THE COURT: I did.

MR. TUNINILL: Exception.

Q. (By Mr. Wade) Now, you were there -- what was the last
question -- you were there every night at the Vegas Club?
A. I wouldn't say every night, Mr. Wade, but I was there
practically every night.

Q. Practically every night?
A. Towards the weekend, every night.

Q. On the weekend nearly every night?
A. Friday, Saturday and --

Q. Well, when did you move from there to the Carousel Club

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2411—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2411—Continued
Well, Eva Grant took over the Vegas Club, and about
the summer of '60, I think, Jack took over the Carousel Club
which was called the Sovereign Club. He took it over from Joe
Slayton. That was the man that I was dealing with up there at
that particular time.

Q: Joe Slayton?
A: That's right.

Q: And he operated the Vegas Club for how long?
A: Jack Ruby?
Q: Yes.
A: I would say that he took the club over out there which
used to be called the Studio Lounge, I would say that was in
the early fifties, probably '51, '52, '53, somewhere in there.
I can't recall the exact date. About nine or ten years, I'd
say.

Q: And how long has he been running the Carousel Club?
A: I would say that he's been at the Carousel Club a little
over three years, there about, somewhere. I don't know exactly
the exact time.

Q: Have you ever seen him throw anybody out of there for
carrying a gun?
A: Not at the Carousel, no, sir.

Q: How about the Vegas?
A: Yes, sir.

Q: What would he do? Would he throw them out and keep the

A: No, sir. One night I was at the Vegas Club, and some
man came running up to Jack, and he says, "That man standing
back there at that booth has a pistol on him." And Jack left
us so quick that I couldn't even tell what happened to Jack,
and here come Jack marching him out of the club. Jack had his
hands back of his belt, and had the gun in his other hand, and
he didn't have it pointed at the man, he was just kind of hold-
ing it. He took it off the man. And he said, "You leave my
club and don't you ever come back in here any more." And Jack
Ruby called the police and they came. I was still there when
they came.

Q: Did they come and get him for carrying a gun?
A: Came and got who?
Q: The other man I guess.
A: No, sir. The other man got away.
Q: He got away?
A: Jack Ruby shoved him out the front door.
Q: Why did he need the police? Did he tell the police to
go after him?
A: The police did go after him.

Q: Did they get him?
A: They followed the car that he got into. Jack knew it
was an old model car and I did too, because I ran out there to
see the car when he sped away down Lemon Avenue.
Q What happened to the gun?
A Jack had it right there at the club when the police came.

Q How kept the gun?
A I don't know what happened to the gun. I never did see it any more.

Q You never have, in all your friendship and close relationship with him, you never have taken him to a doctor at any time to be treated?

MR. BELL: That's been asked many times.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

Q (By Mr. Wade) You haven't even suggested it, have you? Not in all your life?
A MR. BELL: Did you sustain the objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MR. BELL: I thought so too.

Q (By Mr. Wade) And you're not trying to tell this jury that Jack Ruby didn't know what he was doing when he was running those clubs?
A Jack Ruby knew what he was doing when everything was going swell, but Jack was easy -- he was always upset with the cold drink man and the people who brought him -- he was fussing with them all the time.

Q He was fussing with them and he was high tempered too, wasn't he?
A Definitely high tempered, high strung, continually upset a lot of times, I found him to be that way.

Q When he was high tempered he was also mean, wasn't he?
A I wouldn't say he was mean, no, sir.

Q Well, you were afraid of him, weren't you?
A No, sir, it just frightens me sometimes when a man hollers at me.

Q It frightens you?
A It kind of gets me --

Q That was a good --
MR. BELL: Let his answer.

A Say that again?
Q (By Mr. Wade) Your counsel -- I think you answered the question.

MR. BELL: That's a typical modus operandi that we see of the District Attorney on television, but I think Your Honor runs a more dignified court.

THE COURT: Make your objection to it, Mr. Belli.
MR. BELLI: Object to him cutting off the witness before he has a chance to answer.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Go ahead and answer the question.
A What was that question, sir.
Q I don't know. We can let the reporter read it back, but he said you were still talking and I thought you were
through with it.

MR. BELL: He was asking what the question was, Mr. Wade. Can't you remember?

MR. ALEXANDER: May it please the Court, counsel over here on the left is not cross examining Mr. Wade, and we object.

MR. BELL: I'd love to though.

THE COURT: One more statement like that, counsel, and I'm going to hold you in contempt. I'm not going to put up with this. We've had enough of it. About fifteen minutes of it is all I can take. I'm not going to take any more of it.

MR. BELL: I apologize to the Court.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Do you know why he wanted you to look at Jada?

MR. TONAHILL: Now what's that got to do with it?

MR. WADE: He testified that he did, and I was wondering if he helped him select his girls.

MR. BELL: I think that was in answer to the District Attorney's question that I was going to object to at the time as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, and I object now.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

Q (By Mr. Wade) Did you go with him to New Orleans at one time to look at some strippers?
A: If Jack liked you there wasn't anything in the world he wouldn't do for you, but if he didn't like you he'd try to avoid you.

Q: You knew when Officer Mullinax died he took up a collection for his widow and gave a hundred and fifty dollars —

MR. WADE: We object to that.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

A: I had heard something about —

THE COURT: Don't answer the question. Sustain the objection.

Q: (By Mr. Tonahill) What had you heard about Officer Mullinax —

MR. BOWIS: We object, Your Honor. That's a leading question.

THE COURT: The Court sustained the objection to it. Go on to something else.

Q: (By Mr. Tonahill) Now, you know Officer Blankenship?

A: No, sir.

Q: Did you ever hear of the time that Jack Ruby —

MR. BOWIS: To which we object. It's a leading question.

THE COURT: Get on to something else, counsel.

MR. WADE: We ask you to instruct counsel not to ask either of those questions of this or any other witness.

THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

MR. WADE: So instruct him.

THE COURT: Not this witness or any other witness.

Q: (By Mr. Tonahill) Mr. Serur, you say Jack was a kind and generous individual, and not mean?

MR. WADE: Judge, that's leading. Just telling the witness what to say.

A: I would say that he was very unusually —

THE COURT: Don't be so anxious to answer the question. Sustain the objection.

MR. TONAHILL: That's all.

MR. WADE: That's all.
Ralph Templin

A witness called by the Defendant, having first been duly
sworn, testified on his oath as follows:

BY MR. TOSWILL:

Q   Would you state your name, your age, your occupation,
and place of residence to the Court and Jury?
A   I'm Ralph Templin, I'm forty-two years old. I work for
the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, District Manager,
Ft. Worth, Texas.

Q   Ft. Worth, Texas. How long have you been with South-
western Bell?
A   About eighteen years.

Q   And, as District Manager for Southwestern Bell in Ft.
Worth, do you have the telephone and telephone exchanges under
your jurisdiction?
A   Yes, sir, I have. I have them under my general super-
vision.

Q   Back on November 24, 1963, was this telephone number
JE 46525 then under your jurisdiction in Ft. Worth?
A   Yes, sir, it was.

Q   In whose name was that telephone listed, and where was
it located, the address?
A   The service was located at 3809 Meadow Brook Drive, and
it's a non-published number, but we billed it to Bruce Ray

Carlin. C-A-R-L-I-N.

Q   And in response to a subpoena duces tecum, did you
bring with you, the official records of your company with refe-
rence to that particular telephone number, and a long distance
call having been made the morning of November 24, 1963, from
that number to an individual in Dallas named Jack Ruby?
A   Yes, I did.

Q   Would you please get those records out, so that we can
have them identified?

(The witness produces the records)

MR. TOSWILL: Would you mark this please?

(Whereupon the record is marked D-3 by the court
reporter)

Q   (By Mr. Toswilk) I hand you this card here, which you
have just handed to the court reporter. It appears to be one
of those IBM cards, I believe, and I would ask you to please
explain what that is.
A   This card is a record of a call that an operator pre-
pared on November 24th, where a call was placed from the number
you described, Jefferson 48521, to Dallas, Texas, and the
umber dialed in Dallas was Whitehall 15601. It was a person
to person call to one Jack Ruby. And the call --

Q   Was that record made in the usual and customary course
of business, and constitute a business record of your firm?
A   Yes, it is.
It's 428 — what is the number on it? Jefferson

A Jefferson 42828. Yes.

MR. TOMAHILL: We offer it into evidence.

MR. WADE: We have no objection to anything this gentleman says in their records.

Q (By Mr. Tomahill) What time does it show that the telephone call was made from the Ft. Worth number, Jefferson 42828, to Jack Ruby in Dallas on November 24, 1963?

A Ten eighteen A.M.

Q Ten eighteen in the morning, is that right?

A Yes.

Q It was made to Jack Ruby at Whitehall 16601, in Dallas?

A Yes, sir, that's correct.

MR. TOMAHILL: I believe that's all.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY MR. WADE:

Q Do you know, Mr. Tomlin, how long the conversation was? Is it on that card?

A It's on the card. I believe it's two minutes and nineteen seconds, roughly.

Q Roughly like that?

A That's correct.

MR. WADE: That's all. Thank you, sir, for coming down.
A I did.
Q And did you see Jack Ruby there that afternoon?
A I did.
Q And where was he when you first saw him?
A I tried to gain entrance to the building and failed to
do so, so went back to my unit, called in to the station
there, and I didn't particularly want anybody to hear the
transmission. I had rolled up the window on the drivers
side, and after I -- or right near the end of the trans-
mission, somebody, as I recall, knocked on the window and I
put it down and it was Jack. And he re-introduced himself
to me.
Q Did you have a conversation with him then?
A I did.
Q And what was the nature of your conversation?
A Well, it's hard to recall the details, but we discussed
the killing of the president, general conversation about how
terrible it was. I mentioned that I had been at the Trade
Mart the day before when he was due -- when the president was
due to arrive. And we discussed the reactions of -- the
terrible reaction there to the president's killing.
Q Now, would you tell the layout of the streets at this
intersection that your car was parked close to? Let me help
you a little bit with it. Elm Street runs nearly east and
west, passes the Records Building, crosses Houston Street,
and then as it goes in front of the School Book Depository,
takes a turn before going under the triple underpass,
doesn't it?
A Right.
Q Then the School Book Depository would be on the north-
west corner and the Records Building; that is, this building,
would be on the southeast corner, and across the street west,
across Houston Street, would be Dealey Plaza where the
fountains and the statues are?
A Yes.
Q Now where, in relation to the intersection of Houston
Street and Elm Street, was your mobile unit parked?
A I was close to the northeast corner, parked cara-
cornered across the street from the Texas School Book De-
pository Building.
Q I take it then that your car would have been facing
north, or towards the railroad tracks?
A No, my car would be facing northeast actually, because
I was cara-cornered, you see.
Q Did you see what direction Jack Ruby came from?
A No, came from in the general direction of the railroad
tracks, which is north, I believe.
Q That would be north of the School Book Depository?
A Yes.
Q Let me ask you if he mentioned that Captain Fritz and
Chief Curry were in the near vicinity at that time?

A  As I recall it, we held a conversation, oh, maybe
eight, nine, ten minutes there, then I believe I got ready to
leave, and he came back -- as I remember it, he came back to
the car and said, "Did you know that Will Fritz and Jesse
Curry were here?" And I said, "No, where are they?" And he
said, "Well, they’re over there looking at the flowers which
had been placed there by people in Dallas." And I think hinted
that I might want to take pictures, which I did.

Q  Was there anything unusual about your conversation
with him?

A  The only thing I noticed was that when I mentioned
that at the Trade Mart I had gone into the room where President
Kennedy’s rocking chair and straight line to Washington were
located, and saw the two large presents meant for Caroline and
John, and they were western saddles that were going to be given
to Kennedy to give to his children, and I mentioned to him that
I had taken pictures of them, and I noticed tears in his eyes.

Q  Did he appear excited at that time?

A  I wouldn’t say excited. I would say touched.

Q  And where did he go then you last saw him?

A  He walked back in a northerly direction, back toward
the railroad tracks.

Q  This was in the vicinity of three o’clock on Saturday
afternoon?

A  Right. I’d say probably by the time he left, it would
probably be around three-thirty, because we held a conversa-
tion and I went and took pictures of Mr. Fritz and Mr. Curry,
and then he spoke -- I thanked him on the way back to my unit.
I turned to him and said, "I sure thank you. I would have
missed that if you hadn’t told me they were here." And he
smiled and left.

Q  At that time had the crowd begun to assemble around
the County jail, anticipating the transfer of Oswald at four
o’clock?

A  I don’t believe, as far as I remember, that there was
a crowd around the County jail at that time. There was quite
a crowd around -- down at the slant, where the flowers were
being placed, and I noticed as I left that Jack took pictures
of a lot of people walking along the street, taking flowers to
the slant.

Q  Well, now, let me ask you this. At the time you had
your conversation, they had not roped off the area around the
driveway entrance to the jail and the rest of the block towards
Elm?

A  I don’t believe. I don’t believe. In fact, I can’t
remember now whether we knew at that time that Oswald would
probably be moved the next day or not. I don’t remember
whether -- what I’m getting at, I didn’t know there was a
discussion that he might be moved at four o'clock.
Q. But at that time the crowd hadn't gathered around the
entrance to the County jail?
A. No, I don't believe so.
MR. ALEXANDER: I believe that's all.

BY MR. TOWNSHILL:
Q. Mr. Wise, when you discussed the saddles for the
little Kennedy children on that occasion with Jack, the fact
that you had been out there and seen them and photographed
them, did Jack break down and cry?
A. I wouldn't describe it as breaking down and crying.
I'd say that tears definitely came to his eyes. He was
touched.
Q. He was touched very deeply, was he not?
A. I would say so, yes.
Q. And you have known Jack for a long time, have you not?
A. I'd say about five or six years.
Q. Over the period of time you've known him, you've come
to appreciate the fact that he is a highly emotional man and
sometimes irrational, due to a violent state of mind?
A. Frankly I didn't know that of my own personal experi-
ence. Mr. Townhill. I had heard that.
Q. Did you ever work as a sportscaster?
A. Yes.

Q. Attend some prize fights here?
A. Oh, yes.
Q. Did you see Jack at any of these fights?
A. Yes. All of them.
Q. Did Jack ever react violently at any of the prize
fights as a result of disagreeing with some of the decisions
of the judges?
A. Yes, I'd say -- I don't know whether you'd use the
term "violently" or not. He would take exception to some of
the decisions more than most, yes.
Q. Describe how he would do that, if you would?
A. So would -- in the first place, he would always have
a ringside seat. I believe. And he would always -- as I re-
member this now -- he would see someone that he knew, either
at the press table, or at ringside, and go over there and say,
"Did you hear that? Don't you think that so and so --" You
know, that type thing. That kind of excitement.
Q. So would take exception to the decisions in pretty
strong --
A. I'd say so, yes. More than most.
Q. Did he ever tell you how he had witnessed the Barney
fights, and he bet against Barney and Barney had won the
fight, and Barney's a good friend of his, and he passed out
and had a blackout seizure after Barney won?
MR. ALEXANDER: I object to, Your Honor.
Q: Did he ever discuss his friend, Barney Rose, with you?
A: I knew that he knew Barney Rose.
Q: Did he ever discuss seeing Barney win a fight that upset him?
A: Well, I can't remember whether Jack himself told me that, or whether I had heard that from someone else.
Q: You had heard that?
A: Yes.
Q: Then Jack left you that afternoon, did you later see him in his car and he tooted his horn at you and kind of waved and acknowledged he had done you a favor in pointing out that Captain Fritz and Chief Curry were there so you could interview them and photograph them at the scene?
A: Well, I don't remember his calling from his car. I remember his speaking to me about it, and I remember my thinking him. My recollection was that he was on foot and going back to his car. He may have been in his car and turned and waved at me and said that. I don't really remember the details. But I do remember my acknowledging and thanking him and his -- you know, returning the thanks.
Q: Yes, you have seen Jack react rather violently to various episodes in his night clubs, the Carousel and the Vegas Club, have you not, over some disputes with people?
A: I have observed that once, yes. I don't know whether I'd use the term "violently." I just don't know whether I would use that term or not. Ikerable, yes.
Q: He's a highly excitable individual?
A: Yes.
Q: And have you seen him there in his night clubs where he would reprimand his employees in a highly emotional, excitable state?
A: I don't believe I ever saw him reprimand an employee, but I haven't been in his night clubs too often.
Q: Have you seen him reprimand customers for interfering in an act?
A: Yes.
Q: He gets pretty excited about that, when customers interfered with the act?
A: Yes.
Q: Yes, you know Jack to be more or less a character around town, do you not yes, sort of a Baron Lyon character?
A: Yes.
Q: When he walked up to you that afternoon, did he not say, "I'm Jack Ruby of the Carousel Club, do you remember me?"
Or words to that effect?
A: Yes.
Q: And you remembered him right away?
A: Yes.
Q. Was Jack concerned about the effect of the tragic loss of the president upon his widow, Mrs. Kennedy, and the children?
A. Yes.
Q. You all discussed that?
A. Yes.
Q. Did Jack express you as being a patriotic citizen?
A. I never knew that until I read it. We never discussed that.
Q. You are impressed with that fact?
A. Yes?
Q. Yes.
A. Yes, from what I've read, yes. That's just hearsay though. I would gather that he was. Are you relating that to the Kennedy assassination?
Q. Yes.
A. If you're relating it to the Kennedy assassination, he was disturbed from what I gather, from seeing him at the School Book Depository Building, about the president having been shot.
Q. Did you ever see him when Buddy Turman fought?
A. Yes.
Q. Did he get upset about any of his fights or any of the decisions?
A. I just can't place it specifically to Buddy Turman's fights, but I have seen him excited at fights.
Q. He was pleased, was he not, with the fact that he called your attention to the fact that Chief Curry and Captain Fritz were down there looking at the fighters, and pleased because he had told you about it so you could go down and interview them?
A. Yes. I got the impression -- I had kidded him about the fact that he had given KLIF a scoop the night before, which I had heard on the radio on the way home.
Q. Was that the scoop where he got Mr. Wade on the telephone so that he could tell the KLIF people about the fact that the Oswald case was broken and he wants the death sentence?
A. I only -- yes, I believe that was. I remember it related to Wade, but I don't remember specifically what it was.
Q. If I may say this, I didn't really consider it a real, big beat, but I was listening to the competition in order to see what they were doing.
A. You were just pulling his leg, like a good reporter --
Q. You were just pulling his leg, like a good reporter --
A. Yes. I got the impression he could have taken it a little more seriously, and was trying to -- you know --
Q. Jack likes to get along with you men of the press because he asks you to give him plugs every now and then and he appreciates that type thing, doesn't he?
A. I don't think he ever requested me to give him a plug.
I think he knew I probably wouldn't.

Q How when you and Jack were talking there, shortly before Chief Curry and Captain Fritz came up, and discussing the loss of the president, the tragedy, did he at any time joke or appear to be joking to you?

A The only time I saw any sign of that was when I said something to him about the KLIF scoop.

Q And when you were talking about the loss of the president, the great tragedy, and the sadness to the children, tears welled up in his eyes at that time? He was touched very deeply?

A Yes.

Q Now, do you recall when the news broke that Oswald was to be moved at ten o'clock on Sunday, November 26th?

A No. I heard that Mr. Curry had said to the newscast, I suggest that you be alert, or aware, or something like that, at ten o'clock the next morning.

Q Ten o'clock. Then word did get out to you folks that Oswald was to be transferred from the City jail to the County jail at ten o'clock Sunday morning?

A Sometime after ten o'clock.

Q Where were you at the time of the shooting of Oswald?

A I was at the -- I was on the street out there at the County courthouse. I was awaiting the arrival of Oswald at the County jail.
Q. Just a couple more questions. At the time that Ruby
walked up to your mobile unit there on Saturday afternoon,
did he give you the impression that he wanted to be inter-
viewed?
A. No.
Q. Did he impress you as a person that seeks publicity
and wants to be included in everything?
A. He was -- he liked to be friends with the newsmen and
that sort of thing, but I don't believe he really -- he knew
that I -- in other words, if I had been Tony Zoppi or the
amusement editor, then he might have expected that. He knew
that there was nothing I could do for him in the way of a plug.

MR. ALEXANDER: Thank you. That's all.

Call Officer Harkness.
As an example of his highly explosive nature, about one year ago, he became angry with a patron who had ignored his request to pay his admission to the Club Carousel or leave and beat him severely and threw him down the stairs. This was done so he could not quickly run, Vice Squad officers on duty at the club, were not aware of the incident.

WILLIS stated that he knows from personal recollection that RUBY was at the Club Carousel every night for approximately two months prior to November 24, 1963, inasmuch as RUBY participated in the shows on those nights. He would arrive at the club no later than 10:30 PM each night. He knew that RUBY had a .38 caliber revolver which he carried with him when handling the gun on other occasions.

WILLIS advised that he was aware of the statements made by BILL DEAN, master of ceremonies at the Club Carousel to the effect that a patron, similar in appearance to OSWALD, had participated in the show recently at the club. WILLIS had talked to BILL and tried to pin him down as to the particular night that OSWALD resembled a patron who had participated in the show a few nights ago. He recalled that OSWALD had referred to the man as being a gun dealer. WILLIS advised that the photographs of OSWALD resembled a patron who had participated in the show a few nights ago. WILLIS stated he is not sure he has the same man in mind that OSWALD has referred to. He believes it is only remotely possible that this man is identical to OSWALD, and is personally convinced there was only a superficial resemblance.

SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, with HEIMAN HILL, Property Room Supervisor, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, examined inventory records in Mr. HILL's office relative to property taken from JACK L. RUBY following his arrest on November 24, 1963. The records do not indicate an overcoat or topcoat.

SA CLEMENTS, with First Assistant District Attorney A. D. JIM BOWIE, Dallas County District Attorney's office, examined clothing of RUBY which had been turned over to the District Attorney's office by Dallas Police Department. No overcoat or topcoat was among such clothing. A dark brown suit, coat and trousers, bearing a Neiman-Marcus Store label, was observed. It was noted this suit appears almost black from a distance of a few feet.

SA CLEMENTS reviewed newspaper and television photographs of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963, and noted RUBY did not have an overcoat or topcoat on at the time, and that the suit he was wearing appears similar in color to that observed in the District Attorney's office.
EDDIE BARKER, News Director, KRLD-TV, advised records of his office reflect as follows concerning official temperature and humidity (U. S. Weather Bureau, Dallas Love Field) on November 24, 1963:

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SAM RUBY, 11616 Jamestown Road, telephone EN 8-5083, advised he has no recollection of seeing his brother, JACK L. RUBY, wearing a topcoat in Dallas.

Mr. RUBY said he has no information as to the type and color of a topcoat, if any, owned or worn by GEORGE BROMER.
EVA GRANT, 3729 Rawlin, Apt. 1, telephone IA 6-6258, advised she knows JACK L. RUBY, his brother, owned and wore a tophat while living in Chicago prior to coming to Dallas, Texas. She said, however, she does not recall ever seeing RUBY wear a tophat in Dallas and said she believes he possessed and wore a tophat. She said she had seen RUBY regularly during the last four years and lived with him during a part of this period. He occasionally wore mantas under his suit coats during cold weather.

Mrs. GRANT said she believes CHIRICAHUA SERRANT wore a navy-blue raincoat on occasion but does not recall ever seeing him with a tophat on and does not believe he owned one.

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Mrs. LINDEN (JEANINE) LAUVE, 6011 Gibson, telephone TA 7-7002, advised CHIRICAHUA SERRANT has been known to her and her husband for some time and lived with them following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY until seven weeks after completion of RUBY's trial in March, 1963. She received a call from SERRANT sometime thereafter, at which time he said he was living with his sister, Mrs. A. J. REEDSTON, 2155 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, telephone SC 3-1571.

Mrs. LAUVE stated someone gave SERRANT a tophat about one year ago, and this was the only tophat she knew he had as of November, 1963. She described the tophat as "loud, dark tan or brown checked and gaudy." She remembers commenting to SERRANT when she first saw the cost on the apparent taste of the donor for gaudy clothing.

Mrs. LAUVE recalled further SERRANT made a trip to see his family in the New York City area between RUBY's bond hearing and murder trial. On his return to Dallas, he told her his brother-in-law had noted the tophat described above had a hole in it and had given SERRANT another one.
2

CHARLES R. GAMBOLO, 3104 Amherst, was interviewed at his place of employment, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street.

GAMBOLO said he does not have any specific recollection of ever having seen JACK RUBY in a top or overcoat. He said GEORGE SENATOR had a brownish-tweed overcoat of heavy-looking wool type and this is the only coat of other than suit-coat type he recalls having ever seen SENATOR wear. He said, as he remembers, this coat looked quite worn. GAMBOLO does not know whether SENATOR had any grayish top or overcoats, but, if he did, he does not have any recollection of having seen him wearing them.

MILDRED POLLARD, 5319 Ash Lane, was interviewed at her place of employment, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street.

MRS. POLLARD said she has no recollection of what color or type of top or overcoat GEORGE SENATOR owned, and does not remember having ever seen him in one, although she assumes he did have and occasionally did wear an overcoat of some type. To her best recollection, when she saw SENATOR in the Eatwell on the morning LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot, he was wearing only a suit-coat and did not have a top or overcoat of any kind with him.

MRS. POLLARD never knew JACK RUBY, and had no knowledge who RUBY was until after the Sunday on which OSWALD was shot.
WILFORD JAMES (JIM) MARTIN, attorney, 706 Main Street, said that on most occasions when he had seen JACK RUBY in the past it was indoors and he would not, of course, have been wearing any type of outer garment other than a suit coat. He cannot remember whether he ever saw him in a top coat.

As to GEORGE SENATOR, MARTIN said he was much closer to him, and certainly believes he must have, at one time or another, seen SENATOR in a top or overcoat of some type, but he could not specifically bring to mind any such occasion, and was unable to give any description of any such type garment SENATOR might have had. MARTIN said he admittedly is very unobservant in connection with matters of this kind, and could not even state whether SENATOR was wearing any type of outer garment on the occasion when he came to his home following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

GEORGE SENATOR was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He furnished the following information:

He presently resides at the Chesterfield Hotel, 130 West 40th Street, New York, New York and he is not employed. His present residence is not permanent, but he can always be located through his sister, Mrs. A. J. WEISBERG, 2255 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York.

He was living with JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas on November 24, 1963. He recalled that he arose about 8:00 a.m. that day and RUBY was asleep at the time. He did not know what time RUBY had gotten home during the night.

RUBY did not leave the apartment with anyone on the morning of November 24, 1963 until approximately 10:30 a.m. This was shortly after RUBY had received a telephone call from "LITTLE LYNN" a striptease performer. SENATOR believed RUBY might have had something to eat, washed up after the telephone call and then left the apartment with his dog.

SENATOR recalled that RUBY was wearing a blue suit and had when he left the apartment. He did not wear a topcoat and to SENATOR's knowledge RUBY did not own a topcoat.

SENATOR did not own a "greyish topcoat" at that time. SENATOR does own a brown plaid English tweed topcoat, but he did not wear it on November 24, 1963.

SENATOR left the apartment about one hour after RUBY and was having coffee in a restaurant at the time that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot.

Date 6/26/64

Date 7/1/64

Commission Exhibit No. 2415—Continued
By letter dated June 4, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine the existence of phonographic records and papers, which former Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie claimed were made in connection with the Dallas Crimes Investigation, 1946-1948; and if they do exist, how they are now maintained; how extensive they are, and whether or not they are indexed to show any mention of Jack L. Ruby.

Attached hereto are results of additional investigation and review of the recordings, located in the possession of Lieutenant George E. Butler, Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

CARL F. HANSSON, 1230 Ridgeway Drive, interviewed at his residence, advised he was formerly Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, until early January 1960. He was the Chief of Police at Dallas during the pertinent periods of 1947 and 1950.

HANSSON stated that during the time he was Chief of Police he was well informed on the investigation regarding PAUL ROWLAND JONES. He also stated that he is well acquainted with the part former Dallas County Sheriff STEVE GUTHRIE and Police Lieutenant GEORGE BUTLER took in the JONES investigation.

HANSSON stated he does not know the present whereabouts of transcriptions of the phonograph records taken of the various interviews between JONES, GUTHRIE and BUTLER. However, he did note that during the course of the JONES investigation, he had on several occasions read these transcripts and does not recall the name of JACK RUBY ever being mentioned. HANSSON stated he positively does not think that the name of JACK RUBY ever came up in the recorded interviews of JONES by GUTHRIE and BUTLER.

HANSSON noted he does not have a good opinion at all of STEVE GUTHRIE and would not place any confidence in any statement by GUTHRIE to the effect that JONES had mentioned the name of JACK RUBY during the interviews.

Regarding the reported return of the transcriptions of the phonograph records to the Dallas Police Department on December 2, 1950, from the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Appeals, State of Texas, Austin, Texas, HANSSON advised this would have been a routine matter and he would surmise the transcriptions were indeed returned at that time to the Dallas Police Department, but he nevertheless does not recall the specific incident.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is licensed to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Assistant Chief of Police GEORGE L. LUSKIN, Administrative Division, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed in his office regarding the possible location of a transcript of the original recordings taken by the Dallas Police Department in connection with other local law enforcement agencies during the period 1940-1948 in their joint investigation concerning PAUL ROWLAND JONES.

LUSKIN advised that inasmuch as the investigation was many years ago and the matter regarding JONES has been handled in the courts, he would assume that any such old records have been long since destroyed.

However, LUSKIN stated on August 6, 1964, that he would have his Records Bureau conduct a thorough search to try and locate the pertinent phonograph records and/or their transcriptions.

LUSKIN subsequently advised on August 10, 1964, that a search by his Records Bureau regarding instant matter was unproductive.

 Lieutenant GEORGE R. BUTLER was interviewed in his office located in the Juvenile Bureau at the Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

Lieutenant BUTLER advised on August 6, 1963, in regard to the present whereabouts of phonograph records and/or transcriptions of recordings made by former Dallas County Sheriff ZEVUS O'NEILL and himself in connection with their departments' joint investigation of PAUL ROWLAND JONES around 1946-1948, he did not believe either the recordings or their written transcriptions were still in existence.

Lieutenant BUTLER stated that when he picked up the recordings from the Clerk of the Court of Criminal Appeals, State of Texas, Austin, Texas, reportedly in December, 1950, in behalf of former Dallas Chief of Police CARL P. HANSSON, he believes it was to deliver the recordings to the Kefauver Committee then holding sessions in Chicago, Illinois.

Lieutenant BUTLER stated he took the recordings to the Kefauver Hearings in Chicago, Illinois.

He noted he would make a search of his "personal" records at his home (6447 Velasco Avenue, Dallas, Texas) to see if he could locate any copy of the transcript of these recordings.

On August 11, 1964, Lieutenant BUTLER advised he had located the original recordings, consisting of twenty-two (22) discs, at his home, but could find no written transcriptions of same or an index.

He stated that when he located the recordings at his home, he noted that they were still packaged in the original, unopened container by which they were returned to him in 1960 from the McCarthey Committee.
BUTLER stated that he now remembers that he had loaned the recordings to the McClellan Committee for their use sometime in late 1959 or early 1960.

It was noted that the package by which these twenty-two records were returned to Lieutenant BUTLER had never been opened and had been sent by "Registered Mail - Return Receipt Requested" on March 17, 1960, from the office of Senator McClellan to Lieutenant GEORGE BUTLER, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. The Post Office stamp on the outside of the package indicated that the package had arrived in Dallas, Texas, on March 21, 1960. The package bore Registry Number 220346.

Upon opening the package in the interviewing Agent's presence, it was noted to contain twenty-two records, which Lieutenant BUTLER described as the recordings taken by former Dallas County Sheriff STEVE GUTHRIE and himself in their joint investigation in regard to the joint intelligence investigation of PAUL ROWLAND JONES around 1946 - 1948, the exact dates of which he does not now recall.

Lieutenant BUTLER stated he has retained these twenty-two recordings in his "personal" possession and intends to continue to do so in order to be sure of their whereabouts at all times.

He advised that if the President's Commission desires to personally review the recordings, the Commission should contact him "personally" and not through anyone else at the Dallas Police Department.

BUTLER stated that he had no objection whatsoever to the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the President's Commission taping these twenty-two records or making written transcriptions of them for official use.
1

The twenty-two recordings made available for review by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the permission of Lieutenant GEORGE E. BUTLER, Juvenile Division, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, were monitored on August 14, 1964, in the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT.

It is noted that at no time can any of the twenty-two recordings be the name of "JACK L. RUBY" or "RUBY" mentioned. The recordings furnished by Lieutenant BUTLER were twenty-two in number. They are marked and identified as follows:

1. Recordings #1 through #19, inclusive, were recorded on November 1-2, 1946, between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 2 a.m. The conversations recorded thereon were between STEVE GUTHRIE, GEORGE BUTLER and PAUL ROWLAND JONES. They are described as the "first meeting".

It is noted that recordings #8 and #17 which would be on the same record, but opposite sides, are missing.

2. Recordings #20 through #26, recorded between 3:10 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. on November 6, 1964, were recordings of conversations between STEVE GUTHRIE, GEORGE BUTLER, PAUL ROWLAND JONES, and a fourth individual named as "KNAPP". These records pertain to the second meeting of GUTHRIE, BUTLER and JONES.

3. Recordings #29 through #37 were recorded between 8:40 a.m. and 11:40 a.m., on November 7, 1946. The parties involved in these recordings are STEVE GUTHRIE, GEORGE BUTLER, PAUL ROWLAND JONES, "KNAPP", and a fifth individual called "WANTING". These records are referred to as the "third meeting".

4. Recordings #38 through #42 were recorded on December 13, 1946 (time not indicated), between STEVE GUTHRIE, GEORGE BUTLER and PAUL ROWLAND JONES. These recordings are described as the "fourth meeting".

While the names of JACK L. RUBY or RUBY were not noted to have been mentioned in these recordings, of particular significance might be comments made on recordings #9 and #18 made at the "first meeting" between GUTHRIE, BUTLER and JONES on November 1-2, 1946.

During the conversation between JONES, GUTHRIE and BUTLER regarding the setting up of a gambling joint in the Dallas area by an outside group, JONES mentioned to GUTHRIE, who was then a Sheriff-elect and not as of that time officially in office, that he wanted GUTHRIE to choose his own man to operate the proposed gambling joint in Dallas and JONES stated "You pick the man," and JONES continued, "I'm going to train the man you pick." GUTHRIE stated that he would send in only one man from the outside to be connected with this gambling venture, and this would be a "crap shooter". JONES emphasized that "It's got to be local." JONES in describing the individual (the crap shooter), who he would bring in from the outside, stated that he looks like a preacher, "not a Dago, not a Jew".
On August 17, 1964, the twenty-two recordings pertaining to the transcriptions made of the four meetings between former Dallas County Sheriff STEVE GUTHRIE, GEORGE E. BUTLER and PAUL RONALD JONES during November and December, 1946, were returned personally to Lieutenant GEORGE E. BUTLER, Juvenile Division, Dallas Police Department. Lieutenant BUTLER stated that he does not know where or what might have happened to recordings # 8 and # 17 of the "first meeting" between JONES, GUTHRIE and himself on November 1, 1946. BUTLER stated that these twenty-two recordings, which he had furnished to the FBI on August 11, 1964, were all of the recordings which had been returned to him by the McClellan Committee in 1960. BUTLER stated that he does not recall any questions in the past regarding the absence of any specific records pertaining to the interviews between GUTHRIE, JONES and himself in 1946. He stated that he does not know at this time whether the "missing record" might possibly be an error in transcribing numbers some years ago or whether such a record actually existed at one time.

Lieutenant BUTLER noted that all of these twenty-two recordings were made during four separate meetings in November and December, 1946, between JONES, GUTHRIE and himself in the home of former Dallas County Sheriff STEVE GUTHRIE. He stated that these records are the original recordings of these transcribed accounts of the four meetings.

On 8/17/64 at Dallas, Texas Fire # DL 44-1639 by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /tcf Date dictated 8/19/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is issued to your agency if and the contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
WILLIE MILLS DICKEY, 4807 Skillman, advised he was employed as a property clerk for the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963, in the property bureau of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. Mr. DICKEY stated he was a retired captain in the regular United States Navy. Mr. DICKEY observed Dallas Police Department Property Clerk's Invoice No. 11105C which was an invoice reflecting property received by Mr. DICKEY and B. J. SMITH, a property clerk, on November 25, 1963. Mr. DICKEY related that this property was received from Lieutenant RICHARD SHAIN and Lieutenant VERNON SHAIN of the Dallas Police Department. Mr. DICKEY advised that he checked this property and filled out Invoice No. 11105C and placed it in the property room of the Dallas Police Department. Mr. DICKEY affixed his initials on a copy of this invoice. This property was received from Lieutenant SHAIN and Lieutenant SHAIN, according to Mr. DICKEY, and tagged with the date of November 24, 1963.

Mr. DICKEY viewed a photostat of Dallas Police Department Property Invoice No. 11107G which contained a listing of property taken from JACK RUBY on November 24, 1963. Mr. DICKEY stated this property was taken from J ACK RUBY by Lieutenant VERNON SHAIN and Lieutenant RICHARD SHAIN on November 24, 1963, tagged, and brought to the property room of the Dallas Police Department on November 25, 1963, where this invoice was made up by him and property clerk B. J. SMITH, and, thereafter, this property was placed in the files of the property department of the Dallas Police Department on November 25, 1963. Mr. DICKEY initialed this photostat reflecting receipt of property contained on Dallas Police Department Invoice No. 11107G.

Mr. DICKEY observed Dallas Police Department Invoice No. 11109G which contained the property of JACK RUBY. This invoice reflected that this property had been received from the jail on November 25, 1963. Mr. DICKEY stated that it was the policy of the Dallas Police Department that when property was removed from prisoners it was to be tagged and placed inside a vault similar to a night safety depository of a bank. Mr. DICKEY related that the property contained on Invoice No. 11109G of the Dallas Police Department was taken from JACK RUBY on November 24, 1963, by Patrolman KENNETH H. HAAKE of the Dallas Police Department, tagged, and placed in the jail safe. Mr. DICKEY related that no persons have a key to this safe except authorized property clerks and that once dropped into the slot in the top of this safe this property cannot be tampered with until removed by authorized clerks of the Dallas Police Department.

Mr. DICKEY placed his initials on the photostat of Dallas Police Department Invoice No. 11109G reflecting that the property contained on this invoice was received by him on November 25, 1963, and thereafter placed in the vault in the property room of the Dallas Police Department.

Mr. DICKEY stated that he was not aware of any property not listed in these invoices that was taken from RUBY at the time of his arrest and, as far as he knew, all such property normally would be listed in a property invoice. He stated he was not aware of any other property invoices that were completed upon RUBY's arrest which had not been exhibited to him. Mr. DICKEY also stated that he was not aware of any loose press cards or badges having been found lying in the basement after RUBY's apprehension on November 24, 1963.
1

Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATECHLOR, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that the only additional invoice of property of the Dallas Police Department that he could find in the property room reflecting property of JACK RUBY taken from him at the time he was arrested was Dallas Police Department Invoice No. 145809 which was property reflecting a .38 caliber revolver, five live rounds of .38 caliber Special ammunition, one .38 caliber cartridge case, and one .38 caliber slug. Assistant Chief BATECHLOR stated this property was used in the trial of JACK RUBY. This invoice reflected that this property was received by property clerk B. J. SMITH from Captain WILL FRITZ, Detectives L. C. GRAVES, H. JOHNSON, and L. D. MONTGOMERY.

Assistant Chief BATECHLOR stated that B. J. SMITH was no longer with the Dallas Police Department and was presently working for the Texas Instrument Company at Metairie, Louisiana. He stated that Mr. SMITH's full name was BILLIE JOE SMITH and that his headquarters was in the Ingram Building, 2848 Veterans Highway, New Orleans, Louisiana.

on 8/1/66 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN:vm

Date dictated 8/4/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2417—Continued

1

B. U. REUBEN, Property Clerk, Dallas Police Department, advised that Dallas Police Department Property Invoice No. 114746 was made out by him and witnessed by B. J. SMITH. He stated that the money listed on this invoice was previously furnished to the property room of the Dallas Police Department by Lieutenant RICHARD SWAIN and Lieutenant VERNON SMART of the Dallas Police Department. Mr. REUBEN stated this was a supplement to invoice No. 111056. Mr. REUBEN placed his initials on this invoice certifying that it was a copy of the original invoice of the property room of the Dallas Police Department and was prepared by him.

on 8/10/66 at Dallas, Texas

File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and ROBERT J. BURNETT:vm

Date dictated 8/10/66

This document contains no recommendations for release to the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is to be kept in your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2417—Continued
BILLIE JOE SMITH, 2848 Veterans Highway, Metairie, Louisiana, advised that he was employed by the Dallas Police Department on February 18, 1964, and prepared invoice No. 145585G. Mr. Smith stated he was a property clerk, and to the best of his knowledge received the items on invoice from Dallas Police Officers GROVES, JOHNSON, and MONTGOMERY. The items listed on this invoice were listed by him and are the only property he recalls seeing that belonged to RUBY; however, he believes an unknown amount of money was accepted by Mr. BILL, the property room supervisor.

On 8/12/64 at Metairie, Louisiana

Date dictated 8/14/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

25 Nov. 1961

Received of Lt. Sistrin & Lt. Hart the following described articles, $ recovered stolen property:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Evidence in Offense</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Charge</th>
<th>Inv. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rep. NAT'L. BOMBY MINT</td>
<td>51-14-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$124.87</td>
<td>One hundred twenty four dollars &amp; eighty seven cents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(60 ones, 602 dimes, 232 nickels, 237 pennies)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelope containing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$111.81</td>
<td>One hundred thirty one dollars &amp; forty one cents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 ones, 40 ones, 1 silver dollar, 77 halves, 264 quarters, 58 dimes, 69 nickels, 31 pennies)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First NAT'L. MONEY BAG containing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$105.50</td>
<td>Seven hundred ninety-five &amp; fifty cents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(90 fives, 120 ones, 87 halves, 82 quarters, 269 dimes, and 92 nickels)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Total - $1051.78)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Blue canvas money bag</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Khaki canvas money bag with leather trimmed top and fitted for locking seal missing the latch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date dictated 11-26

By: W M DICKIE & B J SIMON

Property Clerk

If neither evidence nor recovered stolen property, write on face of this form in detail reason for police possession.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2417—Continued
### Property Clerk's Invoice or Receipt

**Date:** 25 Feb 1968

**Officer:** Lt. Smart & Lt. Susan

**Evidence in Offense No.:**

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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paper bag containing</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Handcuffs &amp; keys</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dallas Morning News, 26 Nov. 1968</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small cardboard box with Carousel Club passes &amp; business cards</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small box of business cards</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dispensers, 2 advertisement pictures, 2 boxes of stamps, 20 stamps (54)</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Black leather &quot;Waltz&quot;</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wyoming State Bank money bag</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Oriental State Bank money bag</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Merchants State Bank money bag</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small leather bag with</td>
<td>N-1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small leather bag with</td>
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**Evidence in Offense No.:**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Two thousand fifteen dollars &amp; thirty</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Watch with clear stones on</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dials 990 825, Dials 990 828, Dials 990 829</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small ring with clear stones</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Envelope containing</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 pr. glasses, black plastic frame</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small &quot;trin-tron&quot; knife</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small leather &amp; metal</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Address book</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>White dress shirt</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small leather bag</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
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**Evidence in Offense No.:**

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<th>DISPOSITION</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Leather wallet, black</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
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**Evidence in Offense No.:**

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<th>DISPOSITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wrist watch with clear stones on</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dials 990 825, Dials 990 828, Dials 990 829</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small ring with clear stones</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Envelope containing</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 pr. glasses, black plastic frame</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small &quot;trin-tron&quot; knife</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small leather &amp; metal</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evidence in Offense No.:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
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<th>DISPOSITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wrist watch with clear stones on</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dials 990 825, Dials 990 828, Dials 990 829</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small ring with clear stones</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Envelope containing</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 pr. glasses, black plastic frame</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small &quot;trin-tron&quot; knife</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small leather &amp; metal</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If neither evidence nor recovered stolen property, write on face of this form in detail reason for police possession.

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2417—Continued**

**Evidence in Offense No.:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>ARTICLE</th>
<th>DISPOSITION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Wrist watch with clear stones on</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dials 990 825, Dials 990 828, Dials 990 829</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small ring with clear stones</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Envelope containing</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 pr. glasses, black plastic frame</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small &quot;trin-tron&quot; knife</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Small leather &amp; metal</td>
<td>Safe 31</td>
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**Evidence in Offense No.:**

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<td>Safe 31</td>
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If neither evidence nor recovered stolen property, write on face of this form in detail reason for police possession.

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2417—Continued**
### POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
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<tr>
<td>10.50</td>
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(all one dollar bills)

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**Evidence in Offense No.:**

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<td></td>
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</tr>
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**Received of:**

- C. W. Lott
- D. W. Lott

**Articles as checked:**

- 2/23/63

**Returned:**

- 2/23/63

**Received on Invoice 111050 was recorded as P.B.1. events recorded capital increase on 1/23/63. Accounts are included in the amount of $1.00. This $1.00 is shown on this Invoice as a supplement to Invoice 111050.

---

**NO 11471**

R. J. SULLIVAN, D. M. SMITH
Property Clerk

---

If neither evidence nor recovered stolen property, write on face of this form in detail reason for police possession.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2417—Continued
JACK L. RUBY
199 VINTON AVE.

By letter dated August 25, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested that one "Johnny" (Last Name Unknown), an employee in November, 1963, of a parking garage near the corner of Jackson and Field Streets, in Dallas, Texas, be located and interviewed regarding a conversation on Saturday morning, November 22, 1963, between Harry Olsen, his wife, and Jack Ruby.

Attached are the results of the interview of John J. Simpson, Jr., Hurst, Texas, who is known as "Johnny", and who on Saturday morning, November 22, 1963, was employed at Simon's Garage, 1300 Jackson, corner of Field Street, Dallas, Texas.

Attachment

Commission Exhibit No. 2418
by sight but is not a personal friend of RUBY's. He knew OLEEN as a member of the Dallas Police Department, and he recognised the girl with OLEEN as one of the dancers at RUBY's night club, but SIMPSON stated he was not a close friend of any of the three individuals. He would have had no reason to listen to or to partake in their private conversations.

GEORGE SENATOR advised that he presently resides at the Bristol Hotel, Room 1211, 129 West 46th Street, New York, New York. He also advised that he is employed as a cashier at the Mr. Klaus Delicatessen, 150 West 49th Street, New York, New York.

SENATOR gave the following account of his activities during the morning of November 24, 1963:

1. Arose around 8:00 a.m. and made myself a cup of coffee. RUBY got up later and made himself two eggs and coffee, however, I did not eat.

2. RUBY left the apartment around 10:30 a.m. alone. RUBY, while in the apartment, was mumbling to himself, and when I asked him what he was saying he replied nothing. RUBY never mentioned anything about killing OSWALD.

3. I did not make a phone call to WILLIAM DONNEY on this day and I never recall ever offering to make breakfast for DONNEY or his wife at their apartment. DONNEY is a traveling salesman and a very heavy drinker, and when drinking he does a lot of talking and exaggerates a great deal.

4. When I left Dallas, Texas, DONNEY and I were not on speaking terms.

On the morning of November 24, 1963, I left the apartment around 11:00 or 11:30 a.m. and went to the Eat Well Restaurant on Main Street for breakfast. While I was in the restaurant one of the waitresses told me that she had just heard on the radio that OSWALD had been shot by an unknown man. I immediately called my friend JIM MARTIN, who is an attorney, to tell him the news. JIM's daughter answered the phone and told me he was at church and would be home soon.

Shortly thereafter the radio announced that RUBY had shot OSWALD. I immediately went to JIM MARTIN's house, and when I arrived there he told me he had just seen the shooting on television. At this time both MARTIN and myself went to the court house where I remained all day.

1215 Third Avenue, New York, New York
On 8/27/65 File # NY 43-974
by SA EUHNE W. O'NEILL/1ac Date dictated 8/28/64

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Commission Exhibit No. 2419
MEMORANDUM

TO: J. Lee Rankin
   General Counsel

FROM: Burt J. Griffin

Pursuant to your request, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has provided for examination all reports in its files pertaining to the activities in the Dallas-Fort Worth area during the year 1963 of all persons associated with the anti-Castro Cuban groups known as ALFA 66, FRIE and Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE).

I have examined those reports and have found no names or activities mentioned which are recognizable by me in any way as being connected with Jack Ruby, with any of Jack Ruby’s known associates or any activities in which Jack Ruby participated.

Commission Exhibit No. 2427
Mrs. Gale Ann Cascadden, see Eaton, 202 West Birch Street, Harrison, Michigan, furnished the following information:

Curtis Laverne Craford, also known as "Larry", is Mrs. Cascadden's first cousin. Her mother and Craford's father are sister and brother. Mrs. Cascadden has known Craford for the past twelve years, however, personal contact with him during that period has been quite limited and intermittent. During the early part of September, 1963, Craford visited Mrs. Cascadden's parents (Edward and Esther Eaton) at the latter's residence, 202 West Birch Street, Harrison. Mrs. Cascadden saw him on that occasion, Craford departed from Harrison the following day, stating that he was going to join a carnival (name unknown) at Allegan, Michigan. This carnival was destined for Memphis, Tennessee, to play at the Mid-South Fair in that city during the latter part of September. Craford apparently obtained a job with this carnival through his brother-in-law, Chauncey Ingersoll, who was employed by it. The latter is married to Cora Belle Ingersoll, Craford's sister, who now resides in Clare, Michigan. Presently, Chauncey Ingersoll is incarcerated in the State Prison of Southern Michigan, Jackson, Michigan, serving a term for burglary which involved the theft of firearms.

When Craford was in Harrison during the early part of September, 1963, he made no mention of going to Texas and gave no indication whatsoever that he had met or knew Jack Ruby. Subsequent to his departure from Harrison on that occasion, his whereabouts and activities remained unknown until Mrs. Cascadden received an air mail letter from him which was postmarked at Dallas, Texas, on October 29, 1963. This letter revealed that he was living at "1312 Commerce" Dallas, and was employed by the Carousel Club there as "...a combination janitor and bookkeeper".

Mrs. Cascadden was next contacted by Craford on November 26, 1963, when he appeared at her parents' home in Harrison. Craford remained over night and then left.

On June 6, 1964

DE 44-563

2

the next day to hitchhike to Kalkaska, Michigan, and visit his sister, Cora Belle Ingersoll. While in Harrison on that occasion, Craford said he had been employed by Ruby at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas. In addition to being a bookkeeper and janitor for Ruby, he "worked the lights" during the floor shows and "...got tired of watching naked women". Craford claimed that he also served as "Jack Ruby's personal secretary"; he had coffee with Ruby in the latter's office; and he and Ruby occasionally sat at the end of the bar near the rear door of the Carousel Club and talked. According to Mrs. Cascadden, Craford was apparently designed to demonstrate that Craford was not only an employee, but also a "buddy" of Ruby. Too, Craford gave the impression that his employment by Ruby was a "big deal" and it had been an honor to work for him.

Craford talked of only one occasion when he and Ruby were together away from the Carousel Club. This occurred while Craford was employed by Ruby and involved photographing signs advertising the Carousel Club. Mrs. Cascadden stated that her mother (Esther Eaton) learned through a conversation with Craford on February 29, 1964, that the latter had had dinner on at least one occasion with Ruby at the home of Eva Giant, Ruby's sister, in Dallas. This ostensibly took place while Craford was working for Ruby.

Craford said that he first learned of the assassination of President Kennedy on the same day that event occurred. He was sleeping in his room, apparently at the Carousel Club, when a "buddy" (not further identified) awakened him and told him about it. Craford did not mention what he did following the receipt of this information. Specifically, he made no mention of discussing it with Jack Ruby or even being in contact with Ruby after that. However, Mrs. Cascadden stated that her mother (Esther Eaton) informed her that Craford said Ruby was upset when he received the news of President Kennedy's death and Ruby "walked around". Craford made no mention of being at the Carousel Club on the night of November 22, 1963, or engaging in a telephone conversation with anyone. Additionally, he did not discuss with Ruby's emotional reaction to the news of the President's assassination. In fact, Craford did not discuss in the following's presence what he, Craford, did between the time he first learned of President Kennedy's death and his (Craford's) departure from Dallas on the following day (November 22, 1963).

Commission Exhibit No. 2429—Continued
In Mrs. CASCADAN's opinion, CRAFARD exhibited an indifferent attitude toward the assassination of the President. While CRAFARD was visiting Mrs. CASCADAN's parents in Harrison on November 26-27, 1963, a considerable amount of time was being devoted by the television networks to the assassination and its aftermath involving RUBY's murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. CASCADAN, her parents, and her brothers spent most of their time watching programs on television pertaining to the assassination. CRAFARD seemed mildly interested in these programs, and spent some time upstairs reading comic books. This seemed strange to Mrs. CASCADAN. She thought that CRAFARD should have had an interest in this matter because he was a "buddie" and former employee of RUBY. In Mrs. CASCADAN's vernacular, CRAFARD seemed about as disturbed over the President's assassination as he would be "over killing a cat".

Mrs. CASCADAN advised that neither she nor her parents could understand why CRAFARD departed from Dallas to hitchhike back to Michigan on the day following the assassination. Specifically, she asked CRAFARD why he left Dallas at that time and he never answered her question. As she recalls, he merely shifted the conversation to another topic. Too, her parents had been unable to secure an answer to this question from CRAFARD. Why CRAFARD would not furnish a reason or reasons for this action is unknown to Mrs. CASCADAN.

In respect to his departure from Dallas on November 23, 1963, CRAFARD stated that he did not contact J ACK RUBY and tell RUBY he was leaving. At the time, RUBY owed him wages and CRAFARD did not attempt to collect them. CRAFARD explained that he did not mention the departure to RUBY, because he and RUBY were "buddies" and RUBY would not want him to leave.

CRAFARD did not discuss, even in a general way, activities which took place while he was hitchhiking from Texas to Michigan during November, 1963. However, he did mention that on route he learned that RUBY had shot and killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No doubt, CRAFARD was fortunate in securing rides during this trip for he reached Michigan in two days and spent the night at the home of his cousin, CLIFFORD ROBERTS, 307 East 7th Street, Clare. At that time, CRAFARD's sister, CORA HELE INGERSOLL, was also residing at that address. On the following day (November 26, 1963), CRAFARD visited Mrs. CASCADAN and her parents in Harrison.

Commission Exhibit No. 2429—Continued
September 4, 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 my letter dated August 27, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed are two copies each of two communications from our Portland Office dated August 21, 1964, and August 31, 1964. In the enclosed communications you will note Mr. Craford states Mr. Jack Ruby told him that he knew Officer Tippit and that he, Craford, had seen Mr. Weissman at the Carousel Club on a number of occasions.

For your information, my letter dated August 27, 1964, enclosed a communication from our Dallas Office dated August 21, 1964. On page two of the Dallas communication Mr. Andrew Armstrong, Jr., during an interview on August 20, 1964, stated after viewing photographs of Officer Tippit and Mr. Weissman that he had never seen either individual before. Mr. Armstrong also stated that Mr. Ruby had told him that the "Tippit" who was shot was not the one he knew. Further, beginning on page three of the Dallas communication Detective Gayle M. Tippit, during interview on December 16, 1963, acknowledged that he was very well acquainted with Mr. Ruby.

Commission Exhibit No. 2430

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

When the results of our efforts to verify Mr. Weissman's employment in Dallas on November 14, 1963, as requested in your letter dated August 31, 1964, are received, you will be promptly advised concluding our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (4)

Commission Exhibit No. 2430—Continued
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT 
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. 
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Curtis Lo Verne Craford, 1219 Birch Street, Dallas, Oregon, advised Special Agent Vern F. Davis that he had been employed by Jack Ruby at Ruby's Carousel Club and also at his Vegas Club in Dallas, Texas, principally as a lights operator for the stage acts but also occasionally as bartender and doorman, and this employment covered the period around November 14, 1963. Interview was conducted on August 21, 1964.

Relative to Officer J. D. Tippit, the photographs of Tippit were shown to Craford at his above address in Dallas, Oregon. He said that he does not recognize the photographs of Tippit as anyone he had seen in either of the above clubs. He does recall the name "Tippit" and recalls that he was in the presence of Ruby at the time the news came over the air concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the death of Officer Tippit, and at that time Craford recalls hearing Ruby refer to Tippit now in a manner indicating to Craford that Ruby knew Tippit. Craford was unable to recall specifically what Ruby said.

Concerning Bernard Weissman, Craford was shown the photographs of Weissman. He recalled the photographs as being of a man he recognizes as having been at the Carousel Club, belonging to Ruby in Dallas, Texas, on a number of occasions. He has heard Ruby refer to Weissman by the name of "Weissman," and on several occasions has seen Weissman drinks at the Carousel Club.

Craford stated he was employed by Ruby on November 14, 1963, but he is quite certain he was at the Vegas Club on that date. Craford has no recollection of Ruby, Weissman and Tippit meeting at the Carousel Club or elsewhere on November 14, 1963, or on any other date.

Commission Exhibit No. 2430—Continued
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

<table>
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<th>Height</th>
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<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>180 to 185 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Dark</td>
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Crafard does not recall whether Weisman may have been at the Carousel Club early in the period he, Crafard, worked there or at a later date. Actually, Crafard said, he has "practically forgotten all that happened when I was in Dallas and I could have my recollection of a Mr. Weisman mixed up with someone else."

Crafard stated that if previous to August 21, 1964, he had not furnished information as to his recollection of an acquaintance between Ruby and Officer J. D. Tippit and also his recollection of a possible acquaintance between Ruby and a Mr. Weisman, it is because these points had not been specifically covered with him previously. He said he knows of no other information that he has which would be pertinent to this matter.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2430—Continued
RALPH PAUL, Copeland Road, Arlington, Texas, was interviewed at his restaurant, the Bull Pen Drive-In, East Abrams, Arlington, Texas.

Mr. PAUL advised that on Monday, August 24, 1964, he had been interviewed at Fort Worth, Texas, by a representative of the President's Commission regarding information of value he might have concerning his association with JACK L. RUBY. Mr. PAUL stated that he was questioned regarding the telephone call he reportedly had received on the night of Saturday night, November 21, 1963, at the restaurant from JACK RUBY, in which he had apparently made the remark, "Are you crazy!" over the phone to RUBY.

Mr. PAUL stated this remark was probably true, but pertained to the fact that RUBY had mentioned to him that he was going to close his night club for three days, which he, PAUL, thought was ridiculous.

PAUL stated that at no time during any of the telephone conversations he had with RUBY on November 23, 1963, had RUBY mentioned anything about having a revolver.

Mr. PAUL stated he has positively not told anyone that RUBY had called him that Saturday night stating he had a gun. He had not told anyone this as it is untrue.

Regarding the identities of former and present employees of the Bull Pen Restaurant, whose nicknames are "ROOS", "COYO", "BONNIE", "CURLY" and "JOB", Mr. PAUL furnished the following information:

"ROOS" is actually ROSE JACKSON, wife of JOHN W. JACKSON, manager of this drive-in, and ROOS is employed as a bookkeeper.

"COYO" is a Japanese girl, whose last name is unknown to Mr. PAUL, but he is currently working at the Bull Pen Drive-In.

"BONNIE" is VERA LOU CORNETT, a former waitress, who is currently living at an unknown address in Arlington, Texas.

"CURLY" is unknown by nickname to Mr. PAUL, who advised that he does not recall ever having any employees at the Bull Pen Drive-In by this nickname.

"JOB" is identical to JOYCE ANSELL, who resides at 1017 Great Road, Arlington, Texas, and who in November, 1963, would have been working as a curb waitress during the daylight hours.
ROSE JACKSON, 1602 Browning, Arlington, Texas, advised she is the wife of JOHN W. JACKSON, the manager of the Bull Pen Drive-In, Arlington, Texas. She stated she is also employed at this restaurant as the cashier and was so employed as of Saturday, November 23, 1963.

' Mrs. JACKSON stated she does not recall RALPH PAUL receiving a telephone call from JACK RUBY on the night of November 23, 1963, at the Bull Pen Drive-In. As she now recalls, PAUL had not been feeling well that night, and she and her husband had sent him home earlier in the evening prior to closing time.

Mrs. JACKSON stated she positively did not overhear any telephone conversation between RALPH PAUL and JACK RUBY on Saturday, November 23, 1963, and has never heard RALPH PAUL make any statement indicating that RUBY had called him that night and had told him he had a gun.

Mrs. JACKSON stated RALPH PAUL has never been known to her to have been referred to by one of the employees by the nickname "JOHNNIE." She stated the only such individual, who has this nickname and who is employed at this restaurant, is her husband.

Mrs. JACKSON stated that BRUCE CARLIN and "LITTLE LYNN" are unknown to her; however, she stated that they TRASH TRASH is a frequent customer at this drive-in restaurant and he believes, but he is not positive, that she might have visited this restaurant on Saturday, November 23, 1963, or Sunday, November 24, 1963.

Jackson stated that by the time he saw RALPH PAUL on Sunday, November 24, 1963, PAUL had already heard of JACK RUBY'S having shot OWALD. He stated PAUL appeared to be generally upset over this event.

JACKSON advised he is sometimes referred to by a few customers by the nickname of "CURLY;" however, this restaurant has not, to his knowledge, in recent years, had any employee, male or female, who used the nickname of "CURLY" commonly.

on 8/27/64 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 44-1639

Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/31/64

The document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is placed to your agency; it and the contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
Mrs. JACKSON said that she knows of no former employee at the Bull Pen Drive-In by the nickname of "CURLEY".

GERALDINE TOYO, 415 Northwest 19th Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised she is commonly known by her nickname "TOYO".

TOYO advised that she speaks very little English and finds it difficult to understand English spoken to her unless it is spoken quietly and slowly. Accordingly, she stated it is impossible for her to overhear a telephone conversation in all the noise that accompanies the Saturday night business at the Bull Pen Drive-In, and she does not recall Mr. PAUL having spoken to JACK RUBY on Saturday night, November 23, 1963.

TOYO advised that on the busy nights, of which Saturday nights are the busiest, she works outside the drive-in as a curb waitress, and she would have no reason to have been inside near the telephone.

TOYO stated that the only person known to her by the nickname of "JOHNNY" at this restaurant is JOHN JACKSON, the manager. She has never heard RALPH PAUL referred to by this nickname.

She stated she does not know BRUCE CARLIN, "LITTLE LUCI" or THOMAS ROY by name.

She stated that by the time she saw RALPH PAUL on Sunday, November 24, 1963, PAUL had already heard of RUBY'S shooting COMALS, and PAUL appeared to be visibly shaken over the news.
JOYCE ANSELL, 1017 Craven Road, Arlington, Texas, advised she is commonly known by the nickname "JOG".

Mrs. ANSELL advised she is employed as a curb waitress by the Bull Pen Drive-In, Arlington, Texas, and was so employed on Saturday night, November 23, 1963. Mrs. ANSELL advised she does not recall overhearing any telephone conversation on the night of November 23, 1963, between RALPH PAUL and JACK RUBY. She stated neither does she recall ever having read or heard PAUL mention that RUBY had called him and had said he had a gun. Mrs. ANSELL stated that RALPH PAUL has never been known to her to use the nickname of "JOHNNE". She noted that the only individual employed by this restaurant, who has such a nickname, is the manager, JOHN JACKSON. She stated that BRUCE CARLIN and "LITTLE LEST" are unknown to her, but she does know TANCH TRUS who is a regular customer at this restaurant.

However, Mrs. ANSELL stated she cannot say whether or not TANCH TRUS had visited this drive-in on Saturday night, November 23, 1963, or the following day.

Mrs. ANSELL added that she was not around the drive-in when RALPH PAUL first heard the news concerning RUBY's shooting OSWALD and she does not know his reaction.

On September 1, 1964, the five photographs furnished the FBI by Mr. J. LEE RAMKIN, General Counsel for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated August 25, 1964, were exhibited to Mr. WADE. Mr. WADE advised none of the persons included in any of the above five photographs resembled the individual whom he believed and previously reported resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He reported he did not recall seeing the individual identified in the photographs as LARRY CRADY at the Carousel Club or the individual indicated by an arrow in two of the above photographs who appeared to be wearing a long-sleeved sport shirt with both sleeves turned up two or three rolls partly exposing the forearms of this individual. Mr. WADE stated he definitely recalled the unidentified patron in white shirt with pants legs rolled up who appeared in the photographs dancing with one of the strippers. He also recalled the unidentified one of the strippers with a zipper as shown in one of the
JACK L. RUBY

photographs. He stated that when the above two photographs were taken the three men previously described by him were seated at the extreme end of the bar on the right side facing the stage. He did not see any of the three men described by him previously in any of the five photographs exhibited to him.

He again repeated the description of the individual he believed resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated this man was white male, early 20's, 5'8", 140 lbs., long black hair, very fair pale complexion, slender build. He had no unusual characteristics and wore a dark-colored suit. He resembled OSWALD in appearance.

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.

DALLAS, TEXAS
August 11, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested, in a letter dated July 23, 1964, that examination be made of all existing long distance telephone calls made from telephones listed to Mr. Harry Olsen and Mrs. Harry Olsen (Kathie Kay Coleman), formerly of 325 North Ewing Street, Dallas, Texas.

Attached are the results of such examination of toll charge records now available in Dallas, Texas.

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, disclose the subscriber to telephone GA 7-6531, as of December 26, 1963, and at present, is Oklahoma Tire and Supply Company, retail store at 1612 N.E. 23rd Street, Oklahoma City.

In a letter dated July 20, 1964, the Commission made a request for similar toll charge information for the period from 10:00 P.M., Saturday, November 23, 1963, through Sunday, November 24, 1963. It is observed this period was covered in the examination.
Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company reflect no telephone service has ever been listed in the name of Mr. HARRY OLSEN or to a Mrs. HARRY OLSEN.

There was found a listing to a KAY COLEMAN, residence 325 N. Ewing Street, Apartment 111. This service was installed on December 14, 1962, and disconnected on February 1, 1964.

KAY COLEMAN had a deposit of $30 with the telephone company and a refund check of $21.58 was mailed upon the discontinuance of the service to a Mrs. HALL, Apartment 115, 325 N. Ewing Street, Dallas, on February 5, 1964. This check was returned unclaimed and has never been claimed to date having been sent to the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri.

The above information is confidential and is not to be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which should be directed to R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.
Stelzer Boot Company.

The above is confidential and is not to be made public except upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to R. H. BURRUM, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 27, 1964

Sergeant H. H. STRINGER, Personnel Office, Dallas Police Department, said the records of that office reflect HARRY NEAL OLSEN, former patrolman, discharged December 29, 1963, was born February 16, 1934, at Wichita Falls, Texas.

The file further showed HARRY LEE OLSEN to be the father of HARRY NEAL OLSEN.

HARRY LEE OLSEN, part owner of Olsen Stelzer Boot Company, Henrietta, Texas, is shown only as having an address of Post Office Box 45, Henrietta, Texas.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
August 13, 1964

REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS MADE FROM TELEPHONES LISTED TO MR. AND MRS. HARRY OLSEN, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

The President's Commission on the assassination of President KENNEDY, by letter to the Director, FBI, dated July 23, 1964, requested a report of all existing long distance telephone calls made from telephones listed to Mr. HARRY OLSEN and Mrs. HARRY OLSEN (EUGENIE K. COLEMAN) formerly of 325 North St. Mary Street, Dallas, Texas, who presently resides in 315 Obispo Avenue, Apartment 12, Long Beach, California. Mr. and Mrs. OLSEN now conduct a Doctor's Business Bureau, Room 1006 Hartwell Building, 19 Pine Avenue, Long Beach, California.

Investigation by a Special Agent of the FBI disclosed the following:

HARRY W. OLSEN, 315 Obispo, Apartment 12, Long Beach 18, California has a non-published telephone number 433-6289, which was in service April 30, 1964. There were no toll calls from this telephone subsequent to installation, except the following:

June 25, 1964, to Riverside, California, telephone number 688-0291; duration 14 minutes; cost $3.00.

July 17, 1964, to Las Vegas, Nevada, telephone number 735-3111; duration 3 minutes; cost 85 cents.

The Doctor's Business Bureau, Hartwell Building, 19 Pine Avenue, Room 1006, Long Beach, California, has telephone number 5-6315. The following toll calls were made from this telephone during the period December 1963 through July 13, 1964:

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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
### REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued**

**REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS**

Page number one of this memorandum shows that on June 25, 1964, a call was made from telephone number 433-6889 listed to Harry W. Olsen, 315 Gobeo, Apartment 12, Long Beach, California, to Riverside, California, telephone number 658-0251. This telephone number, 658-0251, is listed to Walter A. Belk, 6555 Rexford Drive, Riverside, California.

Pages two through fifteen of this memorandum show calls made from the Doctor's Business Bureau, Hartwell Building, 19 Pine Avenue, Room 1006, Long Beach, California, telephone number HE 5-6315. The subscribers to these telephone numbers are set forth hereafter, showing the date or dates on which the number was called.

Investigation has disclosed that telephone number LA 8-7445 in Green Camp, Ohio, which was recorded as having been called from telephone number HE 5-6315 on December 27, 1963, is a non-existent number.

-16-

**Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued**

### REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

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<tr>
<td>541-3663</td>
<td>Honda Santa Ana</td>
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<tr>
<td>542-4542 associated with 542-4713</td>
<td>American Pipe and Construction Company</td>
<td>2/21/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>546-3990</td>
<td>1141 Mohawk Drive, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>3/4/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>544-6068 disconnected 5/26/64</td>
<td>BOB FORD, 12552 Del Rey Drive, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>3/3/64 (2 times)</td>
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<tr>
<td>545-5057</td>
<td>Laurentide Corporation 1569 Harbor, Costa Mesa, California</td>
<td>1/4/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545-4900</td>
<td>MARGARET NEWTON, 2131 Orange Avenue, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>1/16/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547-4898</td>
<td>RICHARD E. GEMYSCHINSKI, 306 South Sullivan, Space 66, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>1/13/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>531-6885</td>
<td>EDWARD J. ROWE, 9410 Madison Avenue, Westminster, California</td>
<td>2/20/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>545-9515</td>
<td>Public telephone 3801 South Harbor Boulevard, Agent Volt Rubber Company, Santa Ana, California</td>
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-17-
<table>
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<td>542-3809</td>
<td>STANLEY WOOD 1726 West Hall Avenue, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>545-6711</td>
<td>Household Finance Company, 500 East Warner Avenue, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>542-4705</td>
<td>Wright Transfer and Storage Company, 1101 East 6th, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-4688</td>
<td>Jerry’s Barbecue 6050 Manchester, Boulevard, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-4045</td>
<td>PAUL A. STROMAN 15026 Campellens Road, La Mirada, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-7040</td>
<td>A &amp; J Manufacturing Co. 6401 Roland Avenue, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-1033</td>
<td>GORDON P. SMITH, M.D. 5701 Beach Boulevard, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-2000</td>
<td>Cal-Russ Construction Corporation 555 South Harbor, La Habra, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-9991</td>
<td>Ayers Secretarial Service 4301 West Commonwealth Avenue, Suite D 4, Fullerton, California</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
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<th>Telephone Number</th>
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<td>539-1822</td>
<td>MERLE R. HERLAND 10130 Malinda Lane, Garden Grove, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>539-2724</td>
<td>Wells and Sons Wholesale Provision, 11162 Vason Road, Garden Grove, California</td>
<td>5/21/64</td>
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<td>530-5750</td>
<td>Laurentide Finance Corporation, 12150 Brookhurst, Garden Grove, California</td>
<td>6/18/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>534-6712</td>
<td>CLARENCE HARRISON 10132 Bluebell Avenue, Garden Grove, California</td>
<td>6/22/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>534-4545</td>
<td>Grove Rambler Sales, Inc. 12222 Garden Grove Boulevard, Garden Grove, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>534-6454</td>
<td>Kerko Cabinet Company 7592 Acacia, Garden Grove, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>539-1425</td>
<td>ALFRED B. DRAIS 15201 Sheridan Lane, Garden Grove, California</td>
<td>4/8/64 (3 times)</td>
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<tr>
<td>537-8420</td>
<td>TOUPIGN, RIAZ 4036 El Rancho Avenue, Apartment B, Orange, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>646-2672</td>
<td>Hyatt Drapery 1070 Superior Avenue Costa Mesa, California</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
### REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

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<th>Telephone Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>646-2431</td>
<td>United California Bank Newport Beach Mariners Office, 2712 West Coast Highway, Newport Beach, California</td>
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<td>646-9347</td>
<td>Not a working number no records</td>
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<td>548-2266</td>
<td>RALPH FRANKLIN, M.D. 2011 Westcliff Drive, Suite 1, Newport Beach, California</td>
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<td>646-3246 disconnected April, 1964</td>
<td>Bay Motors, 2054 Harbor Boulevard, Costa Mesa, California</td>
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<td>527-2584</td>
<td>CLARENCE HARBIN 10732 Knott Avenue, Stanton, California</td>
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<td>533-4585</td>
<td>Coast Data Processing, Inc., 2021 West Lincoln Avenue, Suite A 5, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>1/3/64, 3/15/64, 3/17/64, 3/18/64</td>
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<td>527-7707</td>
<td>JOSEPH TSEN, M.D. 3321 West Lincoln Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>828-7725 disconnected</td>
<td>ERNIE MARKLEY 9744 Holder, Buena Park, California</td>
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<td>827-3733</td>
<td>CHARLES L. STEVENS 6261 San Lorenzo Drive, Buena Park, California</td>
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-22-

**Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued**

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<td>Arrowhead Products Division of Federal Mogul - Dower Ball Bearings, Inc., 4411 Katella Avenue, Los Alamitos, California</td>
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<td>776-7780</td>
<td>Schaefer's Discount 2135 East Lincoln Avenue, 7/1/64</td>
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<td>827-5806</td>
<td>WILBUR M. PRICE 7465 Glenoaks Drive, Stanton, California</td>
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<td>828-7797</td>
<td>LEON KRAUS, M.D. 3414 West Ball Road, Suite F, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>774-3818</td>
<td>DANIEL COPAPIAN 1507 W. Glen Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>535-2826</td>
<td>ROBERT L. MARTIN, Ins. 433 West Lincoln Avenue, Suite 1, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>527-8844</td>
<td>Thrifty Mart, 8226 La Palma Avenue, Buena Park, California</td>
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<td>774-6845</td>
<td>JOHN M. BERTOLO 1873 West Elm Place, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>527-8849</td>
<td>WARREN F. DAILY, Dr. 8810 Knott Avenue, Buena Park, California</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued**
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<td>Luskey Brothers and Company, Main Office, 608 East Broadway, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>776-7652</td>
<td>Dell's Real Estate 413 South Brokhurst, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>JAMES DURON REID 10651 Redland Drive, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>828-2694</td>
<td>LUTHER LINDSEY 10582 Asbury Avenue, Stanton, California</td>
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<td>528-5677</td>
<td>JIM BENAUDEZ 17251 Regular Drive, Yorba Linda, California</td>
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<td>528-6661</td>
<td>Western Hills Golf and Country Club, Carbon Canyon Road, Chino, California</td>
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<td>529-3049</td>
<td>Esco Rubber Products 130 North Brea Boulevard, Brea, California</td>
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<td>537-6414</td>
<td>Star Construction Company</td>
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<td>12790 Brookhurst, Garden Grove, California</td>
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<td>537-3379</td>
<td>VIRGIL VAN SKYOCK</td>
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<td>15502 Twinleaf Lane, Garden Grove, California</td>
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<td>Swan Pools, Inc.</td>
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<td>537-8269</td>
<td>JAMES C. KRUEGER</td>
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<td>15502 Volwood, Garden Grove, California</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
# Report of Long Distance Telephone Calls

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<td>537-3253</td>
<td>Belliste's Restaurant</td>
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<td>537-3158</td>
<td>Beneficial Finance Company, Garden Grove</td>
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<td>537-5160</td>
<td>Pal Harbor General Hospital, 12060 Palm, Garden Grove</td>
<td>1/8/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>534-1150</td>
<td>Randolph Rubber Company, 10631 Stanford Avenue, Garden Grove</td>
<td>5/8/64</td>
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<td>537-3141</td>
<td>U.S. Government Post Office Department, 10642 Garden Grove Boulevard, Garden Grove</td>
<td>2/7/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>534-2131</td>
<td>First Western Bank and Trust Company, 12976 South Euclid, Garden Grove</td>
<td>4/9/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>546-0683</td>
<td>HENRY A. ROY, 3146 Gibraltar Avenue, Costa Mesa, California</td>
<td>2/17/64, 2/24/64, 5/27/64</td>
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<td>542-0681</td>
<td>JOHN K. HERNANDEZ, 1637 West Wisteria Place, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>1/30/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>522-7742</td>
<td>EVERETT ARCHER, 4200 West Franklin, Fullerton, California</td>
<td>12/30/63 (2 times), 1/3/64</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Telephone Number</th>
<th>Subscriber</th>
<th>Dates Called</th>
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<td>522-7706</td>
<td>CHARLES H. POSTER, 8344 Philodendron Way, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-0517</td>
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<td>521-3512</td>
<td>STANLEY CHEVROLET, Inc., 11560 East Firestone Boulevard, Norwalk, California</td>
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<td>522-8471</td>
<td>Pacific Finance 8431 La Palma, Buena Park, California</td>
<td>1/21/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-5405</td>
<td>DON BAXTER, 14746 Hayfield Drive, La Mirada, California</td>
<td>12/16/63, 1/9/64</td>
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<td>522-5344</td>
<td>ROBERT BURNS, 7925 La Costa Circle, Buena Park, California</td>
<td>6/29/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521-1266</td>
<td>B &amp; G Electric 7612 Commonwealth Avenue, Buena Park, California</td>
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<td>521-2264</td>
<td>Hartshorn Plumbing, Inc., 7010 Dale Avenue, Buena Park, California</td>
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<td>521-0253</td>
<td>Ross-Loos Medical Group 7811 Commonwealth, Buena Park, California</td>
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<td>521-1235</td>
<td>H.J. PRZYBYLOWSKI, 5943 Western Avenue, Buena Park, California</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
### Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued

#### Report of Long Distance Telephone Calls

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<tr>
<td>521-3169</td>
<td>LYLE M. CAMERON</td>
<td>1/8/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>non-published</td>
<td>35346 San Bruno Drive, La Mirada, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>522-3161</td>
<td>VALENTINE BONHOM</td>
<td>6/25/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>7975 Lomona Circle, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>522-5142</td>
<td>CELESTINO MARTINEZ</td>
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<td>7641 Knott, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>522-6138</td>
<td>Ward Concrete Products Company, 5270 East Houston, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>522-1131</td>
<td>Knotts Berry Farm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>521-8121</td>
<td>JOSE FERRERIA</td>
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<td>5529 Burlingame Avenue, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>522-3114</td>
<td>Paul Crouch Fence Company, 7122 Grangethorpe, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/14/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>871-9132</td>
<td>BENNY J. MC CALL</td>
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<td>519 South Highland Avenue, Apartment A, Fullerton, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>to 871-6290</td>
<td>1/22/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>525-1153</td>
<td>DAVID B. KEHR, Atty., 1305 West Valencia Drive, Fullerton, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>525-0837</td>
<td>ROGER C. HOPE, Atty., 240 West Commonwealth, Fullerton</td>
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### Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued

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<tr>
<td>525-5941</td>
<td>ALICE D. MC CARTHY</td>
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<tr>
<td>333 West Whiting Avenue, Fullerton, California</td>
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<td>871-1441</td>
<td>Autometics Division of North American Aviation, Inc., 396 West Walnut, Fullerton, California</td>
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<td>879-8444</td>
<td>Harvey Concrete, 2500 West Grangethorpe, Fullerton, California</td>
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<td>531-5700</td>
<td>GILBERT MILLER</td>
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<td>10632 Hazard, Garden Grove, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>545-5581</td>
<td>Borg Warner Controls Division of Borg Warner Corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>3300 Newport Avenue, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>531-8580</td>
<td>MAROLYN STAFFARI</td>
<td>5/27/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>14392 Warren, Westminster, California</td>
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<td>547-5526</td>
<td>Liberty Mutual Insurance Company,</td>
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<td>to 871-6290</td>
<td>116 B South Broadway, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>543-0518</td>
<td>JEROME MOORE</td>
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<td>1802 Linwood Avenue, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>547-2511</td>
<td>General Motors Acceptance Corporation, 1077 West 17th, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>6/16/64</td>
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<td>O.B. CUDDINGHAM</td>
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<td>329 South Harbor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Boulevard, Space 92, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>549-1448</td>
<td>Pink Garter, 1400 West McFadden, Unit 9,</td>
<td>12/18/63, 12/20/63</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>545-0416</td>
<td>Medical-Dental-Hospital Bureau of Orange</td>
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<td>County, Inc., 1918 Newport Boulevard,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Costa Mesa, California</td>
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<td>542-2381</td>
<td>Great Western Leasing Company, 123 East 11th, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>544-6333</td>
<td>GRAHAM H. BELL</td>
<td>12/20/63</td>
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<td>1314 Lucinda Way, Tustin, California</td>
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<td>Title Insurance and Trust Company, 800</td>
<td>2/4/64</td>
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<td>North Main, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>3/27/64, 4/23/64</td>
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<td>526-3465</td>
<td>Parkersburg Sales and Service, 4501 West</td>
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<td>Commonwealth, Fullerton, California</td>
<td>3/23/64, 3/25/64</td>
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<td>525-8473</td>
<td>McGuire’s Sheet Metal, Office, 1213 South State</td>
<td>4/17/64</td>
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<td>College Boulevard, Fullerton, California</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
### REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

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<tr>
<td>772-8111</td>
<td>Autometrics Division of North American</td>
<td>13/29/63, 1/29/64, 3/31/64, 2/7/64, 3/7/64, 3/20/64, 2/10/64, 5/22/64 (2 times), 5/5/64, 7/10/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>776-7111</td>
<td>City of Anaheim Police Department 495 South Harbor Boulevard, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>12/12/63</td>
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<tr>
<td>776-0110</td>
<td>City of Anaheim City Hall 204 East Lincoln Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>3/16/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>772-7130</td>
<td>Murray Manor Liquors 911 North Brookhurst, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>disconnected 3/25/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>535-1143</td>
<td>Cone Brothers Chevrolet 215 North Anaheim; (used car lot) 1044 North Los Angeles, Anaheim, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>827-2130</td>
<td>Walker &amp; Lee Inc. 8031 Stanton Avenue, Cypress, California (Real Estate)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>772-5151</td>
<td>Laura Scudders 1525 North East Street, Anaheim, California</td>
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### REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

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<tr>
<td>774-4192</td>
<td>Security First National Bank, 347 West Lincoln Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>5/25/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>772-9222</td>
<td>Autometrics Division of North American Aviation 1001 East Ball Road, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>4/16/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>527-2233</td>
<td>Delco-Remy Division General Motors Corp. 1201 North Magnolia Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>4/30/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>828-9257</td>
<td>MARY VIGIL SARGIS 6881 San Alto Way, Buena Park, California</td>
<td>3/10/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>827-4267</td>
<td>JOSEPH G. SULLIVAN 6364 Lassen Drive, Buena Park, California</td>
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<td>772-2267</td>
<td>DELVIN LARKIN 10162 Gilbert, Anaheim, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>765-6325</td>
<td>FRANK PAPPALARDO 7033 Whittsett, North Hollywood, California</td>
<td>5/3/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>MD 4-1890</td>
<td>GEORGE W. ELDER 2630 Creston Drive, Los Angeles, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>CR 6-2403</td>
<td>DENIS PAVIAN, M.D., 152 South Rexford Apt. 306, Beverly Hills, California</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
## REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

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<td>Craven Tool and Dye Company</td>
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<td>MA 2-8748</td>
<td>Doctor's Business Bureau 617 South Olive 4th Floor, Los Angeles, California</td>
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<td>617 South Olive Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA 7-1252</td>
<td>Doctor's Business Bureau of Southern California 617 South Olive Street 4th Floor, Los Angeles, California</td>
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<td>6/12/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>624-8054</td>
<td>Security Consulor 257 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT 2-9121</td>
<td>General Business Forms 539 West Main Street, Alhambra, California</td>
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<td>2/24/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>DA 6-2533</td>
<td>L. E. Meyer Contractor 2320 Walnut, Torrance, California</td>
<td>5/27/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>HE 5-6318</td>
<td>Doctor's Business Bureau 10 Pine - Room 1210, Hartwell Building, Long Beach, California</td>
<td>5/15/64</td>
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<td>HE 5-6315</td>
<td>The Doctor's Business Bureau, Room 1210, Hartwell Building, Long Beach, California</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued**
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<td>533-4376</td>
<td>D &amp; L Drive-All 540C Central Park Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>587-1493</td>
<td>MILTON E. RAMEY 10271 Sentry Drive, Stanton, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>828-7383</td>
<td>Mobile Holdings Corp. 4556 Lincoln Avenue, Cypress, California</td>
<td>12/18/63</td>
<td>827-5515</td>
<td>CECIL D. BELLAMY 3518 Mangall Drive, Apt. 4, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>2/25/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>828-8394</td>
<td>C. HERBERT BACHUS 8612 Stanton Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>12/12/63 (2 times)</td>
<td>527-6517</td>
<td>J. L. KELZON 6215 San Ricardo Way, Buena Park, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>828-2408 non-published</td>
<td>R. D. WALKER 10021 Bianchi Circle, Buena Park, California</td>
<td>2/27/64</td>
<td>827-1531</td>
<td>WINFRED A. BURNEETT 8532 Tamarack Way, Buena Park, California</td>
<td>6/29/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>772-4410</td>
<td>Pacific Finance Branch Office Anaheim 532 West Lincoln Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>1/21/64</td>
<td>535-8532</td>
<td>Nacres Florist 701 West Lincoln Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>5/7/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>776-2430</td>
<td>Weaver, Radsik and Elias - Attorneys 1695 West Crescent, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>6/24/64</td>
<td>772-0584</td>
<td>WALTER C. RAILEN, M.D. 1701 Euclid Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>827-4447</td>
<td>PAUL F. BONILLA 2672 West Trojan Place, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>4/3/64</td>
<td>541-3325</td>
<td>Damian's Cleopatra Beauty Salon 1525 East 17th Street, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>5/12/64</td>
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<td>774-1450</td>
<td>Anaheim Memorial Hospital 1111 West La Palma Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
<td>10/20/63</td>
<td>541-3303</td>
<td>First Fidelity Mortgage Company 2214 North Broadway, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>776-5485 non-published</td>
<td>HERMAN E. NIELSEN 116 West Sycamore Avenue, Anaheim, California</td>
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<td>545-3898</td>
<td>R. J. RICHARDSON, SR. 2695 Ballow Lane, Costa Mesa, California</td>
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<td>Prudential Acceptance Corp.</td>
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<td>547-8251</td>
<td>Universal C.I.T. Corp. Suite E, 1104 East 17th Street, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>Security Title Insurance Company 825 North Broadway, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>531-8214</td>
<td>DOUGLAS KENT NIXON 9391 Madison Avenue, Westminster, California</td>
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<td>547-6184</td>
<td>Katnik-Katnik Ouvar, Attorneys 1205 North Broadway, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>546-5180</td>
<td>Jackson Auto Building 2525 South Birch, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<td>546-1171</td>
<td>Seaboard Finance Company 2300 Harbor Boulevard, Costa Mesa, California</td>
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<td>549-1167</td>
<td>Allied Asphalt Paving Company 1409 East Warner, Santa Ana, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>531-5162</td>
<td>MARSHALL R. KING 5428 Highland, Santa Ana, California</td>
<td>5/1/64</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued**
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<tr>
<td>495-5741</td>
<td>N. J. DURANT 706 Combs Road Thousand Oaks, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>495-4979</td>
<td>OSCAR RICHEY 2445 Calle Narciso Thousand Oaks, California</td>
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<td>496-2841</td>
<td>Ventura County 242 West 2nd Street Oxnard, California</td>
<td>5/21/64</td>
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<td>NA 2-2037</td>
<td>M &amp; M Printing &amp; Plastic Product 432 West Monterey Pomona, California</td>
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<td>NA 9-4171</td>
<td>Los Angeles County of Agriculture Commission 350 West 5th Street Pomona, California</td>
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<td>TW 3-1432 non-published</td>
<td>JACK L. RISLEY 13653 Monroe Westminster, California</td>
<td>2/13/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>TW 7-4234</td>
<td>KENNETH R. PIETTY 6942 Sowell Avenue Westminster, California</td>
<td>2/21/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>TW 3-1101</td>
<td>JOHN E. MC PHERSON 6002 Calvin Circle Huntington Beach, California</td>
<td>2/12/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TW 3-7121</td>
<td>RICK LERHNER 13641 Topas Circle Westminster, California</td>
<td>4/28/64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW 5-6315</td>
<td>Dr Business Bureau #10 Pine Northwell Building Room 1210 Long Beach, California</td>
<td>7/3/64</td>
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<td>TW 3-4521</td>
<td>Bank of America 6951 Westminster Westminster, California</td>
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<td>TW 3-7576</td>
<td>Riley Realtor 14361 Beach Westminster, California</td>
<td>6/23/64</td>
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<td>TW 3-3536</td>
<td>Michael C. Inc. 8501 East Bolsa Avenue, Midway, California</td>
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<td>TW 7-6680 non-published</td>
<td>BETTY ANN KURA 7352 21st Street, Apt. 26 Westminster, California</td>
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<td>TW 7-4817</td>
<td>D. SPRANGL 6042 Halifax Huntington Beach, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI 7-3488</td>
<td>WILLIAM H. RILEY 16132 Warren Huntington Beach, California</td>
<td>3/25/64</td>
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<td>VI 7-6524</td>
<td>EDWARD WANG 16851 Honolulu Huntington Beach, California</td>
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## REPORT OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

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<tr>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>LI 6-9872</td>
<td>HERSHEL ENGLISH 9581 Albacore Drive</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI 7-8817</td>
<td>RONALD CORRIGAN 16251 Fairway</td>
<td>2/23/64</td>
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<td>Huntington Beach, California</td>
<td>3/30/64</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4/3/64</td>
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<td>VI 7-4590</td>
<td>RICHARD G. BERNIN 17108 Edgewater</td>
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<td>VI 7-1211</td>
<td>La Rue Realty Company 17021 Beach Boulevard</td>
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<td>VI 7-2327</td>
<td>WILLIAM F. CARDINAL 15662 Florida Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>LE 6-8891</td>
<td>MARSHALL OF ORANGE COUNTY</td>
<td>6/5/64</td>
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<td>VI 7-5018</td>
<td>ALTADENA ESCRIV ORP 17857 Beach Boulevard</td>
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<td>VI 7-5031</td>
<td>PANTASTIC FAIR 16072 Beach Boulevard</td>
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<td>VI 7-1090</td>
<td>CLYDE A. DAWSON 6911 Clara</td>
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### Telephone Number Call Log

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<tr>
<td>VI 7-1093</td>
<td>C. E. WAYMIRE 16251 Fairway Lane</td>
<td>7/13/64 (2 times)</td>
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<td>872-2819</td>
<td>D. M. CARTERIDGE 11550 Western Avenue</td>
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<td>TW 7-2833</td>
<td>ROBERT W. OWEN 12051 Taylor</td>
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<td>TW 3-2668</td>
<td>La Rue Realty Corp. 15541 Beach</td>
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<td>Westminster, California</td>
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<td>TW 3-7931</td>
<td>MARTIN QUIJAS 7702 Yorkshire Avenue</td>
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<tr>
<td>TW 7-1948</td>
<td>WILLIAM L. ROSE 7972 Lassen Avenue,</td>
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<td>Garden Grove, California</td>
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<td>TW 7-6963</td>
<td>JOHN ROSS 9172 Glenridge Avenue</td>
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<td>TW 7-3058</td>
<td>J. L. SLOAN 17692 Yorkshire Avenue</td>
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<td>TW 7-7991</td>
<td>J. C. KANEBAUGH 7201 Elat Street</td>
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued**
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<td>TW 3-5086</td>
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<td>TW 3-3516</td>
<td>B. M. ZAPOMS 13841 Linnert Garden Grove, California</td>
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<td>TW 3-3533</td>
<td>Mitchell's Retreading Service 12943 South Sycamore Garden Grove, California</td>
<td>1/28/64 2/22/64</td>
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<tr>
<td>TW 7-7641</td>
<td>JAMES A. BLAIRDELL 5902 Andy Avenue Garden Grove, California</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI 7-8209</td>
<td>SUDA BROWN 16597 Graham Place Huntington Beach, California</td>
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<td>VI 7-2196</td>
<td>P. H. BEEZING 8572 Glasgow Circle Huntington Beach, California</td>
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<td>VI 7-6287</td>
<td>BURLE C. THOMAS 17472 Zeeber Huntington Beach, California</td>
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<td>VI 7-0184</td>
<td>H. W. COTRELL 17530 Santa Domingo Fountain Valley, California</td>
<td>6/24/64</td>
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-46-

Commission Exhibit No. 2433—Continued
ROBERT G. LANDERS, Service Representative, "Dallas Morning News" newspaper, advised he had only been acquainted with JACK RUBY as a customer placing ads in the newspaper since early November, 1963. He was not well enough acquainted with RUBY to be familiar with his habits or associates.

About six weeks ago, RUBY issued him a permanent Carousel Club pass card number 190. On Thursday night, November 21, 1963, he went to the Carousel Club with another employee, CHARLES MILLER. They saw RUBY there but did not talk to him. During an intermission, RUBY was on the stage giving away prizes. There was a man who appeared to be drunk creating a disturbance in the crowd, in that he was using foul language, telling RUBY to get off the stage and to bring on the girls.

RUBY had a verbal argument with the man after which the man left the Carousel Club. RUBY did not have to use any force to get the man to leave. He apologized to the audience for the disturbance after the man left.

Sometime on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, he saw RUBY at the "Dallas Morning News" but did not talk with him other than to just say hello.

LANDERS was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD and knew of no association by other individuals with these two men in connection with the shootings.
DON J. CAMPBELL, Advertising Salesman, Dallas "Morning News," home address 5514 Wiss, telephone number TA 1-0792, furnished the following information:

JACK RUBY has in the past for a number of years been a regular advertising customer with the Dallas "Morning News." It is the usual thing for him to be in the Dallas News Building with his advertisements on a Friday morning.

On Friday, November 22, 1963, at approximately 12:00 noon, CAMPBELL returned to the Advertising Office and JACK RUBY was in the office at that time. CAMPBELL heard from some unrecorded source that RUBY ate breakfast at the cafeteria of that building on that particular day. CAMPBELL, who has handled RUBY's accounts for the past few years, and RUBY discussed business and at the conclusion of that business, RUBY talked to CAMPBELL about his, RUBY's, business.

On this particular day, RUBY mentioned what a "lousy" business he was in and talked about some of the problems of running a night club. He spent some time talking about some of the physical fights he had been in in connection with his night club and informed CAMPBELL that he, RUBY, was a very capable fighter. At that time he made a statement to CAMPBELL that any time he felt like he was fixing to have trouble with someone, he would always get a gun and have it on his person.

RUBY did not at this time or at any other time to CAMPBELL's recollection, mention anything about President KENNEDY, the parade which was going on at that time, or discuss any kind of politics.

CAMPBELL had another customer he had to see and left the building at approximately 12:25 p.m. CAMPBELL advised he did not return to his office before RUBY's departure. He further advised that while he was in the office RUBY was not near the desk of Miss VIRGINIA MAYOR to his (CAMPBELL's) knowledge.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2435

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2436
JAMES M. TICE, 8406 Avenue Drive, telephone No. FL 2-2559, was interviewed in the presence of his wife, Mrs. WILMA M. TICE. Mr. TICE advised he is employed by American Airlines as a Fleet Service Clerk at Love Field, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. TICE advised that sometime after 2:00 a.m., on July 22, 1964, while employed at Love Field he received a telephone call from his wife informing that a prowler had been around their house. Mr. TICE said he returned home. He said when he arrived home he found his wife in an emotional state as she related to him the incident about the prowler or prowlers around their home. He said apparently the prowler or prowlers knew he was at work because "they would not fool around my house, they know better if they know me."

Mr. TICE advised that prior to his arrival home his wife had called the Dallas Police and informed that a prowler had been around their house. He said the police who responded to his wife's call had found a twelve foot homemade two by four ladder wedged against the bottom of the aluminum storm door located at the back of the house. Mr. TICE said he had made the ladder and had previously stored it next to the garage at the rear of the house. Mr. TICE also stated the spring snap which holds the slatted wooden front screen-storm door secure had been manipulated so that the door could not be opened from the inside without forcing it.

Mr. TICE advised that the Dallas Police officers who responded to his wife's call inquired of him if he had any teen-age children. Mr. TICE said he responded negatively to this question. He advised, however, that his niece, EDITH TICE, had been visiting them for about a week. He also stated that he and his wife have three children, ages 7, 8, and 9.

When Mrs. TICE was questioned as to when she was to appear before the President's Commission in Dallas, Texas, she advised she was to appear on Friday, July 24, 1964, at 9:30 a.m., whereupon Mr. TICE stated "That is the first information I have that my wife has to appear before the President's Commission."

Mr. TICE related that on April 30, 1964, JACK RUBY's two sisters, EVA GRANT and EILEEN KAMINSKY, visited at his house and talked to his wife. He stated he told his wife she had no business talking to those people and that she should not have invited them into their house. He stated he was very annoyed because she had. As a consequence of this, Mr. TICE stated his wife would not discuss with him any information that she might have relating to JACK RUBY or why the President's Commission would want to talk to her.

Mr. TICE stated he was at home on Sunday, July 19, 1964, when his wife received the air mail special delivery registered letter, return receipt requested, from the President's Commission. He said his wife would not open it nor would she discuss with him as to what it might contain. He said this annoyed him considerably.

Mr. TICE stated he related the above incident, about his wife receiving a letter from the President's Commission, to his fellow employees at American Airlines.

Mr. TICE advised he is aware his wife received an anonymous telephone call at about 2:00 p.m., on July 20, 1964. He said she informed him that the anonymous male caller had wrote to Mrs. TICE that "It would pay you to keep your mouth shut." Mr. TICE stated he has no idea as to who may have made the call or to what the caller was referring but stated it might have something to do with his wife testifying before the President's Commission. He added, however, stating "Hell, nobody tells me anything around here. I guess all I'm supposed to do is chase prowlers and buy groceries." Mr. TICE further stated he is more than a little annoyed with his wife for not discussing the above matters with him.

Mr. TICE stated that about one and one half years ago he received an anonymous telephone call during which the male caller told him not to go to his farm with his little boy because his wife was going to have him killed. The caller also said "I will talk to you later at work." Mr. TICE said he did not pay any attention to this call and never learned who made it. He also stated
that a number of his fellow employees had received anonymous telephone
calls at about the same time.

Mr. TICE stated he had no information relating to the
assassination of President KENNEDY or to the shooting of LEE HARVEY
OSWALD by JACK RUBY. He stated, however, that should he receive
any information that would be of assistance in this matter he would
contact the interviewing Agent.

As interviewing Agent was departing the TICE residence,
two men who identified themselves as detectives from Captain FRITZ' '
office, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department,
entered the TICE residence and informed they were there at the
direction of Captain FRITZ to interview Mr. and Mrs. TICE.

Commission Exhibit No. 2437—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2438

On July 13, 1964, JARRETT BOREN, 3815 East Beverly, Dallas,
Texas, telephone 1A 8-7400, advised telephonically he had been in
the King Tailor Shop, Elm Street, Dallas, about ten days previously
and had observed a photograph on the wall. The photograph included
the car of President KENNEDY on the parade route on November 22,
1963. BOREN stated Mr. KING had pointed out an individual in the
photograph as being RUBY.

On July 14, 1964, GORDON KING, King the Tailor, 2020
Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, exhibited to SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS
the photograph in question. He said he purchased the picture
shortly after November 22, 1963, from some Negro boys, who had
said a man in a dark hat in the picture was JACK RUBY.

SA CLEMENTS recognized the photograph as one which has
been brought to his attention on at least two different occasions
previously by other persons. On the basis of having interviewed
RUBY on December 21, 1963, over a period of three to four hours
and having seen RUBY daily during his murder trial, SA CLEMENTS
concluded the individual in question is definitely not RUBY.
ANDREW ARMSTRONG, JR., Apartment C, 3821 Dixon, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at one of his places of employ-
ment, the Connecticut Village Apartments, Connecticut Lane, Dallas, Texas. Mr. ARMSTRONG reviewed all six photographs
and stated as follows:

Photograph No. 1 - ARMSTRONG identified JACK L. RUBY
as the person wearing glasses appearing in the upper right side
of the photograph.

Photograph No. 2 - ARMSTRONG identified JACK L. RUBY
as the individual wearing glasses in the upper right corner of
the photograph.

Photograph No. 3 - ARMSTRONG pointed out RUBY as the
individual whose back portion of the head appears in the center
of the picture.

Photograph No. 4 - ARMSTRONG stated that RUBY is the
bald man in the foreground with his right hand in his pocket
and his back to the camera.

Photograph No. 5 - ARMSTRONG stated that JACK L. RUBY
is the individual standing in the foreground in about the center
of the photograph.

Photograph No. 6 - ARMSTRONG stated that JACK L. RUBY
is identical to the individual standing in the foreground in
about the center of the photograph.

There was no doubt whatsoever in ARMSTRONG's mind
that JACK RUBY is identical to the person appearing in the
aforementioned photographs.

BRUCE W. MCLEAN, owner, McLean Hair Experts, Room 1423, Dallas Athletic Club, 1805 Elm Street, Dallas,
Texas, who resides at 7308 Minowa Lane, Dallas, was inter-
viewed in his office.

Mr. McLEAN stated that JACK L. RUBY is the person
who is depicted in the upper right side of photographs 1 and
2. In these photographs RUBY is wearing dark glasses and is
attired in a business suit.

In regard to photographs 3 through 6, McLEAN stated
that while the individual is believed by him to be RUBY, he
does not feel that he can make a positive identification of
RUBY being pictured in any of these photographs. He stated
that he is just not positive of this identification of RUBY,
and would not want to make the positive statement that RUBY
is depicted in any of these photographs.
CLYDE F. GOODSON, Police Officer, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed at his residence, 6539 Oleta Drive, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. GOODSON viewed the six photographs furnished by the President's Commission and commented that he does not feel that he knew RUBY well enough to make an unqualified identification of RUBY in any of these six photographs.

Officer GOODSON stated that RUBY appears to him to be identical with the individual in the upper right corner of photographs 1 and 2. In regard to photographs 3 through 6, GOODSON stated that he cannot say one way or the other whether the individual believed to be JACK L. RUBY in these photographs is positively RUBY.

VICTOR F. ROBERTSON, Jr., employee, Dallas radio station WFAA, was interviewed at his residence, 414 South Willomet, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. ROBERTSON identified, without any qualifications, the individual appearing in the upper right corner of photographs 1 and 2, attired in a business suit and wearing glasses, as JACK L. RUBY.

ROBERTSON stated that the individual believed to be RUBY in photograph No. 3 is "possibly" RUBY; however, he cannot make a positive statement to this effect.

In regard to photographs 4, 5 and 6, ROBERTSON stated he, himself, appears in these photographs, but he does not recall having seen RUBY behind him at the time these photographs were taken. He noted that the individual believed to be RUBY in these photographs is thinner than what he remembers JACK RUBY to be. He added that he personally does not feel that RUBY is the individual depicted in photographs 4, 5 and 6, as the bald-headed man standing in the foreground of these three pictures.
GABRIEL D. MACIAS, Badge No. 1374, Dallas Police Department, a resident of 3605 Klondeik, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at the Dallas Police Department.

MACIAS viewed photograph No. 6 and identified himself as the police officer who appears on the right-hand side of the photograph who is moving in the direction of the man believed to be JACK RUBY.

MACIAS stated he was on duty for only a few minutes on the third floor of the Police Department on the night of November 22, 1963, and his assignment was to keep the reporters and cameramen in the hallway moving in order to keep the area cleared. MACIAS stated that he only vaguely knows JACK L. RUBY, and he does not recall having seen RUBY on the third floor of the Police Department during the very short time he was on duty at that assignment.

Officer MACIAS viewed photograph No. 6, in which he is shown, and stated that he cannot identify RUBY as being an individual shown in that photograph as he does not feel that he knew RUBY well enough to make an identification from this photograph.

GEORGE SENATOR who resides at the Bristol Hotel, 129 West 48th Street, room 1211 and is employed as a cashier at the Mr. Kishka Restaurant, 150 West 48th Street, Manhattan, New York, was interviewed on September 6, 1964.

The six photographs furnished by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY were exhibited to GEORGE SENATOR.

He identified JACK RUBY in photographs one and two as the man standing in the last row, right hand side, dressed in a dark suit, wearing a tie and carrying a handkerchief in his breast pocket. On observing photographs three and four, SENATOR said he believed RUBY in photograph three was the slightly bald man in the center of the picture shown walking out of the door and in photograph four he believed that RUBY was the slightly bald man in the foreground with his right hand in his pocket and his back to the camera. SENATOR believed that JACK RUBY was the man shown in photograph five and six who is depicted standing in the foreground in about the center of the photographs.

SENIATOR was unable to identify the police officer who appears on the right hand side of photograph six.
Mr. MIKE WHITAKER, United Press International, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was at the Dallas Police Department on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, and was on the third floor practically all the time near the Homicide Bureau and that he does not recall seeing JACK RUBY at any time on the third floor of that building.

Mr. WHITAKER could furnish no information relative to JACK RUBY's activities, of his own personal knowledge, on November 22, 23 or 24, 1963.
JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was interviewed February 8, 1964, and he furnished the following information:

BOWEN advised that he has been in the Russellville, Alabama, area, speaking at various rural Baptist churches, and has been residing at the residence of WILIE UPTAIN, Rural Route, Russellville, Alabama. He stated he intended leaving the Russellville, Alabama, area February 11, 1964, en route back to Laredo, Texas, by way of New Orleans, Louisiana.

BOWEN stated to the best of his knowledge, he was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, on January 12, 1885, and his father’s name was JAMES A. BOWEN, and his mother was EMILY BOWEN. He did not know his parents, but he was reared in an orphanage in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His grandmother, SARAH HALL, participated to a limited extent in giving his guidance and shelter during the early years of his life. His grandmother and relatives are all deceased, and he has no known relatives of any kind.

BOWEN attended elementary school intermittently in the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, area, but took correspondence courses and has completed the equivalent of about two years of college. He also took a correspondence course in theology, which he completed in about 1914. Fifty years ago, he was ordained as a minister by the Plymouth Brethren Church, in Trenton, New Jersey, and about forty-five years ago, he was ordained as a minister by the Northern Baptist Convention at Binghamton, New York. He also is recognized as an ordained minister by the Missionary Baptist Convention and he currently considers himself associated with that church body.

BOWEN stated he considers himself an itinerant gardener and preacher. He was formerly a member of the First Baptist Church at Knoxville, Tennessee, and more recently was a member of the First Baptist Church at Laredo, Texas. He has visited and worshiped at the latter church intermittently for the past twenty years.
About thirty years ago, BOWEN applied for a job as a juvenile counselor, with the Tennessee Valley Authority at Knoxville, Tennessee, and recalled that he was fingerprinted on that occasion. From about 1929 to about 1934, BOWEN worked with juvenile delinquents for the City of Knoxville, Tennessee. While doing this work, he became well acquainted with Dr. A. D. MUELLER, who is now associated with the Veterans Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee, and lives at 4033 Tutwiler Road, Memphis, Tennessee. He also became well acquainted with WIFE MARY ELLIOTT, who is a prominent social worker in the Knoxville, Tennessee, area.

BOWEN stated since becoming ordained about fifty years ago, he has traveled extensively in the United States, particularly in the Stanton, Virginia, area, and in the Southern part of the United States, as an itinerant Baptist minister. During the past twenty years, he has also made numerous trips as an itinerant Baptist minister throughout Mexico. He stated he has never been to Canada or England or any other foreign country, except in about 1939, he once visited Bermuda. On these itinerant preaching tours, he resides in the homes of the host pastor, and he moves from place to place frequently. He considers his home to be the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, and he is well known there by the manager OSCAR JERRINA. He has been residing at that hotel intermittently for the past twenty years, and has made trips to Mexico for the past twenty years as an itinerant preacher.

BOWEN stated he has no passport, but carries for identification purposes, the following items:

- Social Security Card in the name of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, Social Security Number 449-36-9745.
- Texaco Company Credit Card #T-11372, in the name of J. H. BOWEN, P. O. Box 3042, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Gold Star Insurance Company Card, Policy Number 33176.

Card from Laredo National Bank, in the name of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, 920 Salina Avenue, Box 308, Laredo, Texas, Account Number 10-7400-1.

BOWEN stated that in 1956, he contacted an unrecalled attorney in Philadelphia to apply for Social Security. This attorney experienced great difficulty in obtaining a date of birth for him. The attorney was not able to completely verify his birth, but furnished him with a card reflecting the following data:

- Name: JOHN HOWARD BOWEN
- Born: January 14, 1880
- Father: JAMES A. BOWEN
- Mother: EDITH MONTGOMERY
- Place of Birth: Chester, Pennsylvania
- File Number: D-869-1880
- Filed: March 6, 1956

The above card bore the signature of a person which appeared to be DERWIN F. WATKINS, as the person who executed the birth data form. BOWEN stated he doubted if the above was exactly correct, but it was the best birth data which the attorney could obtain through unknown sources. He could not recall the name of this attorney, and was not certain if WATKINS was his name or not. BOWEN stated he had been unable to obtain Social Security benefits because of his inability to obtain correct birth data.

BOWEN states that in about 1958, he was residing at the Recreo Hotel, Oaxaco, Mexico, and also residing in that same hotel was ALBERT OSBORNE, who was a retired itinerant Baptist minister from Canada. OSBORNE was about 70 years of age, 5'8" tall, 190 pounds, hair gray and balding, and had an English or Scottish accent. BOWEN acknowledged that OSBORNE was about his same size and age.
A census of some type was then being taken by Mexican authorities, and BOWEN was unable to locate his identification papers. He therefore borrowed the identification papers of OSBORNE on that occasion, and exhibited them to the Mexican authorities. He thereafter returned those papers to OSBORNE. He later found his own identification papers, and states he has never before or since claimed to be anyone other than JOHN HOWARD BOWEN.

BOWEN stated he next saw OSBORNE in about the Spring of 1961 or 1962, at the Railway Express Company Office in Mexico City, Mexico. He pointed out he corresponded occasionally with OSBORNE, but has not seen him since the above occasion. He recalled having heard through friends in Mexico that OSBORNE was traveling in Mexico as an itinerant Baptist preacher in December 1963, and January, 1964, but he was planning on returning to Canada, and possibly taking upon residence in the vicinity of Vancouver, Canada.

BOWEN observed a photograph of a man standing in front of a castle-like building, holding what appeared to be a camera, and he identified that person as being ALBERT OSBORNE. BOWEN explained that he has a copy of that same photograph, which was sent to him by OSBORNE, and it apparently was taken during a trip to England or Scotland.

BOWEN also observed a photograph of a man in a zippered jacket and a helmet, and identified that as being a photograph of himself, which had been taken about twenty years ago at Veracruz, Mexico. BOWEN stated that ALBERT OSBORNE has traveled in the same areas in Mexico as an itinerant Baptist preacher, and OSBORNE has stayed at the two independent churches in Texmelucan, Mexico, where the churches maintain a home for ministers. Those churches also distribute food for children from destitute families. He explained that it was entirely possible persons might confuse him with OSBORNE, because they are both itinerant Baptist preachers, are about the same size and age, and both travel extensively in Mexico.

BOWEN stated he was not interviewed in Mexico at Texmelucan or anywhere else by the FBI, regarding OSBORNE or subject OSWALD. He pointed out when he came to Laredo, Texas, recently, he learned that the FBI had been making inquiries there regarding his recent trip to Mexico. He stated that he thereafter looked through his papers and files at Laredo, and learned that he had made a trip by bus from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico City, on September 26-27, 1963.

BOWEN explained that at the bus station in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at about 3:30 P.M., September 26, 1963, he boarded a bus on route to Mexico City, and signed his own name, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, to the roster of passengers. He sat in the third seat from the front on the right side. A young man who apparently boarded the bus at the same time sat in the seat adjacent to him. He described this person as follows:

| Sex:     | Male                        |
| Race:    | White                      |
| Age:     | 29                         |
| Height:  | 5'6"                       |
| Weight:  | 150 pounds                 |
| Hair:    | Blond and thin             |
| Complexion: | Dark                      |

He explained this passenger had a small zipper bag which he placed in the rack above his feet. He did not talk to this person or hear him speak to anyone else on the bus. He presumed this person was Mexican or Puerto Rican, because he was dark complexioned and did not appear to be an American. He recalled that directly in front of him was man and a woman who wore about sixty years of age. The man was retired from the Dorinda Police Department, and he apparently had been traveling extensively since his retirement. BOWEN recalled that two Mexican women and a small child occupied the seat directly behind him. He could not recall who the other passengers might have been on the bus. He did recall that the bus was fully occupied when it left Nuevo Laredo.
BOWEN stated the young man sitting next to him went to sleep shortly after getting on the bus, and did not converse with him or anyone else. At about 4:30 or 5:00 P.M. on September 26, 1964, the bus stopped for a lunch stop at Sabinas Hidalgo, Mexico. This young man went to the restroom and ate a lunch at the bus station. When he returned to the bus, he went to the rear of the bus where he reclined on a rear seat and went to sleep.

BOWEN stated he did not recall seeing the above person again during the trip to Mexico City, and has not seen him before or since that time. He did not know where the above person got off the bus. BOWEN stated he does not recall having specifically seen a particular photograph of subject LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but is rather certain he had seen some newspaper photographs of him. He stated he does not feel that the above person was identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, because the above person was quite dark complexioned and appeared to be a Mexican or Puerto Rican.

BOWEN stated he arrived in Mexico City on the above bus about 9:30 A.M., September 27, 1963. He thereafter boarded another bus in Mexico City, and went to Puebla, Mexico, where he resided at the St. Augustine Hotel. The next day, he boarded a night train at Puebla and traveled to the Railroad Hotel in Jesus Carranza, which is north of Juichitan, Mexico. He remained in this area for about one week, contacting various native ministers, and delivering Bibles to them. He preached some in Juichitan, and Tehuantepec area. He then returned to the area of Puebla, Mexico, where he resided with various persons connected with Baptist churches in that vicinity. He then traveled back to Laredo, Texas, in about the middle of November, 1963. While in Mexico City, he usually resides at the Canals Hotel Annex, which is on Cinco De Mayo Street. BOWEN stated at no time on this trip did he again see the above mentioned person who had been on the bus with him from Nuevo Laredo.

BOWEN stated he intends to travel from the Russellville, Alabama, area, to Laredo, Texas, by way of New Orleans, and expects to be at the St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, about February 15-17, 1964, where he will remain indefinitely. He stated that at Laredo, he could locate the bus ticket which would verify the date of the above mentioned trip into Mexico in September, 1963. He stated he may also have there correspondence from ALBERT OSBORNE.

BOWEN stated he has never taught school, has never been to any foreign countries, other than Mexico and Bermuda. He stated he has never written a book, knew nothing about the Lisbon earthquake of 1755. He could not recall seeing any American girls on instant bus, and knew of no one on the bus who might have talked to the young man sitting in the seat adjacent to him.

BOWEN stated he definitely is not identical to ALBERT OSBORNE, and with the one exception, he has never posed as ALBERT OSBORNE. BOWEN stated he would cooperate fully in this matter. He volunteered to have his photograph and fingerprints taken on this occasion.

BOWEN furnished the following descriptive data regarding himself:

| Name: | JOHN HOWARD BOWEN |
| Race: | Male |
| Date of Birth: | January 12, 1885 |
| Place of Birth: | Chester, Pennsylvania |
| Height: | 5'8" |
| Weight: | 190 pounds |
| Hair: | Gray and thin |
| Eye: | Blue |
| Build: | Heavy |
| Complexion: | Medium |
| Scars and Marks: | Small round sors or scar on right temple |
Characteristics: Wears heavy, dark rimmed glasses for reading

Occupation: Itinerant Baptist preacher.

A. FBI Laboratory Examinations

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2444

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2443—Continued
Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a photographic examination requested by the Dallas Office, December 5, 1963:

Specimens received 12/6/63

K51 One Bell and Howell Zoomatic 8mm motion picture camera SN A513486, obtained from Mr. Abraham Zapruder.

Result of examination:

The K51 8mm motion picture camera has been tested to determine the running speed of this camera, and it has been determined that this camera when operated at normal "run" speed operates at 16 1/3 frames per second.

While it is not possible to establish accurately from the film the moment of impact of the first two shots, applying the above camera speed to the film previously submitted which was exposed by Abraham Zapruder and which recorded the assassination, it has been determined that the best estimate of the elapsed time between the first and third shots lies between approximately five and six seconds. It is noted that the President's car moves behind a signboard at about the time of the first shot, and the President's movements during this period are not observable. However, he begins to fall forward immediately upon wounding from behind the sign.

Under date of December 27, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/20/63

K52 A replica sack made at the Texas School Book Depository Building from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository

Result of examination:

It was determined that the paper and tape used for specimen K52 is different from the paper and tape used for the Q10 paper bag that was previously submitted in this case."
Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 27, 1963:

Specimens received November 27, 1963

Q228 Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont (Dallas Item #303)

Q229 Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen (Dallas Item #305)

Q230 Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia (Dallas Item #324)

Result of examination:

In these specimens certain letters, words and entire phrases have been excised.

No cryptographic significance could be attached to this material.

Under date of December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a firearms examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 10, 1963:

Specimens received December 12, 1963

Q255 - Q261 Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases obtained from Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN

Results of examination:

The four cartridge cases, Q255 through Q261, were compared with GSWALD's rifle, K1. As a result of this comparison, it was determined that Q258 through Q261 could not have been fired in this rifle.
Under date of December 16, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received December 14, 1963

Q265 Brown paper envelope bearing handwritten address
"Low Oswald 601 West Nassau St Dallas Texas," postmarked "IRVING, TEX. 5-30 AM 1963 (date illegible)

Q266 Accompanying portion of long, narrow paper bag and strip of brown corrugated paper

Result of examination

The papers of specimens Q265 and Q266 were found to differ in observable physical characteristics from the paper of specimen Q10, a wrapping paper in the shape of a large bag which was previously submitted and believed to have contained the assassination rifle.

50

Commission Exhibit No. 2444—Continued

Under date of December 17, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by Confidential Informant Dallas T-3 on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received 12/16/63 from Confidential Informant, Dallas T-3

Q332 Transportes Frontera bus company passenger list covering a trip made by bus No. 340 from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, 10-2-3-63, bearing the name "Oswald" in the space for seat No. 4

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the name of the passenger and the destination on Line 4 of Q332 were not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears on K4 and K5 in this case.

Due to the limited amount of comparable writing, no conclusion was reached whether the name and destination on Line 4 of Q332 were written by the writer of other entries on this specimen.

51

Commission Exhibit No. 2444—Continued
Under date of December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by Confidential Informant, Dallas T-3 on December 11, 1963:

Specimens received 12/17/63 from Confidential Informant Dallas T-3

Qc333 Photocopy of page of registry book of Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Sahagun 19, Mexico City, with signatures of guests registering on September 27, 1963, Line 18 bearing signature "Lee Harvey Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the Lee Harvey Oswald signature on Line 18 of Qc333 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears on K4 and K5 in this case.

Under date of December 23, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office, on December 5, 1963:

Specimens received 12/9/63

Q334 Torn portion of a sheet of paper bearing handwritten message beginning "Father on Sept. 26th I was ......." and ending "...of a True Catholic.

Thank you" and signed "Fabian McElroy"

Result of examination:

Q334 was searched in the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. Copies have been added to this file for future reference.

No fingerprint cards have been located for persons using the names or aliases Fabian McElroy and Fabion McElroy.

It was concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5, did not prepare the questioned handwriting on Q334.
Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received December 20, 1963

Q337 Four-page handwritten and hand printed interview record form of the Devilbies Company, Toledo, Ohio, bearing signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Q344 White envelope bearing writing "New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, La."

Q345 Accompanying letter beginning "Dear Sirs: Through a clerical error of yours..." and ending "... handling the returned books, you're Truly"

Also submitted: New Orleans Public Library gift acknowledgment card

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the questioned hand printing on specimen Q335 (exclusive of the handwriting and other notations in red on the front and back of this specimen) and the signature "Lee H. Oswald" on specimen Q336 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald whose known handwriting is designated as specimens K4 and K5, et cetera, in this case.
Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office, December 14, 1963:

Specimens received 12/20/63

Q338 One sample of gummed paper tape from the home of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas

Q339 One sample of gummed paper tape from the home of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas

Result of examination:

The tapes Q338 and Q339 were found to be nonidentical to the gummed tape on the wrapping in the shape of a sack believed to have contained the assassination rifle.

Under date of December 23, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office, on December ..., 1963:

Specimens received 12/20/63

Q340 Hand printed "COTTON PICKIN' APPLICATION", dated October 4, 1963, bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the signature "Lee H. Oswald," on the reverse side of specimen Q340 was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known specimens are designated as K4, K5, et cetera.
Under date of December 20, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 13, 1963:

Specimens received December 20, 1963

**Q341**
White correspondence-type envelope obtained from property of LEE and MARINA OSWALD at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas

**Q342**
White airmail-type envelope obtained from property of LEE and MARINA OSWALD at the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas

Result of examination:
The envelopes, Q341 and Q342, were examined for development of indented writing. No intelligible indentations were developed.

Under date of December 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on December 14, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/24/63

**Qc343** Photocopy of a United States Marine Corps Certificate of Service Identification card in the name 'Aleks James Hidell'

Result of examination:
An examination of Qc343 discloses that this item is a photograph of a fraudulent and counterfeit card made directly or indirectly from the re touched negatives of a United States Marine Corps Certificate of Service Identification card in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1653230. These negatives are a part of Qc65a submitted previously."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2444—Continued
Under date of December 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Charlotte Office under date of December 18, 1963:

"Specimens received 12/24/63

Qc346 Photocopy of two-page letter dated Oct. 3, 1956, first page handwritten, beginning 'I am sixteen years of age...' and signed 'Lee Oswald,' second page bearing hand printed notation 'SEND TO: LEE Oswald 4936 Collinwood Fort Worth, TEX.'

Qc347 Photocopy of advertisement coupon of 'The Socialist Call' 303 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N.Y. bearing the hand printed name and address 'LEE Oswald 4936 Collinwood Fort Worth TEXAS'

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the questioned handwriting and hand printing on Qc346 and the questioned hand printing on Qc347 were prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears on K4, K5, and K13 in this case."

June 15, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed is a copy of a note from the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Ambassador in Cuba, together with a copy of a translation of the note by the Department's Division of Language Services. A copy of the covering note from the Swiss Embassy in Washington to the Department is also enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard C. Hecker
Acting Legal Adviser

Enclosures:

As stated.

The Honorable
J. Lee Rankin,
General Counsel,
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy,
200 Maryland Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2445

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2444—Continued
The Embassy of Switzerland presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to enclose herewith the original of a note of the Cuban Government, dated June 9, 1964, which because of its urgency the Embassy of Switzerland in Havana transmitted directly to this Embassy.

The Embassy of Switzerland avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurance of its highest consideration.

Washington, D.C.,
June 12, 1964.

Encl.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2445—Continued
para viajar a Cuba, en trámite hacia la Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas So-
viéticas, a cuyo efecto llenó el formulario correspondiente. No existen
noticias de que el promovido dijese haber nacido el 18 de octubre de 1952, en Nueva York,
ueva York, Estados Unidos de América, y residir actualmente en el sistema de
ciudades de ocupación soviética y vendedor del producto no marcomónico número D-02526. Propuso como fecha para viajar a Cuba el 30
de septiembre de 1953, para una estancia de dos semanas y, si fuera posible,
por más tiempo, con objeto de continuar viaje hacia la Unión de Repúblicas So-
cialistas Soviéticas.

En su citada visita al Consulado de Cuba en México, D.F., el
señor does Harvey Oswald fue entrevistado por la corresponsal Silvia Durán, de corre-
so de la Embajada de Cuba, quien le hizo saber que no solicitaba, de acuerdo con los pre-
Seeportamientos legales, debo ser trasmitida al Ministerio de Relaciones Exce-
per, en la diplomática, con objeto de que decidiera sobre el trámite de la aplica-
ción de la visa interesada, solicitándole, a la vez, que dijese trámites sobre
por más tiempo. Ante esta circunstancia, el señor Oswald no
mando, en virtud con absoluta, su contrariedad, dando lugar a que el
Cónsul cubano, señor Héctor Acosta, saliera a su encuentro para atenderlo y
le reiterar las explicaciones de la señora Durán. Después de intercambiar
intensos y violentos comentarios e insistir en su incorrecta acusación, el señor Oswald
abandonó el Consulado de Cuba, con visibles muestras de desprecio y violencia.

Dentro de la conversación entre el señor Oswald y la señora Du-

- 3 -
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES
(TRANSLATION)

16093
4-75/6-XX
Spanish

REPUBLIC OF CUBA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Havana, June 9, 1964

Mr. Ambassador:

I have the honor to refer to note No. 103 which, in your capacity as representative of the interests of the United States of America, you sent on May 28 last.

In response to the request that was made through the Department of State of the United States Government, the Revolutionary Government of Cuba agrees to send to Chief Justice Earl Warren, whatever information it has concerning the visit to the Cuban Consulate at Mexico City of Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy. It appears appropriate to state first of all that as soon as our government learned of that event, it ordered that a most careful investigation be made.

According to the information in the possession of the Revolutionary Government, Lee Harvey Oswald appeared on September 27, 1963 at the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City and requested a visa to go to Cuba in transit for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for which purpose he filled out the proper form. That form shows that Mr. Oswald stated that he was born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, United States; that his permanent address was 907 Magazine Street, New Orleans; that he was a commercial photographer; and that he was the bearer of United States passport No. D-092126. He fixed September 30, 1963 as the date to go to Cuba, when he planned to remain two weeks, and if possible longer, before continuing his trip to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.

On his visit to the Cuban Consulate at Mexico City, Lee Harvey Oswald was attended by Mrs. Silvia Durán, a Mexican citizen, who informed him that, in accordance with the customary procedure, his application had to be sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana for its decision on granting or refusing the visa in question. He was also told that that procedure might take about two weeks. Hearing that, Mr. Oswald, angry and upset, expressed his dissatisfaction, which caused Mr. Eusebio Azcue, Cuban Consul, to come out of his office to talk to him, and he repeated what Mrs. Durán had told him. Expressing bitter recriminations and giving additional indications of an improper attitude, Mr. Oswald left the Cuban Consulate with visible signs of anger and violence.

In the conversation between Mr. Oswald and Mrs. Durán, the latter wrote down her name and the telephone number of the Consulate for Mr. Oswald so that he could inquire about the decision on his visa application.

His Excellency
Emil Anton Stadelhofer,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Switzerland, Havana.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2445—Continued
The transit visa application in question was received in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba on October 7, and after it was examined in accordance with the regulations, the Consulate at Mexico City was instructed on October 15 that the visa application should not be granted, because Mr. Oswald did not have an entry visa for the country of destination, in this case, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

After this incident, neither the Ministry nor the Consulate at Mexico City heard any more about Mr. Oswald.

Finally, Lee Harvey Oswald did not go to Cuba at any time, and so the Revolutionary Government has no other information about him or his activities.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

[signature] M. Roa

Commission Exhibit No. 2445—Continued
Mr. WILLIAM RAY FULLER advised he resides at 410 Staffordshire, Dallas, Texas, and that he is known as "BILL," and owns a business known as "Bill's Decorating," which is located at 209 Martha at Rolls, Texas.

Mr. FULLER said he observed two persons sighting in a rifle on a makeshift range located on Highway 183 at Belt Line Road, Irving, Texas, a day or two before the President was assassinated, and he said after President KENNEDY's assassination he telephoned LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, at Irving, Texas, on Saturday, November 23, 1963, to give him the information because he believed this makeshift range would be a good place to check to determine if LEE HARVEY OSWALD might have used the range to practice shooting. He said that he did not get close enough to these two individuals to get a good description of them but he recalled one of the individuals wore a tan cloth jacket and was bare headed, and after seeing OSWALD's photograph on TV and in the newspapers he felt there might be some slight resemblance. He said the other person appeared to be a young boy in his late teens but he paid no particular attention to either of these men. He did not observe whether they had a car and did not stop to look at them so he was unable to furnish any more definite information concerning these people.

Mr. FULLER said he had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY at any time and had never actually seen either of them until the TV and news media produced photographs of them.

On December 4, 1963, Mrs. LOVER T. PENN, Belt Line Road, Cedar Hill, Texas, advised that she had located one spent shell which had been fired in her pasture on October 6, 1963, by the man she thought might have been OSWALD. Mrs. PENN made this shell available.
BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The President's Commission has advised that it has evidence that on Friday or Saturday, September 27 or 28, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had his photograph taken for use on a visa application at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED AT PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS IN VICINITY OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO, MEXICO CITY; CUBAN AND SOVIET EMBASSIES, MEXICO CITY; AND TRAVEL AGENCY, MEXICO CITY, AT WHICH OSWALD IS BELIEVED TO HAVE PURCHASED A BUS TICKET AS H. C. LEE

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on June 6, 1964:

A street-to-street canvass in the vicinity of the Hotel Del Comercio, Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, failed to disclose the existence of any photographic studios in the area. The source pointed out that the area surrounding the Hotel Del Comercio is one in which many bus terminals and small business establishments are located and does not appear to be an area which would be conducive to the operation of a photographic studio.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on June 6, 1964:

The personnel at the photographic studios located in the vicinities of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies in Mexico City were interviewed concerning the possibility that a photograph of OSWALD had been taken. The source also reviewed the negatives retained by these studios for photographs taken on September 27 and 28, 1963, but no negative was located which appeared to be the negative of a photograph of OSWALD. The studios contacted are listed below:

The photographic studio of Mrs. MARIA LUISA MALDONADO DE GUTIERREZ, located at Salamanca No. 21, Mexico City, and the branch office of this photographic studio located at the corner of Pachuca and Juan Escutia Streets, Mexico City.

The photographic studio, "Aviles," owned by Mr. JACINTO AVILES, located at Tamuliapas No. 202, Local 16, Mexico City.

The photographic studio at Tamuliapas No. 224-B, Mexico City, owned by Mrs. CELIA C. DE GOODMAN.

The photographic studio, "Alori," owned by Mrs. ANA MURILO, located at Campeche No. 249, Mexico City.

The photographic studio, "Fatima," located at Campeche No. 382, Mexico City, owned by Mr. KHAN RASAK BAK KHADJIEFF.

The photographic studio, "Rosales," Calzada de Tacubaya No. 165-3, Mexico City, owned by Mrs. YOLANDA MENDOZA DE ROSALES.

The photographic studio, "Cameras," located at Benjamin Franklin No. 22, Mexico City, owned by Mr. OSMAR CAMERAS.

A confidential source abroad furnished the following information on June 8, 1964:

The personnel were interviewed and the negatives of photographs taken on September 27 and 28, 1963, were reviewed on June 8, 1964, at the following photographic studios which are located seven or eight blocks from the Hotel Del Comercio, mentioned above, and are also in the vicinity of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies.
immediate vicinity of the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel agency, Inc.), with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as H. O. LEE, is believed to have purchased a bus ticket for his return trip from Mexico City to the United States:

"Arte Fotografica," Lafragua No. 4, Mexico City.

"Danubio Studio," Avenida Reforma No. 12, Mexico City.

The photographic studio located at Calle Antonio Caso No. 31, Mexico City.

It is noted that investigation disclosed that the negatives are retained by these photographic studios by date only and the names of the persons photographed are not recorded.

The following investigation conducted by Special Agent HAROLD H. CROSSLEY was done to attempt to locate FRANCISCO MORALES and ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, both of whom were reportedly at the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City during or about the same time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reportedly there.

AT REYNOSA, TAMALIPAS, MEXICO:

On June 15, 1964, SA T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised he had determined that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ is a masonry contractor who, until recently, was on a job in Rio Bravo, Tamalipas, Mexico, but had returned to Reynosa, Tamalipas, Mexico.

On June 16, 1964, SA T-1 advised that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ furnished the following information:

He was in Mexico City during the last few days of September, 1963, and possibly the first part of October, 1963. He stayed at the Hotel del Comercio in room number 8 with FRANCISCO MORALES whom he was attempting to aid in obtaining employment.

While there he noticed an American whom he later recognized from news media photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not associate with OSWALD, and as far as he knows, OSWALD did not associate with him. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to OSWALD, assuming that OSWALD was merely an American tourist.

During the time he was staying at the Hotel del Comercio he also noticed four Cubans, one of whom he heard, probably from MORALES, was from the State of Florida, U.S.A. He described this individual as a white male, \( \frac{2}{3} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \) years of age, 5 ft. 8 in., slender build, fair complexion, and gray hair. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses. However, MORALES had some drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2449—Continued
He saw OSWALD with the Cubans at the hotel on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature.

LIMA further stated that GABRIEL CONTRERAS V., a retired railroad man who resides at Primera de Mayo Number 1, Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, was also staying at the Hotel Del Comercio and may have some information pertaining to the Cubans. CONTRERAS probably saw OSWALD at the hotel.

SA T-1 also advised he had located a sister of FRANCISCO MORALES in Reynosa who stated her brother left Mexico City and traveled to Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, seeking employment. He was unsuccessful and recently went to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, where he is currently located; however, she does not have any address for him at the present time. She stated she expects to hear from him in the near future and will obtain an address.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2450—Continued

SA 105-2909

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room Number 18 of the Hotel del Comercio located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun Number 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel reflect that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was registered in Room Number 8 on September 26, 1963, and FRANCISCO MORALES, also of Reynosa, was registered in Room Number 6 from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2450—Continued

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES R. WILSON:

AT REYNOSA, TAMALIPAS, MEXICO

On July 10, 1964, SA T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that on June 28, 1964, the Source had located and interviewed FRANCISCO MORALES of Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico. MORALES advised the Source as follows:

MORALES was in Ciudad Victoria seeking employment, and he might leave in the near future to travel to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, for the same purpose.

MORALES was registered with ERNESTO LIMA in the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City in September and October, 1963, exact dates unrecalled, while seeking employment with the federal government. He does not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay there. The only other hotel guests at that time whose names he recalls were GABRIEL CONTRERAS of Chihuahua, Mexico, and one ARTURO CHAVEZ MARTINEZ, a Mexican Federal employee who is supposed to reside at Zaragoza Number 98, Ciudad de Washington, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and who was supposed to be assigned to work at Bahia de Todos Santos, Baja California, Mexico. CHAVEZ attempted to sell MORALES an illegal Customs receipt for use in bringing an automobile into Mexico without paying import duties. On two occasions MORALES had drinks with two Cubans who stayed at the hotel, one of whom was going to Florida and was arranging immigration papers. Both Cubans were in their late forties or fifties, were about five feet eight inches in height, and the one going to Florida wore dark glasses most of the time. The names of these Cubans and other hotel guests should be known to a Hotel del Comercio employee named SEBASTIAN.

The Source advised MORALES was reluctant to discuss the above matters, and Source believes MORALES did not divulge all information in his possession.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2450—Continued
ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, advised as follows:

He is a masonry contractor by trade and is presently out of work. He resides several miles outside of Reynosa on the Monterrey Highway, and is usually in downtown Reynosa during the daytime. His surname is LIMA JUAREZ being his mother's maiden name.

LIMA, and FRANCISCO MORALES, a close friend, went to Mexico City and registered at the Hotel del Comercio on about September 18, 1963. The purpose of the trip was to attempt to obtain employment for MORALES in the Comision Federal de Electricidad (Federal Electric Power Commission) in Mexico City. They were contacting officials and persons necessary for such purpose during the major portion of each day. When they returned to the hotel, LIMA, age 56, usually went up to the room and MORALES, a younger man, would stay in the hotel lobby. They were not acquainted with any hotel guests prior to registering at the hotel. MORALES became acquainted casually through friendly overtures with several of the hotel guests whom MORALES later introduced to LIMA. They thusly became acquainted with one GABRIEL CONTRERAS of Chihuahua, Mexico, whom LIMA believes to be a retired railroad man. They also became acquainted casually soon after their arrival with three Cubans who were residing at the hotel on the second floor, room numbers unknown. They had drinks with the Cubans, names unrecalled, several times. LIMA believes the three Cubans they met at first were in the hotel when LIMA and MORALES registered. Two of the Cubans were Negro males whom he recalled only as young, tall and slender, and one of them resided with and was supported by a Cuban Negro woman in the hotel. The third Cuban was a white male, age 44-46, 5' 10" to 5' 11", dark hair and eyes, dark complexion. These three Cubans had no apparent occupation.

On about September 23, 1963, these three Cubans went to the airport at Mexico City and met a fourth Cuban who arrived by plane from Cuba. He was described as white, male, age 24-26 years, 5' 7" to 5' 8", brown grey hair.

On 7/10/64 at Reynosa, Tamps., Mexico, File # SA 105-2090

SA JAMES R. WILSON/SD

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

Date dictated 7/10/64

Commission Exhibit No. 2450—Continued
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN at Laredo, Texas, to locate MARTIN SUMAYA, the person who reportedly occupied Room Number 4 at the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, on September 27, 1963.

SA T-2 advised on July 10, 1964, that he had located MARTIN SUMAYA residing at Dr. Mier Number 211, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and interviewed SUMAYA relative to his stay at the Hotel del Comercio on September 27, 1963.

SUMAYA advised that he is an employee of the Mexican Petroleum Industry and makes frequent trips to Mexico City and other parts of Mexico. SUMAYA stated that he has known the owner of the Hotel del Comercio for the past twenty years and frequently stays at that hotel when in Mexico City. SUMAYA stated that he recalls nothing concerning his stay in Room Number 4 on September 27, 1963, and definitely does not recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD around the Hotel del Comercio. SUMAYA advised that he did not recall the exact dates he was at the Hotel del Comercio in September, 1963, nor did he recall the exact mode of transportation he was using, but stated that it must have been Transportes Frontera since he always travels by bus and almost always uses Transportes Frontera Bus Lines. SUMAYA further stated that he believes that on this particular trip in September, 1963, that he returned to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, via Tampico, Mexico.

SUMAYA was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated he still did not recall having seen OSWALD or having heard anything concerning him while in Mexico City in September, 1963.

The following interview with SA T-2 was conducted in an effort to locate one A. MARTINEZ and one MILDA QUEZADA who reportedly traveled on Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 2-3, 1963.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

On August 10, 1964, SA T-2 advised that he had conducted continuous investigation in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, through civil records and other sources of information to locate A. MARTINEZ and MILDA QUEZADA, with negative results. SA T-2 advised that in addition he has checked public records and has checked at leading downtown hotels in an effort to locate these two individuals, all with negative results.
June 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle (Street) Bernadino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, under the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. His name was continued in the guest records of the hotel through October 1, 1963. He occupied room No. 18.

According to the guest records of the hotel, MARIO RESENDIZ, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, occupied room No. 21 from September 26 through October 1, 1963, and GABRIEL CONTRERAS, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, was a resident of room No. 14 from September 26 through October 1, 1963.

INTERVIEW OF MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA

On June 18, 1964, MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA was located and interviewed at the Hotel del Comercio by a confidential source abroad, at which time he furnished the following information:

He formerly resided with his sister in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, but now resides at Progreso No. 103, Villa Frontera, Coahuila, Mexico, telephone number 103. He is self-employed, selling religious artifacts, jewelry, and curios which he buys in Taxco, Chihuahua, Mexico, and sells throughout the Republic of Mexico.

He comes to Mexico City at irregular intervals and usually stays at the Hotel del Comercio. He did not specifically recall staying at the hotel during the September-October, 1963, period mentioned above, but was certain he was there if the hotel record so indicated.

RESENDIZ was shown a number of photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said this person was unknown to him by name, photograph, or description and went on to state that he had never noted the presence of an American at the Hotel del Comercio.

INTERVIEW OF GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

The following information was supplied by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

On May 23, 1964, the source located and interviewed GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, who operates an electrical appliance shop at the corner of Gonzalez Ortega and Primero de Mayo streets in Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico. The following information was supplied to the source by CONTRERAS:

CONTRERAS was in Mexico City from September 26, 1963, to October 2, 1963, and resided at the Hotel del Comercio during that period. He always stays at this hotel when he visits Mexico City, which is approximately once every month.

Following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, CONTRERAS observed photographs of OSWALD in the press. He then recalled that on one occasion at lunch time while eating at the small restaurant next door to the Hotel del Comercio he sat down at a table with an unknown American. It was necessary for him to occupy a table with this unknown American due to the crowded condition of the restaurant at the time. After observing the press photographs of OSWALD which appeared in connection with the publicity concerning the assassination, CONTRERAS reached the definite conclusion that OSWALD was identical with the unknown American with whom he had occupied a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS advised the source that he did not exchange a single word with OSWALD since it appeared that the latter spoke no Spanish and CONTRERAS does not understand English.
CONTRERAS told source that during his stay at the Hotel del Comercio from September 26 through October 1, 1963, this was the only time he observed OSWALD, and he could furnish no other information concerning OSWALD.

-3-

Commission Exhibit No. 2450—Continued
LIMA JUAREZ also saw four Cubans at the hotel and saw OSWALD associating with these Cubans on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses; however, MORALES had some drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them. LIMA JUAREZ heard, probably from MORALES, that one of the Cubans was from the State of Florida, U. S. A. He described this individual as a white male, 55 to 56 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, slender build, fair complexion, and grey hair.

INQUIRIES AT HOTEL DEL COMERCIO CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS OF ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ

On July 6, 1964, a confidential source abroad obtained the following information:

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and manager of the Hotel del Comercio, pointed out that a previous examination of the hotel register, which lists the nationality of each guest, showed that OSWALD was the only guest who did not list his nationality as Mexican during the entire period that OSWALD was at the hotel. GARCIA LUNA recalled that there were several Cubans who resided at the hotel some time prior to the arrival of OSWALD there. These Cubans were awaiting the issuance of United States visas from the American Embassy in Mexico, D. F., in order to proceed to the United States. He recalled very definitely that all of the Cubans departed the hotel before the arrival of OSWALD and emphasized that there were no Cubans at the hotel during the period of OSWALD's residence there.

GARCIA LUNA said that the records of the hotel show that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ of Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was a guest at the hotel from September 15, 1963, through October 1, 1963, occupying Room No. 8 during this period. LIMA JUAREZ occupied this room with FRANCISCO MORALES, also of Reynosa. GARCIA LUNA pointed out that the procedure of the hotel is to list in the hotel register on a daily basis the name of the guest for each room that is occupied. Where a room is occupied by two or more guests, the name of only one of them is listed for the room. He explained that this was the reason why the name of LIMA JUAREZ appeared as occupying Room No. 8 on September 26, 1963, and the name of FRANCISCO MORALES was shown as occupying the same room from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963. He was not well acquainted personally with these two persons but recalled that when they departed, they owed some money to the hotel and left a suitcase as security. Later, a girl, perhaps a daughter of LIMA JUAREZ, came by and paid the debt and picked up the suitcase.

GARCIA LUNA could recall no group of four Cubans who stayed at the hotel during the period when LIMA JUAREZ and MORALES were there; however, he did recall that two Cuban families with children and an older Cuban man had been guests at the hotel during at least part of this period. He knew of no mutual connection among these Cuban people. Inasmuch as the hotel register for the period was not available, he could not locate the names of these people, but he did recall that the older Cuban man was named JULIAN HUERTA and that he was the last of the Cubans to depart the hotel.

GARCIA LUNA checked other records of the hotel and determined that JULIAN HUERTA checked out of the hotel on September 22, 1963. He recalled HUERTA as a white male, about 55 to 60 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, medium build, grey hair, and fair complexion. GARCIA LUNA very definitely recalled that HUERTA was the last of the Cubans to leave the hotel and concluded that OSWALD could not have associated with any of these Cubans since HUERTA checked out of the hotel on September 22, 1963, five days before OSWALD registered at the hotel.

SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, desk clerk at the Hotel del Comercio, corroborated the information furnished by GARCIA LUNA. PEREZ HERNANDEZ added that he recalled that FRANCISCO MORALES was a young man about 21 years of age and that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, an older man, was trying to help MORALES find employment.
Both GARCIA LUNA and PEREZ HERNANDEZ advised that there is no restaurant or bar in the Hotel del Comercio and no liquor is sold there. Neither is there any establishment in the vicinity of the hotel which sells liquor, although beer is served in some of the restaurants in the vicinity of the hotel.

The following information was obtained by the confidential source abroad on July 6, 1964, from the records of the Visa Section of the American Embassy in Mexico, D. F.:

An application for a United States immigration visa was made on August 20, 1963, by JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA-OLIVIA, a Cuban citizen, born January 28, 1902, in Marinsa, Havana, Cuba. The local address at the time the visa application was made was given as the Hotel del Comercio, Jiraguà No. 19. He was the bearer of Cuban Passport No. 98426. An O-1 United States immigration visa was issued to him on September 20, 1963. At that time he indicated that he planned to join his wife, ROSELIA ESCALONA, 221 Alton Road, Apartment 21, Miami Beach, Florida. His visa file contained a letter from ROSA GUARANTO, owner of the New Richmond, Miami Beach, Florida, which letter guaranteed employment for HUERTA-OLIVIA upon arrival in Miami Beach.

- 4 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2451—Continued
handwriting was found to correspond to the "Oswald" entry on line four of Q332, and the handwritten entries on lines eight and thirteen of Q332 did not produce any corresponding identifiable indented impressions on the top sheet of K74.

For the present, we intend to retain the original documents comprising Q332 and K74. As the indented writings on the present top sheet of K74 are difficult to photograph, you may desire a member of your staff to personally examine the original documents in question.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

A confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 31, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUZAR, Manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera Line Company, Buenavista Street No. 7, Mexico, D.F., Mexico, emphatically advised that the original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2, bus No. 346, on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera Bus Company, is an authentic record of data pertaining to that particular trip. It is noted that further details concerning the above-described passenger list or manifest were contained in a memorandum dated March 15, 1964.

LOZANO pointed out that a passenger list is compiled at the Mexico City terminal of the company for trips originating in Mexico City and that, after the departure of the bus, information relating to this trip, that is, the number of passengers destined to particular points, is radioed ahead to one of their main offices located along the point of travel. In the case of the above-described trip, the information, according to LOZANO, was reported by radio to their Monterrey, Mexico, office. LOZANO advised that, once the information is relayed ahead and the trip is completed, for all practical purposes they have no further need of conserving the passenger lists as a permanent record.

He advised that the passenger lists for all their trips originating in Mexico City are recorded chronologically on a gummed block of forms maintained on a clip board at the ticket sales counter of the terminal in Mexico City. He stated the above-described manifest dated October 2, 1963, was handled in such a manner. He advised that, when the block of forms covering trips over a period of a month's time has been completely recorded, the block of forms will be replaced on the clip board by a new block of forms.

Commission Exhibit No. 2453—Continued
the succeeding month and the old forms which contained
the passenger lists for the preceding month will be set
aside for discarding. He stated that there are times
when the recorded block of forms containing the passenger
lists is immediately discarded, and on other occasions
there may be an accumulation of forms covering trips over
a period of months prior to their being discarded. He
stated that the company maintains no fixed policy with
relation to the destruction of the forms.

He advised that officers of the Presidential
Staff appeared at the bus terminal shortly after the
assassination of President KENNEDY, seeking to review
passenger lists of the bus company for early October, 1963,
and it was found at that time that the completed block of
forms for most of the month of October, 1963, which included
the above-described passenger list, was still in the baggage
room at the terminal prior to being discarded. He stated
he had torn the block out of the complete block of
forms and furnished it to one of the officers. LOZANO
advised that one Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH, an officer with
the Presidential Staff, reviewed the above-described manifest.

LOZANO advised that, upon further reflection, it is
his opinion that ARTURO BOSCH had filled in the blanks
in ink at the top of the form as to the time, destination,
trip number, bus number, and date, including the crossing
out of the date "November 1" and replacing it with the
notation "October 2" which appeared on the above-described
manifest. LOZANO stated BOSCH did so on the basis of
information he and FRANCISCO ALVARADO, the ticket saler-
man at the Transportes Frontera bus terminal, had furnis-
hed BOSCH and as an aid to his investigation of the muti.

LOZANO also stated that the handwritten notation
appearing at the bottom of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO
REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," was also filled in by BOSCH.

LOZANO, commenting on the manifest in question,
advised that there was definitely only one section of
bus No. 340 which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on
October 2, 1963, en route Monterrey, Mexico, and
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He explained that the notation

"Departure No. 2" appearing on the top of the manifest
and which he believed BOSCH had filled out merely indicates
the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus on
that particular day, October 2, 1963. The first departure
of one of their buses on that day from the Mexico City
terminal occurred at 9:00 a.m., with the terminal point
being Monterrey, Mexico. He stated that the second
departure of a Transportes Frontera bus from the Mexico
City terminal on October 2, 1963, was the departure at
1:00 p.m., with the terminal point being Nuevo Laredo,
Mexico, and the passengers on this bus were reported on
the above-mentioned manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated
that there were three other departures on that day from
their Mexico City terminal, the third departure having
occurred at 2:30 p.m., with the terminal point being
Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico; the fourth departure having
occurred at 9:00 p.m., with terminal point at Nuevo Laredo;
and the fifth departure at 10:00 p.m., with terminal point
being Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. LOZANO advised
that the only bus operating on their line which would
have arrived at Nuevo Laredo between the hours of 12:00 a.m.
and 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, is bus No. 340, which
departed from their Mexico City terminal at 1:00 p.m. on
October 2, 1963.

LOZANO reiterated that he is of the firm opinion
that the person designated as "OJULD" on the October 2,
1963, passenger manifest did not purchase a ticket and
did not travel on that trip. He stated that it is his
opinion that a reservation was made, but it was never
used, and that their bus company has no further information
which would shed any light on the matter.

A second confidential source abroad advised as
follows:

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket
salesman and dispatcher for the Transportes Frontera Bus
Line at Mexico City, advised that the above-described
manifest is an authentic document. He stated, as he had
in the past, that he had prepared most of the handwriting
which appears on the manifest. ALVARADO related that with

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2453—Continued

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2453—Continued
regard to the notations appearing at the top of the manifest as to the time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, it is his opinion that those notations were filled in by one of the Presidential Staff investigators who had reviewed the manifest at the bus terminal shortly after President KENNEDY's assassination. He advised that the hand-printed notation appearing at the bottom of the page of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO REYNA, FDO. SAUCEDO" was also in his opinion made by one of the Presidential Staff investigators, and he believed this person was Lieutenant AUSTIN BOSCH. ALVARADO believed he had furnished this information to BOSCH.

On March 25, 1964, ALVARADO made available one block of forms of the Transportes Fronteras Bus Line which contained passenger lists during most of the month of October, 1963. However, the passenger list for October 1, 1963, was not included in this block of forms. ALVARADO advised that he had made efforts to locate the manifest for October 1, 1963; however, he had been unsuccessful. He stated he would continue efforts to locate that manifest.

It is noted that the ticket numbers on the above-mentioned manifest of October 2, 1963, appear to be in sequence with manifests for subsequent trips which were located for the month of October, 1963.

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO SAUCEDO, bus driver for the Transportes Fronteras Bus Company, advised in Mexico City that he had been one of the bus drivers who had driven the Transportes Fronteras bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on that day on route to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo. He stated that seats No. 1 and No. 3 on that bus had been reserved by him under tickets No. 39633 and No. 39634. However, he advised that he does not recall for whom he had made the reservations. He said that on occasion he reserves seats in advance for only friends or relatives and never does so for anyone with whom he is not acquainted. However, he could not recall which of his friends or relatives had utilized those seats on that particular day. He stated he was certain that seats No. 1 and No. 3 were not used by OSWALD or ANGEL PÉREZ, whom SAUCEDO advised he does not know.

On March 25, 1964, DIONISIO REYNA, who was co-driver with SAUCEDO on Transportes Fronteras bus No. 340 of October 2, 1963, advised at Mexico City that he could furnish no information regarding the individuals who had utilized seats No. 1 and No. 3 on that trip. He added that he was quite certain that neither OSWALD nor ANGEL PÉREZ did so. REYNA again stated that he was quite certain that OSWALD did not travel on that particular bus.

Information was received on March 24, 1964, that one J. M. DE CUBA and his wife, both of whom, according to Mexican Immigration records, departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 3, 1963, and were checked out at Nuevo Laredo by the same Mexican Immigration Inspector who handled OSWALD's exit, stated they believed they had traveled to Nuevo Laredo on that occasion on a Transportes Fronteras bus. Mr. DE CUBA, while disclaiming any knowledge of OSWALD, recalled that there was a young man he presumed to be an American who rode to Nuev Laredo on the bus on which he and his wife had traveled. He advised that he could not identify the American passenger but recalled the individual had trouble making himself intelligible to the Mexican border officials.

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO SAUCEDO advised that he does not know the DE CUBA's and also was quite certain they had not utilized seats No. 1 and No. 3 on the above-mentioned trip.

A third confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 30, 1964, the records of the Transportes del Norte Bus Company, Avenida Insurgentes Sur No. 137, Mexico, D. F., were reviewed and a passenger manifest was located at that bus company listing two seats for J. M. DE CUBA and showing that J. M. DE CUBA had been a passenger on bus No. 335 of that company which departed Mexico City at 3:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, and which had as its final destination Laredo. The above records located at the Transportes del Norte bus line indicated that J. M. DE CUBA and his wife actually traveled on a Transportes del Norte bus rather than on a Transportes Fronteras bus.
By letter dated August 6, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation be conducted concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. The President's Commission noted previous testimony regarding this matter has raised questions concerning which they desired additional investigation.

It was desired the following persons be interviewed:
Mrs. Gertrude Hunter; Roy Truly; Charles Woodrow Greener; friends of Mrs. Hunter whose names were furnished as Mr. and Mrs. "Dornick," as well as determine the date of the Irving - Richland Hills High School football game, which occurred in November, 1963.

On August 11, 1964, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information regarding the proposed trip of her relatives, "James and Doris Dornney" of Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Hunter stated that the "Dornneys" had not directly told her that they planned to visit her in November, 1963, but that her sister-in-law and mother of "Doris Dornney," one Mrs. Patterson, had written her that the "Dornneys" were planning a visit to the Dallas area in November, 1963, and would probably visit her in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. Hunter stated that Mrs. Patterson died on or about June 13, 1964.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Mrs. Hunter does not have the letter in which Mrs. Patterson mentioned that the "Dornneys" planned to visit the Dallas area in November, 1963.

Mrs. Hunter stated that the "Dornneys" did not visit her in Irving, Texas, in November, 1963.

Mrs. Hunter furnished the address of "James and Doris Dornney" as 6133 Lockley, Houston, Texas.

She does not know if the Dornneys still have their old station wagon, but might now have a newer Chrysler automobile.

On August 11, 1964, Rex Andrews, Police Officer, Irving, Texas, advised that the football game between Irving High School and Richland Hills High School was played on Friday, November 8, 1963, at Richland Hills, Texas (a suburb of Fort Worth, Texas).

On August 13, 1964, Roy S. Truly, Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, 611 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised his company does not utilize a "time clock" system for its employees to check in and out of work. A notation is merely made that a particular employee is at work in the morning and is still at work at the end of the same day, at which time the individual is credited with eight hours work.

Warehouse employees are given forty-five minutes for lunch, and although it is possible for employees to take a few minutes longer, any excess absence would be noted and the employee would have wages deducted from his pay. Truly does not recall Oswald being away from his employment at any time on an extended lunch period.
Mr. Truly advised he believed Oswald rode to work from Irving, Texas, with a fellow employee, Wesley Frazier, in Frazier's automobile. To his knowledge, Oswald was not known to have an automobile of his own and arrived at work either by bus or riding with Frazier.

Truly stated Mr. H. S. Aiken, a leadman in the warehouse, keeps the daily employment records of each employee.

Truly stated that while a warehouse employee such as Oswald would have noted on a bill of lading that he was the particular employee filling the book order, the particular bills of lading would not indicate the time of the day the work was started or finished nor would they indicate the amount of time utilized in filling a particular order. Mr. Truly noted small book orders can be filled in a few minutes while large orders may take hours to fill.

Mr. Truly stated further that the orders and bills of lading are filed by towns and cities and that to locate a particular order filled by Oswald on November 6 or 7, 1963, would be an enormous task. In addition, in the event such bills of lading were located, they would not contain a notation as to the time of the day the order was filled by Oswald or the amount of time taken to fill the particular order. Consequently, Mr. Truly stated such a review would not determine how much time Oswald was off on his lunch period on the dates in question. Mr. Truly concluded that his company did not have any record which would indicate an employee was gone for a longer period of time than forty-five minutes on his lunch period.

On August 13, 1964, Mr. H. S. Aiken, Leadman, Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he keeps the daily employment records of warehouse employees.

He stated the employees do not use a time clock to record their time of arrival, departure or time taken for lunch. He stated that he is advised in the morning as to who is at work and at the end of the workday who is still at work. The normal workday consists of eight working hours.

Aiken stated that no notation of any sort is made of the time an employee takes his forty-five minute lunch period, that is, the employee's time of departure for lunch and the time of his return.

Aiken noted his time record for Lee Harvey Oswald indicates that during the week of November 4 through November 8, 1963, Oswald was credited with having worked eight hours each day from Monday, November 4, 1963, through Friday, November 8, 1963.

Aiken stated that if an employee was gone for a period of time much longer than the employee's forty-five minute lunch period, he would have reported this information, and the time would have been deducted from the employee's pay for the day. In Oswald's particular case, there had been no notation that Oswald was gone for lunch on either November 6 or November 7, 1963, for any extended period of time in excess of his normal forty-five minute lunch period, and Aiken would surmise that Oswald had not overstayed his lunch period on those days.

Aiken added that he knows of no company records which would indicate how much work a particular employee did in the morning or in the afternoon.

On August 13, 1964, Wesley Frazier, 1413 West Shady Grove, Apartment 27, Irving, Texas, who is employed in the warehouse of the Texas School Book Depository, advised...
Lee Harvey Oswald

Lee Harvey Oswald used to ride to work with him from Irving, Texas, in his (Frazier’s) 1956 Chevrolet, four-door sedan, black in color. Frazier further described this vehicle as rather “best up” looking with most of its chrome missing. The car has power-slide transmission as well as “loud pipes.”

Frazier stated that Oswald has never driven this car and at no time did he ever loan the car to Oswald, including any short period of time such as a lunch period.

Frazier further advised that he has never heard of any of the other Texas School Book Depository employees loaning their car to Oswald at any time.

Frazier noted that his car had previously been photographed by a representative of the President’s Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

On August 18, 1964, Charles Woodrow Greener, owner, Irving Sport Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, advised his memory regarding past events and dates has always been very poor and he was not positive that the information he was about to furnish regarding his whereabouts between Friday, November 22, 1963, and Thanksgiving Day, Thursday: November 28, 1963, would be absolutely correct, but that his information was based on the best of his present recollection.

Greener stated that between November 22, 1963, and November 28, 1963, he had been in Irving, Texas, at either his place of business or his home. If he had left Irving at any time during this period, it would have been for only a few hours and not overnight.

Greener stated that during this week’s period he naturally had conversed on numerous occasions with his employee, Dial D. Ryder, at work, but he did not recall Ryder ever mentioning to him that the Irving Sport Shop had worked on a gun for Oswald. At no time, according to Greener, did Ryder advise him between November 22, 1963, and November 28, 1963, that he, Ryder, had located a work ticket bearing Oswald’s name.

Greener stated that the first he knew about any work slip in the name of Oswald was when he read about it in “The Dallas Times Herald” newspaper on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1963, and the news article was a complete shock to him. Greener stated he was at home on Thanksgiving Day when he read this newspaper article. He then, on the same day, went down to his store and saw the work ticket for a person named “Owslad.”

Commission Exhibit No. 2454—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
340 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 10, 1964, advising that arrangements were made with the Atomic Energy Commission to process by nuclear analytical techniques items relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald were examined by neutron activation analyses at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Research Reactor Site, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

These analyses were made to determine if the paraffin casts from Oswald which were made, chemically treated and washed by the Dallas law enforcement authorities, bear any primer deposits from the rifle cartridge cases found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following the President's assassination.

As a result of these examinations, the deposits found on the paraffin casts from the hands and check of Oswald could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges. Elements (barium and antimony) were found on the casts; however, these same elements were found in residues both from the above rifle cartridge cases and from the revolver cartridge cases which were fired from Oswald's revolver reportedly between the time of the assassination and the time of apprehension.

No characteristic elements were found by neutron activation analyses which could be used to distinguish the rifle from the revolver cartridges.

In view of the fact that the paraffin casts were not made until after the reported firing and handling of the revolver, no significance could be attached to the residues found on the casts other than the conclusion that barium and antimony in these residues are present in amounts greater than would be expected to be found on the hands of an individual who has not recently fired a weapon or handled a fired weapon.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 2455
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ-CHAVEZ, a Mexican citizen, 62 years of age, presently unemployed and residing at 34184 East Michigan Avenue, Los Angeles, California, advised the following in the Spanish language:

He recalled having made three trips to the United States by bus from Mexico City, Mexico, during the year of 1963. He refreshed his recollection from some personal letters and some documents, and determined that on October 2, 1963, he departed aboard a Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City about 8:00 a.m. en route to Houston, Texas, via Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and Laredo and San Antonio, Texas. He had made reservations at the Transportes del Norte bus station located on Calle (street) Insurgentes in Mexico City about two days previous to his departure and remembered that he then received his bus ticket and was assigned a seat number. He could not recall the exact number of the latter. He departed from Mexico City en route to Houston, Texas, to engage in a dump truck business.

Previously, he had traveled to Dallas, Texas, because of the death of a friend, and subsequent to the above trip to Houston, Texas, he again traveled to Houston with his wife and daughter from Mexico City in the latter part of November, 1963.

He recalled that on the bus trip from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963, he was assigned either seat number five or eight aboard the bus and he was certain that he sat about three rows back of the bus driver in an aisle seat. He was very certain about the latter because he does not like to ride in a bus sitting by a window. He kept the same seat on the bus during the trip from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas. He recalled that when he boarded the bus at Mexico City on the morning of October 2, 1963, he was late in arriving and had difficulty obtaining assistance in getting his large suitcase placed in the trunk carrier of the bus. He remembered that when he boarded the bus, most of the other passengers already were seated.

He remembered clearly that he sat next to a young woman who sat on his left next to the window and he could not recall...
whether a man or a woman sat next to him across the aisle.

He spoke to the young woman, who was seated in the bus when he boarded, and he described her as being of Mexican descent, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, thin build, good looking, and spoke Spanish fluently. The young woman advised him that she had been vacationing in Mexico City, that she was married and was returning to her residence in Houston, Texas. He did not learn the young woman's name but she was supposed to have been met at the Greyhound bus station in Houston, Texas, by her husband.

After being processed by United States Immigration, Public Health, and Customs at Laredo, Texas, he boarded a Greyhound bus and proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, where he boarded another bus for Houston, Texas.

He recalled that the bus stopped at Monterrey and all passengers alighted, but he did not recall if it was the same or a different bus which they boarded when they departed from Monterrey. He remembered that there were several rest stops while en route to Laredo, Texas, from Mexico City, which allowed the passengers to drink a soda or eat a sandwich but these stops were short.

The bus was full and he did not have any conversation with anyone else except the young woman who sat next to him. He could not recall specifically if any additional passengers boarded the bus at Monterrey but he was certain that he kept his seat all the way from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas. He remembered that the arrival at Monterrey was at about 9:00 or 10:00 p.m. and that it was then dark.

A few miles before reaching the border at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, the bus stopped and the lights in the bus were turned on to allow a Mexican Immigration official to examine the travel documents of all the passengers aboard the bus. He remembered that at this Mexican Immigration check station there were two men taken from the bus for questioning, apparently about their travel documents. He saw these two men who left the bus and considered that they were not Mexicans because there was some sort of problem with regard to their travel documents. He remembered that one of these men had sat across the aisle from him either to the rear or just ahead, and that the other man was sitting to the rear of him on his side of the bus.

He could recall that only one Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus as being of Mexican descent, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, thin build, good looking, and spoke Spanish fluently. The young woman advised him that she had been vacationing in Mexico City, that she was married and was returning to her residence in Houston, Texas. He did not learn the young woman's name but she was supposed to have been met at the Greyhound bus station in Houston, Texas, by her husband.

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At this point he could not recall anything specific about any of the other passengers with regard to their identities, their descriptions and their purpose for travel because he did not engage in conversation with any of them except the young woman who sat next to him and who traveled to Houston, Texas.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken on August 9, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which consists of a side and front view and a full length front view of his standing, was exhibited for identification and RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ immediately recognized OSWALD as the second man described above, who sat to his rear, who tried to speak to the Mexican official in Spanish, and who was taken off the bus at the Mexican Immigration check station before arrival at the Mexican-United States border. He was positive about this because he explained that this photograph was that of the man who kept an overhead reading light on, in the bus, after about 10:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963, which disturbed RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ from sleeping on the bus. He remembered that the man in the photograph shown him was reading either a book, a magazine, or a newspaper and this bothered him because the man was no Inconsiderate to leave the light on when he as well others were trying to sleep. He remembered that the man was reading because RODRIGUEZ CHAVEZ turned to look at him.

He could not be certain as to the exact seat the man in the photograph sat but he was certain that the man sat to his rear and to his left.

He was asked if he knew the man in the photograph shown him and he stated that he did not. He was told that the photograph was that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he stated that OSWALD was a "desgraciado" (disgraceful person). He then expressed a deep emotional feeling for President JOHN F. KENNEDY, losing his composure and crying at length. After composing himself, he advised the following additional information:

He remembered that OSWALD not only did not turn off the reading light when others were trying to sleep, but he was "a loner" because he did not get off the bus with the other passengers at various rest stops en route and always appeared to be "alone", not associating with other passengers.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2456—Continued
could not remember where the student sat on the busses. He could not recall a description of the student.

He was asked specifically if he had realized, prior to this interview, that OSWALD, who allegedly assassinated President JOHN F. KENNEDY, was identical with the passenger whom he had seen on the bus during the trip. He stated that he had not. He advised that he cannot read or speak English; that he does not own a television set; and had not seen OSWALD on television or in magazines. He said that he saw OSWALD’s photograph once in a newspaper. He admitted that he had not recognized the photograph in the newspaper of OSWALD as that of the passenger on the bus. He said that apparently it was not a good likeness. On the other hand, when shown the photograph of OSWALD reflecting three poses, he immediately recognized the photograph as identical with the passenger on the bus because he stated the photograph was "so lifelike".

He could not think of any other information regarding the activities of OSWALD while a passenger on the busses between Mexico City and San Antonio, Texas. He stated that he had never met OSWALD previously and had no contacts with or knowledge of OSWALD after the trip on October 2 - 3, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2456—Continued
June 24, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are copies of a telegram and Security Report in which you may be interested. Also attached, at Mr. Coleman's request, are two copies of Passport Notice 2300 of April 8, 1964 which amends the Passport Office Lookout File Information Code.

Sincerely,

Leonard C. Meeker
Acting Legal Adviser

Enclosures:

3. 2 copies of Passport Notice 2300.

The Honorable
J. Lee Rankin,
General Counsel,
President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.,
Washington, D.C.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2458—CONTINUED
A verbal report of this investigation in the Dutch language was written by Mr. Dauwulf, and only signed under his own name in the 26th of May 1964.

"After having brought back to their memory the journey in January of Mr. DUNESS, we started to interrogate M. De Coix, etc."

Q1. Can you remember with which transportation company you travelled to Nuevo Laredo?
A1. Yes, it was the Transportes del Norte Line.

Q2. Where did you board the bus and where did you cross the border between Mexico and the U.S. A.?
A2. My husband and I boarded the bus in Laredo City. I cannot remember the name of the town where we reached the border, but it was in the vicinity of Nuevo Laredo, where the bus went after the border check.

Q3. Can you remember anything about the procedure of the immigration officers of the Mexican border?
A3. I cannot recall this exactly. I think that I remained in the bus.

Q4. Can you remember a young man sitting in the bus, and got in trouble with the immigration authorities at the Mexican border?
A4. Yes, I remember a young man, who was ordered by the Immigration to leave the bus. I suppose that he was an American, apparently he did not speak Spanish. I did not hear what he said, or what was said to him.

Q5. Do you know the reason why he was ordered to leave the bus or what kind of trouble he had?
A5. No, I don't know, but it was so bad that he had trouble about his passport. That his passport was at the time somehow lost. But I cannot say exactly if he was in trouble.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2458—Continued
OSWALD, Lee Harvey

Q: Can you give a description of this young man? Did you know him before he left and where he went?

A: I estimate this man is a little older than 20 years. He was slim and thin, and you can't (portrait near the last part) 
S Part 3, 10 inches. He was not a very large man, but a small man was dressed in a sport shirt. I don't know where this 
man went. After the bomber crashed we went to Havana 
Cuba, and there we changed into a Greyhound Bus. I 
don't know if this man was alone or he was riding in the 
bus with a bag. It was dark, but he had a small object in his hand. I note 
that this man entered the bus in Dallas, and he was not 
certain of this. I would not recognize this young man and I 
did not recognize him from the picture you showed me.

Q: On what date and hour did you leave Mexico City 
and did you arrive in Havana earlier?

A: We left Mexico City on the 2nd of October 1963, about 
1:30 a.m., and arrived at the border in the afternoon. About 
one hour later we arrived in Havana Cuba. This was on the 
2nd of October 1963, about 10 p.m.

Q: How many people were there on the bus and where was your seat?

A: I don't know how many people were in the bus. 
I assume that we were all in the different seats.

Q: Where did you buy tickets for the bus?

A: My husband took care of it. I think he bought them in 
Mexico City.

*Thompson, Mr. Juan, CB, was interrogated.

Q: Can you remember with whom or personality can you 
leave this bus? Can it?

A: Yes, with a lot of them but not all.
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a Department of State, Office of Security, report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated June 9, 1964, at Caracas, Venezuela, dealing in part with reinterview of Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. De Cuba. The De Cubas were fellow passengers of Oswald on the buses of the Transportes del Norte line from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963. The De Cubas were reinterviewed at our request.

The enclosed report also makes reference to the Muracciolo sisters, formerly of Caracas, Venezuela, who are said to presently reside in Mexico City, Mexico.

In light of recent developments which have established that Oswald departed from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, by Transportes del Norte bus and as the Muracciolo sisters departed from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, by air en route to Caracas, Venezuela, we do not intend to conduct further inquiry to locate and interview them.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

Commission Exhibit No. 2459—Continued
OSWALD, Lee Harvey

*A verbal report of this interrogation in the Dutch language was written by Mr. BRINKENBERG, duly signed under his oath of office on the 25th of May 1964.

"After having brought back to their memory the journey in Mexico, Mr. BRINKENBERG started to interrogate Mrs. Ada DE CUBA - DESLIP.

Q: Can you remember with which transportation company you travelled to Nuevo Laredo?
A: Yes, it was the Transportes del Norte line.

Q: Where did you board the bus and where did you cross the border between Mexico and the U.S.A.?
A: My husband and I boarded the bus in Mexico City. I cannot remember the name of the town where we reached the border, but it was in the vicinity of Nuevo Laredo, where the bus went after the border check.

Q: Can you remember something about the procedure of the immigration officers at the Mexican border?
A: I cannot recall this exactly. I think that I remained in the bus.

Q: Can you remember a young man sitting in the bus, who got in trouble with the immigration authorities at the Mexican border?
A: Yes, I remember a young man, who was ordered by the Immigration to leave the bus. I suppose that he was an American, apparently he did not speak Spanish. I did not hear what he said or what was said to him.

Q: Do you know the reason why he was ordered to leave the bus or what kind of trouble he had?
A: No, I don’t know, but I got the impression that he had trouble about his papers, that his passport was not good or something the like. But I am not sure of this. It is just an impression.

Q: Can you give a description of this young man. Do you know where he boarded the bus and where he went?
A: I estimate this man to be not older than 30 years. He was slim and as tall as you are (reporter measures bare feet 5 feet, 10 inches). He did not wear a hat nor a coat. He was dressed in a sport shirt. I don’t know where this man went. After the border check we went to Nuevo Laredo and there we changed into a Greyhound bus. I don’t know if this man also changed buses. I cannot remember having seen him again afterwards. I suppose that this man entered the bus in Mexico City, but I am not sure of this. I would not recognize this young man and I did not recognize him from the picture you showed me.

Q: On what date and hour did you leave Mexico City and did you arrive in Nuevo Laredo?
A: We left Mexico City on the 2nd of October 1962 about 8:30 a.m., and arrived at the border in the night. About one hour later we arrived in Nuevo Laredo. This was on the 3rd of October 1962, about 9:00 a.m.

Q: How many people were there in the bus and where was your seat?
A: I don’t know how many people were in the bus. I presume that we were sitting in the middle of the bus.

Q: Where did you buy tickets for the bus?
A: My husband took care of it. I think that he bought them in Mexico City.

*Thereupon Mr. Juan M. DE CUBA was interrogated.

Q: Can you remember with which transportation company you travelled to Nuevo Laredo?
A: Yes, with a bus of the Transportes del Norte.
Q. Where did you enter the bus and where did you cross the border between Mexico and the U.S.A.?
A. My wife and I entered the bus in Mexico City. At the border, I cannot recall the name of the town, we had first the Mexican Immigration and immediately thereafter the U.S.A. Immigration.

Q. Can you remember the procedure of the Immigration at the Mexican border?
A. We were checked twice, first by the Mexican Immigration and afterwards by the American Immigration. I think my wife remained in the bus, but I am not sure of this. It is possible that I had to show my papers in the bus but it is also possible that all the passengers had to leave the bus. However, I had no difficulties at the border, but I cannot recall the details.

Q. Can you remember a young man, sitting in the bus, who had trouble with the Immigration authorities?
A. Yes, I remember a young man who was ordered by the Mexican authorities to leave the bus. I presume that he was an American, for he could not speak Spanish. Otherwise I did not hear what he said or what was said to him.

Q. Do you know why he had to leave the bus or what was wrong with him?
A. No, I don't know. I thought that there was something wrong with his passport or papers. I just got this impression.

Q. Can you describe this young man. Do you know where he boarded the bus and where he went?
A. I estimate the age of this man between 20 and 33 years, anyhow not older than 30 years. He wore a sport shirt. He was slim and shorter than you are. I don't know where this man went. I believe that he did not enter the bus in Mexico City but at one of the bus stops between Mexico City and the Border. After the border check, he went, as far as I know, with the bus to Nuevo Laredo. There my wife and I changed into a Greyhound Bus and I have not seen this man anymore. It is not impossible that he also got into the Greyhound bus, but I can impossible say so, for I have not seen this man anymore. I would not recognize this man, neither do I recognize him from the picture you showed me.

Q. On what day and hour did you leave Mexico City and when did you arrive in Nuevo Laredo?
A. We left Mexico City in the morning of the 2nd of October 1963 about 0130 and arrived at the Border station door after midnight. Approximately one hour later we arrived in Nuevo Laredo, this was on the 3rd of October 1963 about two o'clock in the night.

Q. How many people were there in the bus and where were you seated?
A. I don't know how many people there were in the bus. The bus was not full, I was sitting about the middle of the bus and I think that the young man was sitting diagonally behind me.

Q. Where did you buy the bus tickets?
A. I bought the tickets already at the beginning of my journey. Thus I had them already. However before the beginning of our bus trip I went in Mexico City to the office of the Greyhound in order to make reservations.

"Mr. DE CUSA added that he was not in Dallas during this trip. They passed by Dallas, but did not leave the bus there. He does not know if anybody left the bus in or near Dallas.

"This translation into the English language was duly done by me, Hendrik J. VISser, Sub-Lieutenant 1st Class of the Netherlands Antilles Police Force, attached to the Staff of the Chief-Commissioner of Police, Willemstad, Curacao, and signed under my oath of office on this 20th of May 1964.

J. H. J. Visser

Vis C by the Chief-Commissioner
Netherlands-Antilles Police Force

J. P. van der Steur, L.L.D.

S."

Commission Exhibit No. 2459—Continued
INVESTIGATION IN CUCURUTA, VENEZUELA

Mirtilda MURACCIOLE (Duval), born March 14, 1897 at Tovar, Merida, Venezuela and Maria Cristhina Illurtripa (spelling - Carolito) (Davila) de PIEDRA, born September 10, 1917 at Merida, Venezuela could not be located. However, information from their brother, Jose Ramon MURACCIOLE, revealed that his sisters are now residing in Mexico City, Mexico at Hotel Roosevelt, Av. Insurgentes 287.

Record checks with the following agencies in the name of the sisters MURACCIOLE were not derogatory:

Venezuelan Bureau of Identification, Caracas
Judicial Technical Police, Caracas
Direction General of Police, Caracas

NOTE: Final report will be submitted upon receipt of portion now pending at Kingston, Jamaica.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2460
before he could be positive about anything which took place in the past, since he has difficulty remembering the exact details of his travels. He was positive that his last departure from Mexico was by bus and not by train.

He affirmed initially that he last departed Mexico by "Greyhound bus" in the early part of October, 1963. He explained that it was a "Greyhound bus" in his mind because the bus on which he traveled in Mexico had "Greyhound dogs" painted on the sides, the ticket he purchased was a "Greyhound bus ticket," and his journey in the United States was continued on the Greyhound Bus Lines, but in Mexico the name of the bus company he used was Transportes del Norte. He entered Mexico by train some months prior to October 6, 1963, since by this date he had to leave Mexico to renew his tourist card.

At first he could not recall any information concerning the trip he repeatedly referred to as the one taken by him on the "Greyhound bus." He could not recall the exact date he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by train from San Antonio, Texas, to which he proceeded from Kansas City, Kansas, via the "Katy Railroad Line," but he was certain that it was several months prior to October 6, 1963, when his Mexican tourist card would have expired.

By writing down the dates of trips made during 1963, he was able to recall that on or about October 2, 1963, he left San Miguel de Allende at 7:30 AM by a second-class, yellow bus for San Luis Potosí, where he arrived just before noon the same day.

At the Transportes del Norte bus station at San Luis Potosí he purchased a ticket straight through to San Antonio, Texas, because Transportes del Norte is affiliated with the Greyhound Bus Lines in the United States. He purchased a Greyhound bus ticket to San Antonio, Texas, which included transportation aboard a Transportes del Norte bus in Mexico. His travel to Nuevo Laredo was aboard a Transportes del Norte bus and from Laredo to San Antonio aboard a Greyhound bus.

After purchasing his ticket, he ate lunch and left San Luis Potosí on a Transportes del Norte bus at about 2:40 PM on October 2, 1963.

Commission Exhibit No. 2460—Continued
He did not know his ticket number, could not recall if his name was registered on a passenger list, and did not know whether or not the bus he boarded had proceeded from Mexico, D. F., to San Luis Potosi. He saw the bus arrive at the bus station at San Luis Potosi but did not remember whether or not passengers were aboard.

He and other passengers boarded the bus at the Transportes del Norte bus station in San Luis Potosi. He assumed the bus he boarded was made up at this city because "it smelled clean." He stated he did not count them, but there were at least four passengers on the bus and probably several more. He did not notice any other Americans aboard the bus.

The bus arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 AM, October 3, 1963. While aboard the bus at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, he had inquired if it would be possible with his type of bus ticket to leave the bus at Laredo, Texas, and later proceed to San Antonio, Texas. He was told that he could take a Greyhound bus at any time later with the "Greyhound bus ticket" which he had purchased. He was emphatic that after he went through U. S. Customs and U. S. Immigration at Laredo, Texas, he reboarded the bus and, at his request, was allowed to disembark from the bus alone on one of the streets in Laredo in order that he could proceed to the Southland Hotel. He could not recall exactly where U. S. Customs and U. S. Immigration are located in Laredo.

After resting at the Southland Hotel, he went to the Greyhound bus depot in Laredo that same day and boarded a Greyhound bus, using his through ticket to San Antonio, Texas.

He was very certain that the bus stopped in Mexico at about 1:00 AM on October 3, 1963, at the "Mexican Immigration check station about twelve miles from the Mexican-American border," the lights in the bus were turned on, and a Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus to check each passenger's identification and travel documents.

VOORHEES first noticed American

At this point the Mexican Immigration official ushered a young American man off the bus. This was the first time VOORHEES realized an American was on the bus. He described the American as about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches tall, not heavy, of medium build, clean-shaven, bareheaded, coatless, and cleanly attired in shirt, slacks, and shoes. VOORHEES recalled that he had considered the American lightly clad, since he did not wear a coat during the cool night. VOORHEES repeatedly stated "he was not a beatnik. The American was carrying one small bag, either a zipper bag or a small duffle bag. VOORHEES was unable to describe the exact type of bag but was certain the American did not have a suitcase.

VOORHEES was certain he sat on the right side of the bus because he habitually sits on the right side, looking forward. He remembered that he did not sit toward the front or back but somewhere in the middle of the bus.

During the trip VOORHEES talked with a "Mexican-American" man who sat across the aisle from him. The Mexican-American, whom he remembered as a middle-aged, thin-faced man who spoke both English and Spanish well, said he was going to the United States, but VOORHEES could recall neither his destination nor his name. The Mexican-American was traveling on the bus with his wife and VOORHEES believed he was returning to "his business" in the United States. He gave the impression of being very nervous, smoking one cigarette after another. VOORHEES did not know whether the Mexican-American is a Mexican or a United States citizen. During the trip VOORHEES discussed with the Mexican-American the fact that he, VOORHEES, is a commercial artist.

When the American was taken off the bus, he was taken from the back of the bus to the front, and the Mexican-American remarked to VOORHEES that the American was having trouble over his papers. VOORHEES remembered clearly that when the young American was taken off the bus most of the passengers on the bus were sleeping, and he also recalled that at the beginning of the trip at San Luis Potosi there was some sort of discussion between a Mexican woman and the driver of the bus with regard to a seat number. He could describe neither the Mexican woman nor the bus driver. He was certain that he was not acquainted with anyone aboard the bus.
He recalled that, when the American returned to the bus and walked to the back of it, he mumbled in good English, in a grumbling manner, something like, "My papers were in order before and I don't know why they bother me now - they took my pass before." This was the first time VOORHEES had noticed the American, and he could not state when the latter first boarded the bus. He had the impression the American could not speak Spanish and presumed the American was taken off the bus to the "check station office" where someone must have spoken to him in English.

He clearly recalled seeing the American at the U. S. Customs checking station in Laredo, Texas, at about 1:30 AM, October 3, 1963, when a Mexican woman's luggage was being examined and the young American was standing by. The American was trying to dispose of a banana by eating it hurriedly, "gulping it down," and he was told by a Customs officer that he could carry the bananas into the United States and did not have to gulp it down so fast.

When asked if he had talked with or been near the American, VOORHEES stated he was not near the young American at any time during the bus trip or while checking through U. S. Customs at Laredo.

VOORHEES did not recall seeing the American again after he saw him at the U. S. Customs checking station in Laredo and could only presume that the American returned to the bus when all passengers left the checking station and reboarded the bus. VOORHEES left the bus at Laredo by himself when the bus driver let him off on an unknown street with an unscheduled stop at about 2:00 AM, October 3, 1963. He believed that all other passengers remained on the bus until it reached its scheduled destination, which he presumed to be the Greyhound bus depot in Laredo.

After refreshing his recollection about the bus trip from San Luis Potosi to Nuevo Laredo, he was certain the bus arrived at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at about 11:00 PM on October 2, 1963, and all passengers had to change to a smaller bus of the same bus line, Transportes del Norte, to proceed to Nuevo Laredo. He did not see the American during this change of buses and did not recall seeing him prior to the "check station stop at the 26 kilometer point before arrival at Nuevo Laredo." He believed that some passengers other than those who traveled from San Luis Potosi had boarded the bus at Monterrey, but was not certain of this.

When shown a photograph of OSWALD among other photographs, he immediately recognized the photograph and exclaimed that this was a photograph of OSWALD. Then asked how he knew this to be so, he stated he has been a commercial artist all his life, is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Chicago, Illinois, and can recognize a face.

He repeated that he was unable to conclude definitely that the young American aboard the bus was OSWALD, stating he could not be positive, but he affirmed strongly that the American was "the same general type" as OSWALD. VOORHEES then said, "How do you like that, if that was OSWALD on that bus and I didn't know it."

When shown a full-length, front-view photograph of OSWALD, he immediately exclaimed that the young American was "about the same size, the same type, and it seems to be him," but VOORHEES would not state positively that the young American was OSWALD, pointing out that he could not make a definite identification of someone he saw only momentarily several months earlier. He was emphatic that there was every similarity between the photographs shown to him and his recollection of the young American aboard the bus but he would not be more definite in connection therewith. He expressed the wish that he had been more observant of the young American on the bus.

He attempted to recall other details about the trip to assist in determining whether or not the young American was identical with OSWALD, but he was unable to do so. He stated that, if he were able to recall any other possible details with regard to the above, he would contact the source.

He could not recall any further details of his trip and the young American and was apologetic for not being able to do so. He stated that, if the incident regarding the
young American at the "Mexican Immigration check station" had happened during the day, he would have sketched the young American's face, as he generally does when there is an incident, and, had he done so, others could have decided whether or not the young American was identical with GIMAL.

Addresses For VOORHEES

VOORHEES explained that on this occasion he took the bus to make desirable train connections to Kansas City, Kansas, traveling by train from San Antonio, Texas, to Kansas City and from there to the home of his daughter, Mrs. NANCY M. TOUGH, 850 West Army Trail Road, Addison, Illinois, 60101. Upon his return to the United States, he visits his daughter and can be located through her at any time.

He advised that when he is at San Miguel de Allende he can be reached by telephone during the day through RODOLFO PEREZ R., owner of the Auto Mercado Super Market, telephone number 33, which is located next door to Calle Masones No. 19, San Miguel de Allende, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, and he utilizes Post Office Box No. 200, San Miguel de Allende, for receipt of mail.

Efforts to Identify Other Passengers

VOORHEES could not identify photographs of JOHN BOWEN, also known as ALBERT DEBOISNE. (JOHN BOWEN was a passenger aboard a bus operated by "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos, Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Buses Red Arrow, Incorporated) on which GIMAL traveled from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1953.)

VOORHEES also was unable to identify the photographs of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA and ADA FRANCISCA BISILIP DE DE CUBA. (JUAN MATEO DE CUBA and his wife, ADA FRANCISCA BISILIP DE DE CUBA, were among the "aliens" who surrendered their tourist cards to Mexican Immigration upon their departure from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1953, between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 AM.)

According to VOORHEES, the Mexican-American he talked with aboard the bus on route to Nuevo Laredo had a thinner face than that of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA.

The names of the following individuals on the passenger list of Bus No. 340 of the "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V.," bus line for October 2, 1953, were exhibited to VOORHEES and he was unable to recognize any of these names as persons he might know:

FOO. SAUCEDO
GIMAL (GIMAL)
CART. LANGEROS
ANDRAN HERNANDEZ
JUANA
ANGEL GALLEGO
Sra. MORALES
NICHOLAS GONZALEZ
RAFAEL FLORES
GNAVIER ? (GNAVIER)
ANGEL PEREZ
ANTONIO CAZAREZ
Sra. AGUILAR
Sra. FRANCO
CONSTANTINO GARCIA
ELIASAR GONZALEZ
CONSTANTINO GARCIA
MILOMOS (MILOMOS)

As noted above, the FM-5 No. 4325346 Mexican tourist card issued to VOORHEES has the word "train" (train) typed toward the top, which must have been typed on this form when VOORHEES entered Mexico by train with this card, as he states he did.

The foregoing information from VOORHEES fully clarifies that he departed from Mexico on October 3, 1953, via a Transportes del Norte bus, and the FM-11 data to the effect that his exit from Mexico was by train is in error. This is further verified by the fact that Mexican Immigration employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, who handled VOORHEES' departure, was at the Kilometer 56 highway checking station.
during his tour of duty from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on October 3, 1963, and not at a railroad station.

An examination of the March, 1964, issue of the Mexican "Guía de Transportes Aéreo y Autotransportes de Mexico" (Guide for Air Travel and Automobile Transportation in Mexico), which is described as the "official publication in Spanish of airline and automobile bus schedules in Mexico," reflects on page nineteen that Transportes del Norte, which connects with Greyhound Lines, Union Bus Lines, Missouri Pacific Lines, and Winter Garden Bus Lines, between Canada and the United States and Mexico, has bus terminals located at Insurgentes No. 137 Sur, Mexico, D. F., and Juan Mendoza No. 1355, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. This guide further reflects bus schedule No. 18 for "Mexico-Guadalajara-Santa Luisa Potosi-Monterrey-Torreon, via Central (Highway)," with daily departures of Transportes del Norte buses from Mexico, D. F. From a review thereof, it appears that VOORHEES must have traveled aboard the bus which follows the schedule recorded on page nineteen of the above guide and is copied hereunder:

Leave Mexico, D. F., 8:30 AM
Arrive San Juan del Río, Mexico, 10:45 AM
Leave San Juan del Río, Mexico, 10:45 AM

Arrive Querétaro, Mexico, 11:25 AM
Leave Querétaro, Mexico, 11:25 AM

Arrive San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 2:00 PM
Leave San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 2:20 PM

Arrive Matehuala, Mexico, 4:45 PM
Leave Matehuala, Mexico, 4:45 PM

Arrive Saltillo, Mexico, 7:55 PM
Leave Saltillo, Mexico, 9:00 PM

Arrive Monterrey, Mexico, 9:30 PM
Leave Monterrey, Mexico, 10:30 PM

Arrive Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, 11:30 AM

The foregoing passenger list of Bus No. 340 of the "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V.," bus line for October 2, 1963, was exhibited to VOORHEES for the purpose of establishing that he was correct in his statement that he traveled via Transportes del Norte bus line and that he was not confused with travel on a Transportes Frontera bus line. JUAN MATEO DE CUBA and ADA FRANCISCA BISLIF DE DE CUBA had been interviewed previously and recalled a "young American" who traveled with them on the bus and who had experienced some trouble making himself intelligible to a Mexican border official. They had stated that they believed their travel was by a Transportes Frontera bus, although subsequent inquiry established that they had traveled on the same Transportes del Norte bus as VOORHEES.

The confidential source abroad advised that on March 30, 1964, VOORHEES furnished the following additional data by telephone from San Miguel de Allende:

He was unable to recognize the following names of tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, as being identical with the Mexican-American and wife who were aboard the bus with him:

AGAPITO DEL RIO
MANUEL CAÑIZ
GUADALUPE CAÑIZ
LAWRENCE LOPEZ
MARIA LUISA CRUZ DE LOPEZ
SALVADOR SREGORIANO
MARIA SEGORIANO
ROBERTO BALDAS
DOLORES BALDAS RONERO
ROBERT L. TARIN
ELIZABETH TARIN

He stated he had tried to recall the Mexican-American's name and had been unable to do so. He described him as being in his late fifties, tall, slender, and very well-dressed in his late fifties, tall, slender, and very well-dressed.
July 1, 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:

There are enclosed two copies each of two
memoranda dated June 23, 1964, concerning Mexican
aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the enclosures, this
letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (4)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2461

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

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD, using the
name of R. O. LEE, is believed to have departed Mexico City
at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, on bus No. 332 of a bus line
called "Autobuses Transporites del Norte" (hereinafter referred
to as Transporites del Norte). In Monterey, Nuevo Leon,
Mexico, passengers on bus No. 332 who were continuing on to
Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, transferred
to Transporites del Norte bus No. 373, which was driven by
ALVARO IBARRA.

Notations on the trip envelope for bus No. 373 showed that
twelve passengers had boarded the bus in Monterrey with a
final destination of either Nuevo Laredo or Laredo and that one
passenger boarded the bus in Nuevo Laredo for Laredo. When
the trip envelope was located at the Transporites del Norte
headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, it was found
to contain a total of twenty tickets, ten covering travel
from Monterrey to Laredo, nine for travel from Monterrey to
Nuevo Laredo, and one for travel from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo.

When interviewed in Nuevo Laredo concerning the
discrepancy between the notations appearing on the trip
envelope and the actual number of tickets contained in the
envelope, ALVARO IBARRA stated that the only explanation he
could offer was that tickets from some other trip were inter-
mingled with tickets of bus No. 373 for the trip from Monterrey
to Laredo on October 2-3, 1963. He explained that, if the
date stamps on the back of the tickets which were in the
envelope correspond with the date stamps on the front of the
trip envelope, then he, IBARRA, made an error in recording
the number of tickets inside the trip envelope. He alleged
that all tickets in the trip envelope should bear on the backs
of the tickets a stamp similar to the one appearing on the
trip envelope itself. The purpose of this inquiry was to
establish whether this latter statement of IBARRA is correct.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2461—Continued
INTERVIEW OF RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA,
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER
OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE,
MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO

When interviewed by a confidential source abroad on June 16, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, advised that each Transportes del Norte bus ticket is date stamped on the reverse side by the ticket agent to reflect the date on which the ticket was actually sold. He said the date stamp on the ticket may or may not reflect the date on which the ticket was utilized. He pointed out that often tickets are purchased several days before travel is performed in order to insure that the passengers will have seats on the particular date on which they desire to travel.

According to TREVINO, the trip envelope in which the bus driver places the tickets collected by him is also date stamped. He explained that the date stamp on the trip envelope ordinarily reflects the actual date of travel and that the date stamps appearing on the tickets themselves quite often will be different from the date stamp on the trip envelope in which they are placed.

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, investigation disclosed that one H. O. LEE, believed to be identical with OSWALD, departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, on bus No. 332 of a bus line called "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). A total of sixteen passengers, including LEE, boarded the bus in Mexico City with destinations of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico; Laredo, Texas; and points beyond. Ten additional passengers boarded the same bus in San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Among the passengers who boarded the bus at San Luis Potosi were MAXIMINO ESCUIVEL, CECILIO CARDENAS, PEDRO GONZALEZ, and JOSE CRUZ.

INTERVIEW OF MAXIMINO ESCUIVEL LIMON

On June 14, 1964, MAXIMINO ESCUIVEL LIMON, Anado Nervo No. 2454 Norte, Colonia Bella Vista, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, furnished the following information to a confidential source abroad:

He is a welder. In late September, 1963, he and three friends, CECILIO CARDENAS, PEDRO GONZALEZ, and JOSE CRUZ, all welders from Monterrey, went to Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico, to seek employment. They were unsuccessful in obtaining work there and started back to Monterrey via Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2461—Continued
On approximately October 2, 1963, ESCUIVEL and his three friends left Guadalajara on a bus of a company called "Camiones Azul" (Blue Buses) bound for San Luis Potosí. Upon arrival in the latter place they transferred to a Transportes del Norte bus which stopped there en route to Monterrey from Mexico City. It was his recollection that the bus left San Luis Potosí at approximately 11:00 AM.

ESQUIVEL observed only two Americans on the Transportes del Norte bus. One was an elderly lady and the other was a young man, about twenty-five years of age, thin build, and having dark hair. The two Americans did not appear to be traveling together, but ESQUIVEL observed that they conversed in English from time to time. The young man appeared to have been assigned a seat in front of the one assigned to the woman. (From investigation previously conducted it would appear that the elderly American woman is possibly identical with MARGARET A. WOLFF, a passenger on the Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Monterrey on October 2, 1963.)

ESQUIVEL did not know the identity of either of the Americans. He stated the young American man resembled the person appearing in photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which were displayed to him, but he could not state definitely that the two were identical.

INTERVIEW OF CECILIO CARDENAS MENDEZ

On June 15, 1964, the confidential source abroad interviewed CECILIO CARDENAS MENDEZ, Porfirio Diaz No. 716 Sur, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, who furnished the following information:

Late in September, 1963, CARDENAS and three friends from Monterrey traveled to Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico, to seek employment as welders. His three friends were identified as MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL LIMON, PEDRO GONZALEZ YERENA, and JOSE CRUZ CUCELLAR. Unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain employment, they decided to return to Monterrey, stopping at Guadalajara en route.

About October 2, 1963, the four departed Guadalajara for San Luis Potosí on a bus of the company called "Camiones Azul." Arriving in San Luis Potosí, they transferred to a Transportes del Norte bus which was en route to Monterrey from Mexico City. It was his recollection that this bus left San Luis Potosí at about 11:00 AM.

CARDENAS noticed there were two Americans on the Transportes del Norte bus, an elderly lady and a young man. The lady appeared to be about sixty years of age, and the young man was about five feet ten inches in height, had brown hair, wore dark glasses, and appeared to be about twenty-eight years of age.

The lady appeared to be restless and walked up and down the aisle of the bus, occasionally occupying a seat at the rear of the bus where there was more room. She was observed conversing from time to time in English with the young man, who occupied a seat in front of the one designated for the lady. CARDENAS and his friends had boarded the bus with a bottle of tequila, and he recalled that one of his companions offered the lady a drink. She refused the drink, but appeared to be very amused at their antics.

At Matehuala, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, the bus made a stop. Both the lady and the young man were observed by CARDENAS to leave the bus and enter the bus station. In addition to his dark glasses, which he did not remove at any time, the young man wore on his head a dark, narrow-brimmed, felt hat as he left the bus. He was observed going into and coming out of the men's rest room in the bus station. The young man and the lady reboarded the bus before it left Matehuala for Monterrey.

CARDENAS and his companions terminated their trip at Monterrey, and he did not again observe either the young man or the lady.

According to CARDENAS, photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD displayed to him resembled the young man he observed on the bus, but he could not positively identify the young man as OSWALD.

CARDENAS stated PEDRO GONZALEZ YERENA is presently employed with "Petroleos Mexicanos" (Mexican Petroleum Company)
at Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Mexico, under a foreman named
CARLOS GANZA. He believes that JOSÉ CRUZ CURIAR is presently
employed with "Celulosa de Chihuahua" (Chihuahua Celulose
Company) in Chihuahua, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, where the
company is constructing a thermoelectric plant.

Under date of December 2, 1963, the FBI laboratory
advised as follows:

Specimens received 12/1/63 from FB., San Antonio

Qc68 Eleven photocopies of Texas State Comptroller
warrants issued to Lee H. Oswald further identified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARRANT NUMBER</th>
<th>WARRANT DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>819610</td>
<td>8/21/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>231213</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>266347</td>
<td>8/9/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291852</td>
<td>8/15/63</td>
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<td>10/1/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>532220</td>
<td>10/8/63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Qc69 Seventeen photocopies of Texas Employment Commission
folder forms further identified as follows:

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<tr>
<th>FORM</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TEC B-3 (163)</td>
<td>4/15/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 1B-1</td>
<td>4/20/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 1B-14</td>
<td>4/29/63 (at bottom)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2462
Under date of December 2, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

"Specimens received 12/2/63 from New Orleans.

"Qc71 Two Xerox copies of an Application for Tourist Card to Visit Mexico, number 907, in the name Lee Harvey Oswald, dated September 17, 1963.

"ALSO SUBMITTED: Film pack containing six exposures of Qc71.

"Result of examination:

It was concluded that Qc71 (excluding the numerals in the upper right corner '997' and '24065') was written by Lee Harvey Oswald, K4 and K5 in this case."
Records of Placca Roja (Red Arrow) Bus Line, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, contain a baggage guide list or baggage manifest (Guia De Equipajes) dated September 26, 1963, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for Red Arrow Bus Line No. 510, reflecting this bus departed Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, at 2:15 p.m. en route to Monterrey, Mexico, and Mexico City. The driver of the bus was listed as ROBERTO MOREL. This manifest disclosed that 18 passengers boarded this bus at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and that 6 of the 18 passengers were en route to Monterrey, Mexico, and 12 were en route to Mexico City. This list is set out as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seat No.</th>
<th>Person-Destination</th>
<th>Baggage Claim Check</th>
<th>Type of Baggage</th>
<th>Customs Claim Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>PABLO VASQUEZ Mexico City</td>
<td>#257512</td>
<td>Velis</td>
<td>Marked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Line drawn through space indicating either wife or other person traveling with VASQUEZ-Mexico City</td>
<td>#257513</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>S. MORAN Mexico City</td>
<td>#257580</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ALFREDO BRUSENO Mexico City #257577</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ROIG SONGUIS Mexico City</td>
<td>#257578</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>T. GONZALEZ Mexico City</td>
<td>#257579</td>
<td>7318060</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ANDRES MORALES Monterrey</td>
<td>#257575</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Marked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Line drawn through space indicating either wife or other person traveling with MORALES-Monterrey</td>
<td>#257574</td>
<td>Coja (box)</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**On 12/6/63 at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico**

File # SA 105-2909

SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN / njs

Date dictated 12/13/63

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

Commission Exhibit No. 2463—Continued
luggage contained clothing or other articles of great value, it was given a custom inspection number for entry into Mexico, thus accounting for the custom inspection numbers as opposed to custom mark of luggage.

GILBERTO CAZARES GARZA, Chief of Mexican Immigration, advised that his records reflect the cancellation of a tourist permit number FM 8619156, on October 3, 1963, issued to ROMAN VALENZUA.

Inasmuch as VALENZUA did not enter Mexico by auto, GARZA stated that his records do not show where or when VALENZUA entered Mexico, and therefore, does not have information reflecting where VALENZUA obtained his tourist card in the United States.

He stated that this information; however, could be obtained from Gobernacion, in Mexico City.
Vladimir Klein was interviewed at Aaronson Bros., Store, Laredo, Texas, and stated that he resides at 2734 Carrizo Street, Brownsville, Texas.

He is a District Supervisor for Aaronson Bros.

He stated that he went to Laredo, Mexico, on September 16, 1963, by automobile and entered Mexico, by way of Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

He crossed the border into Mexico at Laredo, Texas, about 11:00 p.m. on September 26, 1963.

Upon viewing a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, he stated that he has never seen this individual in Mexico or any other place.

JOSEPH HARRIS BIRD, residence Box 264, Devine, Texas, was located at his place of employment, S. X. Callahan Company, San Antonio, Texas. Mr. BIRD stated he went through Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, alone, by automobile, on route to Mexico, D. F.

He stated that on this trip he saw no one who reminded him of Lee Harvey Oswald and prior to having seen photographs of Oswald on television, following the assassination of the President, he could not recall ever having seen him before.
The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent TOM E. REEL:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

On December 4, 1963, the following employees of Braniff Airways, Inc., International Airport, San Antonio, were photographed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. They were unable to identify OSWALD as an employee of the ticket counter:

- GLENN M. NEDERDICK, agent in charge, ticket counter, who worked from 6:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- MRS. ILEANA ESPARZA, ticket counter, who worked from 2:10 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., October 2, 1963.
- JOHN WILLIAMS, agent in charge, ticket counter, normally off duty October 2 and 3, 1963, but could have been at the counter.
- R. L. STREET, ticket counter, who worked from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., October 2, 1963.
- LOU ARMSTRONG, ticket counter, who worked from 6:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- JAMES CARROLL, who worked from 5:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., October 3, 1963.
- ALLAN STALL, ticket counter, who worked from 5:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., October 2, 1963.
- WAYNE FRAZIER, ticket counter, who worked midnight, October 3, 1963, to 6:30 a.m., October 2, 1963.
- DAVID STEVENS, ticket counter, who worked 11:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- RICHARD CHAMPS, ticket counter, who worked midnight to 6:30 a.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- ROBERT SMITH, ticket counter, who worked from 6:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- GENE M. DAVIS, agent in charge, who worked from 2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- BUDDY LINCOLN, ticket counter, who worked from 4:00 p.m. to 12:00 a.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- ROBERT D. HOPKINS, ticket counter, who worked from 2:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.
- ROBERT KERN, ticket counter, who worked 3:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.

Commission Exhibit No. 2463—Continued
manifests to be turned over to the San Antonio
Federal Bureau of Investigation, and he advised
that he would do so.

Mr. TOM QUINLAN, Reservations Manager,
Brinnell Airways, Inc., on December 5, 1963,
made available the flight manifests for October 2,
1963, of flights leaving San Antonio on that day for
Dallas, Texas. These manifests were searched for the
names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as ALEX FAYES
HIDELL, and N. H. LEE, and MARVIN OSWALD. These
names did not appear on manifests for the
following flights on October 2, 1963:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flight No.</th>
<th>Leaves San Antonio</th>
<th>Arrives Dallas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>11:40 p.m.</td>
<td>12:27 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(October 3, 1963)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>6:47 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>6:35 p.m.</td>
<td>7:23 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>7:15 p.m.</td>
<td>8:06 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564</td>
<td>9:00 p.m.</td>
<td>10:10 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>4:11 p.m.</td>
<td>5:16 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>10:10 p.m.</td>
<td>11:56 p.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7:00 a.m.</td>
<td>8:14 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>8:30 a.m.</td>
<td>10:39 a.m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>6:35 p.m.</td>
<td>7:22 p.m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. J. C. CLARK, Manager, American Airlines,
San Antonio International Airport, advised they have
one flight to Dallas which leaves San Antonio at 11:05 a.m.
and arrives Dallas, Texas, 11:52 a.m.

The following American Airlines ticket counter
employees were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD
and they stated that he was not identifiable with any person who had ever been at their counter:

L. R. McELROY, worked 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., October 2, 1963;
F. J. KAUFERT, worked 3:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963;
BILLY BOW, worked 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m., October 3, 1963;
RAUL MORALES, worked 2:15 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963;
C. R. WILLIAMS, worked from 6:30 a.m. to 3:45 p.m., October 2 and 3, 1963.

On December 9, 1963, Mr. A. F. SHAFFER, Chief
Agent, Trans-Texas Airways, International Airport,
made available flight manifests of passengers leaving
San Antonio for Dallas on October 2, 1963. A search
of these records failed to identify OSWALD under his true
name or alias, or MARINA OSWALD.

R. A. REEDER, Post Transportation, Fort
Sam Houston, Building 370, Room 11, advised that he is
on loan to the Army. He was on duty with Braniff Air-
ways at the ticket counter, International Airport,
on October 3, 1963. He was unable to identify the
photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having contacted
Braniff Airways.

Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON, who is employed at the
ticket counter, American Airlines, International Airport,
advised that he worked the ticket counter from 2:15 p.m.
to 11:00 p.m. on October 3, 1963. He was shown a
photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was unable to identify
him as having contacted the airlines.

On December 9, 1963, JAMES BRYANT, Braniff
Airways, employed at the ticket counter, advised he was
on duty from 6:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., on October 2 and
3, 1963. He was unable to identify OSWALD's photograph
as having contacted the airlines office.

On December 16, 1963, Mr. MAJOR GREEN, Manager,
Continental Trailways Bus Lines, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New
Orleans, furnished the following information to SAA JAMES
R. SCHMITT, JR.:

There are four separate buses leaving New Orleans
for Houston, Texas. These buses can be identified from the
schedule now in effect, which was also in effect during
September, 1963. He advised the cost of a one-way ticket from
New Orleans is $9.70 and a round-trip ticket costs $17.50.

The daily bus schedules in effect in September,
1962, from New Orleans to Houston, Texas, are as follows:

**LEAVING NEW ORLEANS** | **ARRIVING HOUSTON**
--- | ---
8:15 PM | 7:00 AM (Next day)
12:20 PM | 10:50 PM (Same day)
6:00 AM | 4:30 PM (Same day)

All bus operators leaving New Orleans can be
identified through Mr. MAJOR GREEN, if necessary by his
contacting the Trailways Alexandria Office.
T-12 advised as follows:

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja buses. The ledger records separate entries for each day, with the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

This ledger disclosed that bus No. 516 of the Flecha Roja bus line, which made the trip from Nuevo Laredo, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, arrived at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., at 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1963.

On November 26, 1963, T-14, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, following a check of the registration records of numerous middle and lower class hotels in the downtown area of Mexico City, he had ascertained that on September 27, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had registered at the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle (street) Bernardino de Sahaguin No. 19 and approximately eight blocks from the commercial heart of the Mexican capital. The records disclosed that OSWALD was registered as the occupant of room No. 18 until October 1, 1963, and was deleted from the hotel guest list on October 2, 1963.
According to source, there were only three employees at the hotel, and none of them were able to recognize OSWALD's photograph as having been a guest at that establishment but could recall virtually no information concerning the circumstances relating thereto.

1. OSWALD's Registration at Hotel

T-l made available photostats of the registration records of the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D.F., which reflect that on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at that hotel as "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD, USA, Texas, PHOTO, US citizen" and was assigned room No. 10.

The owner and manager of the hotel, GUERRERO GARCIA & Luna, explained on March 5, 1964, that upon arrival a guest is required to register in his own handwriting; however, as long as he remains at the hotel thereafter, the name is transferred to the registration list for subsequent days by the manager or his assistant.

2. Examination of Handwriting on Hotel Register by FBI Laboratory

On December 11, 1963, a photocopy of the above-described page of the Hotel del Comercio registration book was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination of the "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD" signature appearing thereon.

In a laboratory report dated December 18, 1963, the FBI Laboratory stated that examination of "Q5353, photocopy of page of registry book of Hotel del Comercio, Calle Sahagun 19, Mexico City, with signatures of guests registering on September 27, 1963, Line 10, bearing signature "Lee Harvey Oswald" had been made with the following result:

"It was concluded that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD signature on Line 18 of Q3533 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears as X4 and X5 in this case."

The information recorded hereunder was furnished by T-l.

A signed statement which had been made by SILVIA DURAN to the Federal Security Police on November 23, 1963, as translates from Spanish is recorded hereunder:

"At the City of Mexico, Federal District, at 6:00 p.m. of November 23, 1963, the undersigned, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ ROLDAN, Assistant Director of the Federal Security (Police), proceeding legally with witnesses present, makes record; that with the presentation in this office of Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN for the purpose of being interrogated concerning the matters which are herein set forth, this document was prepared:

Promptly upon the presentation of the person who under normal conditions is called SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, having been warned to tell the truth and advised of the penalties which are incurred by those who furnish false testimony, described herself as follows: that her name is as recorded, 28 years of age, married, without religious preference, an employee, literate, a native and resident of this city, with domicile at Constituyentes #143, Apartment #3, with respect to the matters under investigation declares: that she has been legally married to Mr. MOACIO DURAN NAVARRO since November 5, 1958, and is the mother of a child named PATRICIA, who, at the present time, is three and one-half years of age; that in the month of July or August of 1961 the deponent was invited to join the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, which at that time...

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2464—Continued
time, was directed by Attorney AUGUSTIN CUB LAVOAS, as a Coordinator, and, although she does not recall specifically who it was that recommended her, she can clarify that for some time previously she was friendly and visited with frequency the employees of the Cuban Embassy, being a personal friend of Ambassador PORTUGAL, as well as the Cultural Attachés, TERESA PROMESZA and LUSIA ALCANTARA, as well as with the secretary of Consul EUSEBIO AQUEC, Miss MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, of Spanish nationality but a relative of AQUEC; that at the Institute the activities were exclusively of a cultural nature and were attended on occasions by the above-mentioned Cultural Attachés and some Cubans, but in a greater number by Mexicans, always artists and intellectuals, without any political discussions, although she recalls that at the time of the October Cuban crisis in connection with the threatened invasion of Cuba and the subsequent blockade of the island by the North American Government, they listened by shortwave radio to the news from the 'Prensa Latina' (Latin Press), on the basis of which they made up a bulletin which was read of the news that they had listened to directly from Havana, agreeing also to the effect that Cubans and Mexicans attending said meetings discussed the political problem of Cuba on a private basis without doing so in any official character; that the declarant was receiving a salary of 500 pesos ($40 U.S.) monthly in her capacity as Coordinator at the Institute, with her work schedule being from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. daily, and the money for the maintenance of the Institute itself coming from a monthly subsidy from the Cuban Embassy, the amount of which she is not aware, but also with each one of the members paying a quota, and also contributions were received from persons whose names she does not recall because usually they were made anonymously, being unable to fill the monthly receipts, although she was the person who personally received all of the funds received at the Institute; that in addition to the speaker, only Mr. FILIPES SEQUEDA, who worked as a secretary at the Institute during the mornings, received any monthly salary in the same amount of 500 pesos ($40 U.S.), with the remainder of the money which was received being used for the payment of rent and other expenses connected with its operation. That in the month of December of 1961, the declarant and her husband made a trip by air to Havana, Cuba, paying for their own transportation, but all expenses of their visit to that city and the greater number of the cities of the island being paid by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the People and the House of Culture, so-called, 'of the Americans,' the trip having lasted fifteen days without their having any contact or connection during this trip with officials of the Cuban Government. That as the speaker has already stated, she has been a sympathizer of socialism and Marxist doctrine for several years, having studied philosophy and existentialism, and particularly she has sympathized since its inception and sympathizes with the Cuban Revolution. That approximately three months ago she began to occupy the position of Secretary to the Cuban Consul in this city, Mr. EUSEBIO AQUEC, who ceased to function in that capacity some five days ago on Monday, the 13th of this month, having been substituted by Mr. EUSEBIO SAMPAIO Y DÍAZ, clarifying at this time that from the beginning she began to work in that capacity as a temporary measure as a result of the death in a traffic accident of her friend, MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, who had been occupying that position, until some person should arrive from Cuba who would assume the same, having had under her responsibility the administrative operation and preparing the visas which are issued, as well as handling the applications for such visas which invariably are sent to the

- 26 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2464—Continued
Ministry of Foreign Relations, Government of Cuba, for its approval, having obtained this position directly from former Consul ASCUES, with whom she is very friendly, and for whom the speaker even organized a farewell party in her home, which was attended by almost all of the officials and employees of the Embassy and the Consulate, except the Ambassador. That the speaker does not belong to any political party and never has attended manifestations or meetings, nor has she given lectures or speeches, which her husband has done, since he has written several articles for the newspaper 'El Dia' (The Day) (pro-Communist Spanish language newspaper published in Mexico City); that she has never been arrested for any reason, not even on the occasion of the visit to Mexico of Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY, which caused her a great deal of personal satisfaction because of the benefits which it would represent to the country. That yesterday while she was working at the Cuban Consulate, where she is employed from 10:00 to 2:00 and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily and where she receives a salary of 1,500 pesos ($120 U.S.) monthly, just before their time of departure at noon, a friend commented to her that she had been listening to the radio and heard a news item to the effect that President KENNEDY had suffered an attack in which they had fired three shots at him, as a result of which she called her husband on the telephone and they discussed this news, and he advised her that she already knew about it and referred to said attack as 'monstrous', and they agreed that upon meeting at their home they would discuss the matter, which they did during their dinner-hour, but in a very belated manner since they did not know all the circumstances of the attack and the name and description of the presumed author of the same, its having been only that night that they read in the extra (edition) the news relating thereto, and subsequently on the radio at her residence she heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which caused her to remember that this name refers to a North American who in the last days of September or the first days of the month of October of the present year appeared at the Cuban Embassy and applied for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia and based his application on his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of nationality and being the apparent Director in the city of New Orleans of the organization called 'Our Play for Cuba' with the desire that he should be accepted as a 'friend' of the Cuban Revolution, as a result of which the speaker, in compliance with her duties, received all of his data and filled out the appropriate application, and he left to return in the afternoon, this time with his photographs, and the speaker, recognizing that she exceeded her duties, semi-officially called the Russian Consulate by telephone because of her interest in facilitating the handing of the Russian visa for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but from there they answered her that the operation would require approximately four months, which annoyed the applicant, since as he affirmed he was in a great hurry to obtain the visas which would permit him to travel to Russia, insisting that he was entitled to them because of his background and his partisanship and personal activities in favor of the Cuban movement, the declarant's not being able to specify because she does not remember whether or not he said that he was a member of the Communist Party, but that his wife, of Russian nationality, was at that time in the city of New York from where she would follow him, although his place of origin, was the afore-mentioned city of New Orleans; that as soon as OSWALD understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without previously obtaining a Russian one, because the former was for transit, he became highly agitated and angry, as a result of which the speaker called Consul ASCUES, who, at that time, was

- 38 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2464—Continued

- 39 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2464—Continued
in his private office in company of his ultimate replacement, MR. WAL, but came out and began to argue in English with OJALO in a very angry manner and ACCUS concluded by saying to him that, 'as far as he was concerned, he would not give him a visa,' and that 'a person like him, in place of aiding the Cuban revolution, was doing it harm,' its being noted that in their discussion they had been referring to the Russian socialist revolution and not to the Cuban, its being stated by OJALO that he had two reasons to request the visa with urgency, which were, one, that his permit to be in Mexico was expiring and the other that he had urgent necessity of reaching Russia; that in spite of the argument the speaker handed to OJALO a piece of paper similar to that which she writes at this time in which she recorded her name, 'SILVIA DURAN,' and the telephone number of the Consulate, which is '81-28-47,' and, at any rate, she initiated the handling of his visa application by sending it to the Cuban Ministry of (Foreign) Affairs, from which a reply was received in the normal manner some fifteen to thirty days later approving the issuance of a visa, but conditioning it on his previously obtaining the Russian (one), although she does not recall whether OJALO subsequently called her or not on the telephone for the Consulate which she had given him; that all of the conversation which the speaker had with OJALO as well as that of OJALO with him, was in the English language since he did not speak any Spanish, and that upon seeing his photograph which appears in today's newspapers, specifically in the newspaper 'EL FIO,' she immediately recognized and identified it as being the same person that she has been referring to as MRS. HARVEY OJALO. That on only one occasion the declarant attended a reception ceremony at the Russian Embassy which was given on the occasion of the visit of the astronauts, GAGARIN and TEREKHOVA, on the personal invitation which the

speaker received from the Russian Consul YACNOV when the latter visited ACUS and ARRIVAL and delivered to them their respective invitations at the Cuban Consulate. That with respect to her in-law, LIDIA and RUSEN DURAN HAWAHO, the former on various occasions attended with the declarant the meetings which were being held at the institute, whereas the latter only did so on one or two occasions in connection with exhibits of paintings and with respect to BETY BERNABU ASUGAR, the wife of RUSEN, she has always remained aloof from those activities, although all of them are of leftist ideology but do not actively participate in any activities; that BARBARA and BLithe EASQUIEL and AGATA ROSENO GARCIA are friends of BETY and the speaker has known them very little and superficially, as a result of which she knows nothing about their activities and ideologies, and in connection with the gentleman who one now knows is named BENTLEY, she had never seen him before and supposes that he is a friend of BARBARA, since she noticed that he was talking to BARBARA when they were dining at the home of the deponent, being present her husband, AGATA and LIDIA, whereas the others were at the home of her brother-in-law, RUSEN. That she has nothing further to declare and after reading the above, she ratifies and signs the margins in evidence thereof. The above document is closed authorized and witnessed.

Signed, Assistant Director of Federal Security, Captain FERNANDO OGUIZ
Witnesses: Lic. (Atty.) FERNANDO OGUIZ DE LA PEÑA; Lic. CARLOS DURAN LANGE.
House No. 4, Apt. 24
Ul. Kalinina

Kuznetsova, Rosa
Inter. (Intourist) Hotel "Minsk"
92-663

House 20, Apt. 8
Ul. Kola Miskneva (?)
Nel Norodovskvia (?)
112 Instute of Foreign Languages

Page 46

English
Ruth Kloefer
306 Pine St.
New Orleans 18, La.

H. Warner Kloefer
UN 6-0389
UN 6-2741, Ex. 276

Russian Translation

Communist Party U. S. A.
23 West 26th St.
New York

Page 47

Spanish Translation

Mexico City
Consulate of Cuba
Zamora and P. Marquez
11-28-47
Sylvia Duran

- 17 -

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

Cuban Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
75-79-00

U. S. Embassy
Lafragua 18
46 94 00
Bills 1-5-10-20
12.5 Pesos = $1.00
1 Peso = .08¢
Coins 1-5 pesos.

Page 51

Russian Translation

Medical Institute
LUCIA 31890

Page 52

Russian Translation

smola (?) 14
stova (?)

Page 53

Russian Translation

Merezhinsky (man's surname)
Prospect Stalin 12, Apt. 26
veogde (?) 7-14-53

- 18 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2465

Commission Exhibit No. 2465—Continued
ROBERT OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, furnished the following information:

On December 8, 1963, he obtained property of LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD which was in the home of RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas. Included in this property was a box which contained a two volume history, some Russian books, and a small American-made camera. He stated he had never made this camera available to authorities before February 24, 1964, because he had never been asked for it previously, and because he could see no evidentiary value to anyone interested in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, of this cheap camera which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated it had never occurred to him that anyone would be interested in the camera.

He advised he has no letters in his possession that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had written, and that the only letters he did have have been turned over by him to the President's Commission.

ROBERT OSWALD made available the box which contained this camera, and the items it still contains, all of which were the property of either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARINA OSWALD. The first thirteen items are books:

1. V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM
2. "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK
3. "The Iliad" - HOMER
4. "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - STEPHEN LEACOCK
5. "Squibb Product Reference"
6. "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
7. "Russian - Elementary Course 1"
8-13. Six books in Russian language. In one book designated as 9, a note is written in the front:
"Dear Lee
Great Congratulations,
"Let all your dreams come true!"
18. x 1959
Moscow
(October 18 is LEE HARVEY OSWALD's birthday).

There are no other items in this box.

Commission Exhibit No. 2466—Continued
On April 8, 1964, SA J. HALE McHENAIN purchased a silver-colored identification bracelet from the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company, 1023 Main Street, Dallas, Texas. This bracelet was sold as a "girls' hand-engraved expansion ident" bracelet for the retail price of $1.00 and was contained in a gold-colored cardboard box bearing a price tag with the following information:

"McCrory's"
0 12311
1.00
D21

The bracelet and box were marked for identification by SA McHENAIN.
he advised he was unable to recall OSWALD as a customer of his watch shop at any location in the H. L. Green Stores.

He added however that it was quite possible OSWALD may have purchased articles in his shop and he would not recall him since he waits on numerous persons during the course of his business day. He stated he could not recall OSWALD as a watch repair customer at his shop. He advised that until one month ago he did not keep a name file on customers and accordingly was unable to determine whether OSWALD might have been a customer of his at any time.

He was shown photographs of the bracelet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that while the bracelet appeared similar to those sold by him at one time he is positive the name "Lee" engraved thereon was not done by him.

Mr. FEZET was shown a girl's silver-type metal expansion identification bracelet bearing the stamped mark "Japan" which had been purchased by SA J. HALE MCENRONIN on April 8, 1964, at the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company. After examining the bracelet construction and machined decorative border engraving on the bracelet, he advised it was his opinion the bracelet was identical to Mrs. OSWALD's bracelet before the name "Marina" was added.

Mr. FEZET recalled that in October, 1963, the electric engraving tool being used by the girls working at the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company broke down and he was asked whether they could use his Burgess Vibro-graver. He said since he was using a larger engraving machine at this time he readily agreed.

He advised he did not normally do engraving work for the purchases made by customers of the H. L. Green jewelry counter but does recall that in the first week in October, 1963, he believed on a Thursday evening, he received a call at his shop on the third floor from one of the H. L. Green Company's managers on duty that night who asked him whether he might be able to engrave a purchase for a customer. The manager, who he believed was either KEN NOACK or BOB WEBER, informed him that the girl who normally did the
engraving was away from the counter and he desired PEZET to expedite the sale. He said he proceeded to the jewelry counter of the H. L. Green Company on the main floor where he engraved an item purchased by the customer. He was unable to recall whether this was a bracelet or some other item. He said neither could he recall the nature of the engraving nor could definitely say whether he had engraved the name MARINA at this time. Mr. PEZET pointed out that since the article was not purchased from him he paid very little attention to the customer and the article and could not now recall specific details concerning either. He said the jewelry counter was using his engraving machine at this time but had also repaired their own machine and he could not state which machine he used to make this engraving. Mr. PEZET, who is 6' tall, stated that while engraving this purchase he had the impression of a shorter person who was the customer standing near by waiting the finished article. He added he did not observe this person closely at any time and was unable to say whether it was a man or a woman.

Similarly, MISS DAVALOS viewed photographs of an expansion bracelet bearing the engraved name "Lee" on the name plate of the bracelet and identified this bracelet also as being handled by the H. L. Green Company. She stated that on occasion she waits on customers at the jewelry counter and when engraving is required is capable of this type of skill but that the names MARINA and LEE as they appear on the above bracelets were not engraved by her.

MISS DAVALOS advised that the H. L. Green Company is one of the stores owned by the McCrory, McLellan, Green Stores Corporation and in the Dallas - Fort Worth area there are four other stores in this chain which handle these bracelets both of which are purchased from Originalities of New York Corporation, 890 Broadway, New York City. She stated the bracelet purchased by SA J. HALE McHERMAN is purchased as a girl's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet, order No. 1231, while the bracelet bearing the engraved name "Lee" is believed by her to be identical with order No. 1220 and purchased from Originalities of New York as a man's expansion identification bracelet.

MISS DAVALOS stated she is not aware that any other stores in Dallas carry this bracelet other than the H. L. Green Company at
Basis for Inquiry

As has been previously reported, investigation disclosed that one H. O. Lee, believed to be identical with Oswald, departed Mexico City at 6:30 A.M. on October 2, 1963, on bus No. 332 of a bus line called "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). A total of sixteen passengers, including Lee, boarded the bus in Mexico City with destinations of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico; Laredo, Texas; and points beyond. Ten additional passengers boarded the same bus in San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Interview of Jose Cruz Cuellar

On July 3, 1964, Jose Cruz Cuellar, who was located at the home of his sister, Maria Cruz Cuellar, calle Naranjo 1310 Norte, Colonia Moderna, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, furnished the following information to a confidential source:

Cuellar stated that he had been employed as a welder at Infiermillo, Michoacan, Mexico, in September, 1963. Late in September, he and nine other welders left their jobs and went to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. From Guadalajara, he and three other welders, Cecilio Cardenas, Maximino Esquivel Limon, and Pedro Gonzalez Yerena, proceeded to San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where they were to board a Transportes del Norte bus bound for Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

At San Luis Potosi, Cruz Cuellar and his friends purchased three liters of tequila and consumed a large portion of it before they boarded the bus for Monterrey. He

Commission Exhibit No. 2468
said that he was very drunk during the trip from San Luis Potosí to Monterrey, but he did notice that there were two persons on the bus who appeared to be Americans. One was an elderly lady approximately sixty years of age and the other was a young man.

CRUZ CUÉLLAR could not recall the appearance of the young man well enough to describe him, and he was unable to identify the young man as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He was not able to state that the young man resembled a photograph of OSWALD that was displayed to him.

The confidential source mentioned above has furnished reliable information in the past.

July 16, 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:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated July 9, 1964, dealing with procedures involved in the issuance of tickets at Laredo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, of the Transportes del Norte bus line.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

Commission Exhibit No. 2469
BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD, using the name of H. O. LEE, is believed to have departed Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, on bus No. 332 of a bus line called "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). In Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, passengers on bus No. 332 who were continuing on to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, transferred to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373.

It has also been previously reported that according to Transportes del Norte records, one of the passengers on bus No. 332 on October 2, 1963, was PAULA RUSIONI, holder of ticket No. 9011, which had been issued in exchange for ticket No. 39532.

Extensive investigation has been conducted in an unsuccessful effort to date to locate and interview PAULA RUSIONI. In connection with this investigation, it was deemed desirable to ascertain the procedures involved in the issuance of the RUSIONI ticket.

INTERVIEW OF RAMON TREVINQ QUESADA, GENERAL MANAGER, TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS LINE, MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO

On June 1, 1964, RAMON TREVINQ QUESADA, General Manager, Transportes del Norte bus line, Heroes Poniente No. 271, Monterrey, advised a confidential source abroad as follows:

The name PAULA RUSIONI does not appear on any of the passenger lists maintained by that bus line at Monterrey. He was not acquainted with any person so named.

The Greyhound Bus Lines office at Laredo, Texas, regularly issues Transportes del Norte bus tickets to persons purchasing tickets in Laredo for travel to Mexico. It does not issue Greyhound tickets for such travel. Through an agreement between the two companies, Greyhound Bus Lines receives a ten per cent commission on each Transportes del Norte ticket sold by it.

Ordinarily, the Greyhound office at Laredo, Texas, is the only one authorized to issue Transportes del Norte tickets, whether a Greyhound ticket was previously involved or not. However, on special occasions the Greyhound office at San Antonio, Texas, may issue Transportes del Norte tickets to members of an excursion group proceeding from that city to Mexico. Special arrangements must be made with Transportes del Norte in such instances.

When arrangements for travel to Mexico are made at Greyhound Bus Lines offices in other parts of the United States, that company issues its own (Greyhound) ticket. When the passenger arrives in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, the pertinent portion of his ticket is exchanged for a Transportes del Norte ticket authorizing travel on that bus line in Mexico. Subsequently, Transportes del Norte notifies Greyhound of the exchange and it is remunerated by Greyhound to the extent that the passenger traveled on that bus line in Mexico.

The same procedure is followed at Transportes del Norte offices in Mexico when it issues its own tickets to purchasers there for travel in the United States. The pertinent portion of the Transportes del Norte ticket is exchanged at the United States border for a Greyhound ticket, and Transportes del Norte later reimburses Greyhound to the extent the passenger traveled on that bus line in the United States.

Ticket No. 39532, believed to have been purchased by PAULA RUSIONI, was a Transportes del Norte ticket sold...
at the Greyhound Bus Line office at Laredo, Texas, on September 10, 1963. According to PEDRO MOLINA P., Manager, Transportes del Norte office at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, that ticket was a two-portion ticket authorizing travel from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., and from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas. The proper ticket for such travel should have been a four-portion ticket authorizing travel from Laredo, Texas, to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico; Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to Mexico, D. F.; Mexico, D. F., to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon; Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to Laredo, Texas. When the ticket agent at the Transportes del Norte office in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, noticed ticket No. 39532 had been issued in only two portions, he took it from the passenger and exchanged it for Transportes del Norte ticket No. 9511, which was of the proper four-portion type, on September 11, 1963.

Exhibit D - 106 is a three-page manifest of Transportes Frontera Bus Company covering trip number 2 for bus number 340, departing from Mexico City for Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963. The results of the FBI Laboratory examination of this manifest are reflected on page 52 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBELEIN dated January 7, 1964.

With respect to the above described manifest, it should be noted that seats one and three are listed in the name "FOO, Saucedo" together with their corresponding ticket numbers and a destination of Monterrey. This individual is identical with Francisco Saucedo Velas, driver of the bus on this particular trip. Saucedo was interviewed at considerable length on December 7, 1962, at which time he explained that frequently he makes reservations for friends of his in his own name simply as a favor to these friends. Although he had no independent recollection concerning this particular trip, he presumed he had made the reservations for two friends who subsequently purchased their tickets and utilized the seats reserved by him.

It should also be noted that seat four is listed under the name of "Osvald" with a destination of "Laredo" and that no ticket number is listed. Extensive investigation at the offices of the Transportes Frontera Bus Company in Monterrey on December 10, 1963, resulted in the location there of all tickets whose numbers are listed on the bus passenger list. It was pointed out by then that the ticket numbers prefixed with the number 39 were tickets from Mexico City to Monterrey and those prefixed with the number 10 were tickets covering passage from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo. Officials of the company were unable to locate

Commission Exhibit No. 2470
a ticket covering Oswald's passage. They also pointed out that the figures below the passengor's names, "9 Laredo, 7 Monterrey", indicated the number of passengers for each destination. It will be noted that without taking Oswald into account, there are nine ticket numbers listed with the prefix 10, and seven ticket numbers bearing the prefix 39, indicating passage from Mexico City to Monterrey. Including Oswald, there are actually ten passengers listed with a destination of Laredo.

On January 21, 1964, Gilberto Cazares Garza, Chief of Mexican Immigration, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that he could find no cancellation of tourist permits for October 3, 1963, on the following persons:

Sra. Landeros
Juana (last name unknown)
Sra. Morlaes
Rafael Flores
Ganstiere
Angel Perez
Sra. Aguilar
Luz Tricarco
Constantino Garcia

The above names appeared on the passenger list of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line, bus number 340, which left Mexico City on October 2, 1963, and the name Oswald appears on the manifest.

Cazares stated that his records did reflect, however, that one Juana Maria Alaniz, married, age 47, American, who had entered Mexico on October 1, 1963, and whose destination in Mexico was Monterrey, tourist card number 626392, had departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, and her destination in the United States was San Antonio, Texas. Cazares stated that Alaniz was traveling by bus. It was subsequently determined by interview of Alaniz that she was on a different bus line, the Transportes Del Norte, and that she knew nothing about Oswald and after viewing a photograph of him, could not remember ever seeing him.

2

Commission Exhibit No. 2470—Continued
As has been previously reported, a confidential source abroad on November 28, 1963, made available a copy of the bus manifest of a company called Transportes Frontera. This manifest covered the trip of the bus of this company which departed Mexico City on October 2, 1963, for Nuevo Laredo. The bus had a scheduled departure time of 1:00 p.m. from Mexico City on October 2, 1963, and a scheduled arrival time at Nuevo Laredo of 6:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963. The passenger listed as occupying seat 4 on this manifest was "OSWLD," no first name given. The destination of this individual was given as "Laredo."

No ticket number was listed by the name "OSWLD" although ticket numbers appeared beside the names of the remaining passengers. It is to be noted that this passenger manifest was rather poorly prepared in longhand with the names of some of the passengers being incomplete and in some cases almost illegible. Toward the bottom of the manifest is a notation, "9 Laredo, 7 Monterrey"; however, including the name "OSWLD," 10 passengers appear on the list with a destination of Laredo.

FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher at the Transportes Frontera terminal in Mexico City, was interviewed several times by two reliable sources, the last of those interviews being on December 17, 1963. ALVARADO had no personal recollection of OSWLD and could offer no explanation as to why no ticket number appeared beside the name "OSWLD" or as to the reason for the discrepancy in the number of passengers listed for Laredo.

ALVARADO advised that no information concerning the identities of the passengers other than that appearing on the bus manifest is maintained by the bus company.

As has been previously reported, FRANCISCO SAUCEDO VELEZ and DIONISIO REYNA PAZ, chauffeurs on the trip on which the name "OSWLD" appeared as a passenger, were exhaustively interviewed on two different occasions. They had no personal recollection of OSWLD nor could they offer any explanation concerning the discrepancy in the number of passengers and the fact that no ticket number appeared beside the "OSWLD" entry.

In the course of the second interview SAUCEDO explained that tickets bearing a prefix of 39 covered travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and those with a prefix of 10 covered the travel from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo. SAUCEDO also pointed out that tickets collected from the passengers on a given trip are forwarded to the offices of the bus company in Monterrey.

On 12/9/63 TELEFONIQUIBDA, ticket agent at the Transportes Frontera Office, Calle Zimapán 104, Monterrey, was interviewed. All tickets listed by number on the passenger manifest for the October 2-3, 1963, trip from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo were located. QUIBDA could offer no explanation as to why no ticket number was listed for "OSWLD," and it was impossible for him to locate a ticket which might have been used by OSWLD.

It has been previously reported that OSWLD stayed at the Hotel Del Comercio, Calle Sahuin 19, Mexico City. On January 20, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, manager of this hotel, advised as follows:

The hotel does not use a system of registration cards for guests arriving at the hotel, but rather uses a registry book. On the first day a guest arrives he, himself, makes the initial entry in the book, this including the name of the guest, the place from which he is arriving, his occupation, and his nationality. Thereafter on each day the guest continues at the hotel the same information is entered in the book on the page designated for that day, but the entry is made by a hotel employee. No exact home address is

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2471—Continued
obtained from the guest since he is required to pay in advance. As has been previously reported, OSWALD registered at the hotel on September 27, 1963, with the point from which he was arriving being shown as "USA (Texas)," his occupation was shown as "photo," and under the column for nationality was listed "U. S. citizen." The handwriting on this entry in the registry book was identified with the known handwriting of OSWALD by the FBI Laboratory.

OSWALD was listed as staying in room 18 of the hotel during his entire stay there from September 27 through the night of October 1, 1963. Mr. GARCIA LUNA pointed out that rooms 13 through 23 occupy one floor of the hotel. He examined the registry book for the period OSWALD was at the hotel and was able to furnish information on three of the guests who occupied rooms on the same floor as OSWALD during a part or all of the time that OSWALD was at the hotel. He said he recalled these guests because they frequently stop at the hotel when in Mexico City. The guests he recalled were the following:

Mr. PEREZ PLIEGO, who registered from San Luis Potosí, is a railroad employee who visits the Hotel Del Comercio frequently. He occupied room 19 on September 23, 27, and 28, 1963. A Captain ESQUIVEL of Veracruz occupied room 19 on September 20, 1963. Mr. GARCIA LUNA described him as a Mexican Army Captain whom he believes to be well-known in Veracruz.

MARIO RESENDIZ, a merchant who registered from Saltillo, Coahuila, occupied room 21 from September 26 to October 3, 1963. This individual reportedly has a merchandising business involving the sale of flowers and miscellaneous items in Monclova, Coahuila. GARCIA LUNA claimed that he is well-known in Monclova.

Mr. GARCIA LUNA could furnish no information on other guests occupying rooms on the same floor as OSWALD which would assist in their location.

On January 21, 1964, ALFONSO PEREZ PLIEGO, home address España 304, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, office address Bolivar 8-601, Mexico City, was interviewed in Mexico City. He advised that he frequently stops at the Hotel Del Comercio and confirmed that he had resided at the hotel during the period September 25-23, 1963, in room 19. He said that unfortunately he had not noticed OSWALD's presence in the hotel during that time and could furnish no information concerning OSWALD's activities while in Mexico City.

The following investigation was conducted in Veracruz on January 23-24, 1964:

ERNEST HOLM, Vice Consul, American Consulate, contacted logical sources of his office. None of these sources was able to identify Captain ESQUIVEL.

Lt. Commander CHARLES EDSON, assigned to the Mexican Naval Academy as an instructor by the U. S. Navy, was unable to locate any information identifiable with Captain ESQUIVEL.

Inspector ALBERTO MORALES, Veracruz Police Department, contacted sources at the military establishments in the Veracruz area and was unable to obtain any information concerning Captain ESQUIVEL.

Investigation to locate ESQUIVEL is continuing.

Intensive investigation is continuing to locate and interview MARIO RESENDIZ of Monclova who has not been located to date.

Commission Exhibit No. 2471—Continued
May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

LEE HARVEY OSWALD is believed to have traveled under the name of H. O. LEE from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, via buses of the "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). According to available records, H. O. LEE departed from Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 and transferred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373, which arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 AM on October 3, 1963. He was assigned seat No. 12 on bus No. 332, a window seat located four rows from the front on the driver's side. Having purchased bus transportation to Dallas, it is believed he departed from Laredo at 3:00 AM, October 3, 1963, on a Greyhound bus on route to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

INFORMATION REGARDING OTHER TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS PASSENGERS OF OCTOBER 2-3, 1963

As has been reported, the following is the passenger manifest and seat reservations for those passengers on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963. Those passengers who have been located and interviewed are indicated below. (Further details regarding this passenger manifest are contained in a memorandum dated April 7, 1964.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seat (No.)</th>
<th>Name of Passenger</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Miss COSTO</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. A. MARTINEZ</td>
<td>Nuevo Laredo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MARGARET A. WOLFF</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Review of tickets reflected WOLFF possibly traveled only as far as Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>N. H. VILLANUEVA</td>
<td>(This person did not travel.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PAULA RUZIONI</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>J. M. DE CUBA</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Located and interviewed.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J. M. DE CUBA</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Apparently ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE CUBA, wife of J. M. DE CUBA, utilized this seat.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Located and interviewed.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>(Identified and interviewed.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>AUGUSTO AGUILAR</td>
<td>Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Located and interviewed.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Chihuahuenses</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Chihuahuenses Transportes Travel Agency)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(This seat was reserved for H. O. LEE, believed identical with OSWALD.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ</td>
<td>Houston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>A. Vizcarrondo</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(This seat was reserved for ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA.) (Located and interviewed.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>PH. VAN DER VORM</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(PHILIPPE PETER E. VAN DER VORM) (Located and interviewed.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Commission Exhibit No. 2472—Continued
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seat (No.)</th>
<th>Name of Passenger</th>
<th>Destination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>JOSE DAVIDA</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>JOSE BARRIGA</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>and wife (Located and interviewed.)</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>AGAPITO DEL RIO</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the above-listed 16 passengers who boarded bus No. 332, the following 8 people have been located and interviewed:

- Mr. and Mrs. J. W. DE CUBA
- AUGUSTO ACUÑAR
- ANASTASIO RUIZ NIETA
- PHILIPPE PIETR E. VAN DER VORM
- AGAPITO DEL RIO
- Mr. and Mrs. JOSE BARRIGA

Upon interview on April 6, 1964, PHILIPPE PIETR E. VAN DER VORM recalled that on the bus was a German woman whom he described as about 50 years of age who has been a school teacher in the United States for the past fifteen or twenty years and who was in Yucatan, Mexico, on vacation. It is believed that the person referred to by VAN DER VORM may be MAGARET A. COLLE.

In addition to the above passengers it has been determined that ten additional passengers boarded bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in the early afternoon of October 2, 1963, eight of these passengers having arrived in San Luis Potosi on a feeder bus of the "Linea Azul" (Blue Line), which had departed from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, at 9:00 A.M., October 2, 1963, to make connection with bus No. 332 in San Luis Potosi. The eight who boarded at Guadalajara, and the seat numbers assigned them on bus No. 332 are as follows. (Further details regarding this passenger list are contained in a memorandum dated April 7, 1964.)

The two passengers who boarded Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi are unidentified; however, it appears that one of the passengers was HERBERT ROBERT VOOREES, who was located and interviewed on March 20, 1964, at San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico. (Detailed information regarding the interview of VOOREES is contained in a memorandum dated March 31, 1964.)

Two other passengers, who were not listed by name and remain unidentified, boarded the bus at Monterrey (passengers on bus No. 332, who were continuing the trip north, changed to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373 at Monterrey for the trip to the United States-Mexico border) with their destination being Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Another unidentified passenger, who was not listed by name, boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo for the trip to Laredo, Texas.
EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUS PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUSES NO. 312 AND NO. 373 FOR TRIP OF OCTOBER 2-3, 1963

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

On April 2, 1964, a check of the visa files, United States Embassy, was made for the following persons, and no record identifiable with them could be located:

PAULA RUSION
MARGARET A. VOLFF
Miss COSIO
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index of that agency contained a reference to one HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ. These records disclosed that HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ was born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal," Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital), and admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on May 24, 1963, on a Class B-2 visa valid to June 15, 1965. She was the bearer of Mexican Passport No. 31067, and the visa was issued at Mexico City on May 15, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. M. Correa No. 196, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and her address in the United States was recorded as "San Antonio and Houston, Texas." The departure record reflects she departed from the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that on April 29, 1964, a review of Mexican Government Immigration forms FI-11 listing all persons of record who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, failed to disclose any information identifiable with the following persons who were listed as passengers on the buses in question:

Miss COSIO
A. MARTINEZ
MARGARET A. VOLFF
ROGERO P. GONZALEZ
PAULA RUSION
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
JOSE DAVILA
HILDA QUEZADA
CECILIO CARABAN
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
L.MARINO ESQUIVEL

On March 23, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, Mexico, D. F., advised that in a circular instruction dated March 20, 1962, the Chief of the Immigration Department described the Immigration form FI-11 as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." HERRERA explained that separate FI-11 forms are submitted semi-monthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico, and separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and submitted in duplicate (original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based. HERRERA advised, however, that numerous Mexican nationals traverse the Mexico-United States border on a daily basis without any records being made of their travel.

On May 20, 1964, the following additional review was made of visa records, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., for the names of bus passengers as indicated below:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2472—Continued
MEXICAN RESIDENT - No record identifiable with this person could be located.

CECELIO CARDENAS - Visa files contain one card for,CCECLIO CARDENAS CISNEROS, born June 28, 1933, at El Zapote, Aguillilla, Michoacan, a resident at Calle Allende No. 11, Aguillilla, Michoacan, who on January 28, 1963, applied for admission to the United States as a nonquota immigrant. No visa had been granted as of May 29, 1964.

JORG DAVILA - Visa files contain the following references to persons with the name JORGE DAVILA:

JORGE DAVILA HUROZ, born in October, 1933, occupation travel agent, residing at Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment No. 210, Colonia Veracruz Azuar, Mexico, D. F., presented Mexican Passport No. 32084/56 and was issued a visa which expired March 20, 1963.

JORGE DAVILA TELLO, born at Mexico, D. F., (no date given) residing at 5 de Febrero No. 132, Room No. 5, Mexico 8, D. F., Mexican Passport No. 040446/62 received a visa which expired June 9, 1960.

JORGE IGNACIO DAVILA GALVEZ, born August 1, 1946, at Tehuacan, Puebla, residing at Via No. 81, Apartment No. 12, Colonia Juarez, Mexico, D. F., Mexican Passport No. 31324/63, obtained a one-entry visa which expired on August 18, 1963.

IBALIO RODRIGUEZ - No record identifiable with this person could be located.

ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ - There are several hundred cards on file and in the absence of descriptive data it was not possible to identify this person.

VIO CASSIO - There are numerous cards on file for persons who might be known as Miss COSSIO and a large number of cards for persons who might be known as Mrs. CASSIO. The following are names of persons who might be known as "Miss COSSIO" (also commonly spelled "COSSIO") who held United States visas as of October 2, 1963:

CEELIA PATRICIA CASSIO RODRIGUEZ, age 10 in 1963, residing at Calle Alvaro Obregon No. 230-10, Mexico, D. F., held a visa issued September 13, 1963, valid to December 13, 1963, for one entry to the United States on a pleasure trip. The visa card was signed by this person's mother, CCELIA DE CASSIO.

GUADALUPE CASSIO HIDRJOUSA, holder of Mexican Passport No. 29856/63, a resident of Calle Cuauhnaua 9, Colonia Condesa, Mexico, D. F., born March 9, 1900, at Mexico, D. F., held a visa issued May 14, 1963, which was to expire on November 14, 1963. Her occupation was listed as housewife-real estate owner. Her visa was secured for a trip to San Antonio, Texas.

JOSEPA CASSIO CASSIO, holder of Mexican Passport No. 10025/58, residing at Calle Carmen No. 78, Mexico 1, D. F., held a visa issued August 5, 1963, which was valid to November 5, 1963, for one-week pleasure trip to the United States.

PAULA RUSIGNI - No record was located for this person.

T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised on May 21, 1964, that a review of the National Alien Register of the Ministry of the Interior, Mexico, D. F., failed to reveal any information identifiable with PAULA RUSIGNI, which would indicate that, if this person is residing in Mexico, she is not in an alien status.

T-4, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On May 13, 1964, Dr. ARRIGO LOPEZ CELLY of the Italian Embassy, Mexico, D. F., related that no record could be located for PAULA RUSIGNI in the files at that Embassy.

On May 20, 1964, T-3 advised he had conducted a review of the Passport records at the Mexican Foreign Ministry, Mexico, D. F., and was unable to identify any of the following persons through a review of those.

Commission Exhibit No. 2472—Continued
1941 and residing in 1969 at Calle Oriente No. 3000
Colonia Villa de Cortes, Mexico. D. F. secured a visa on
December 90, 1959 for the purpose of a lengthy visit to the State of Texas. This person's visa card lists
his occupation as "movie actor." (It is noted that records of
the Passport Office, Mexican Foreign Ministry list his
residence address in 1969 as Calle Oriente No. 300, Colonia
Villa de Cortes, Mexico, D. F.)

At Merida, Yucatan, Mexico

Consul Paul S. Dwyer, United States Consulate,
advise he could locate no record in the files of the Consulate
for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF.

T-5, a confidential source abroad, advised that FELIX
SALAZAR, caretaker in charge of the registry at the Mayan ruins
of Chichen-Itza, Yucatan, made available the visitors' signature
register. This register was reviewed for the period of August
1, 1963 to October 6, 1963, and no record could be located for
the name MARGARET A. WOLFF.

T-9 advised that on May 90, 1964 ERNESTO ABREU GOMEZ,
Identification Section, State Judicial Police, Merida, advised
that the following persons reviewed the indicated records for the
period from August 1, 1963 to October 6, 1963, without locating
any record for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF:

Attorney MANUEL CASTANEDA RAIHERE, Superintendent of
the Anthropology Institute, Merida, Yucatan, who reviewed the visitors' signature register at the
Mayan ruins of Uxmal, Yucatan.
Attorney HUMBERTO ROSADO ESPINOLA, Barbachano Travel
Agency, who reviewed the hotel registers for the
Hotel Uxmal located near the site of the Uxmal
ruins and for the Mayanland Hotel located near the
site of the ruins of Chichen-Itza, Yucatan.

MARGARITA MUNGUA, Visa Section, United States Embassy,
Mexico, D. F., advised on May 22, 1964, that visa records
disclose that one ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, born March 28,
At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

T-6, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On May 19, 1964, it was determined that one MARGARET A. WOLFF registered at the Ambassador Hotel in Monterrey at about 9:55 PM, October 2, 1963, and checked out of the hotel the following morning at 9:07 AM. Inquiry revealed that WOLFF was described as being of German descent and a teacher of languages. Hotel records reflect that WOLFF’s residence address is listed as 9 Delaware (probably street or avenue), Dumont (possibly Dumont), New Jersey. It was determined on May 20, 1964, that WOLFF may have made travel arrangements for her trip to Mexico through a travel agency known as the Utile International Travel Agency of New Jersey with addresses listed at 2 Rector House, New York, New York, and what appeared to be 32-A Norwalk, Berjensild (probably Bergenfield), New Jersey.

According to the bus manifest, of the sixteen passengers who boarded Transmexico del Norte bus No. 332 at Mexico City on October 9, 1963, Monterrey was listed as the final destination for ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ and JORGE DAVILA.

The following individuals who were named on the manifest of the feeder bus which left Guadalajara on the morning of October 7, 1963, to make connection with Transmexico del Norte bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi listed Monterrey as their final destination:

CECILIO CARDENAS
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

In an effort to locate the above-named persons for whom Monterrey was listed as their final destination, T-6, a confidential source abroad, advised on May 8, 1964, that he had located the following persons at Monterrey through a check of the telephone directory, voting records, and public utility records at Monterrey, and all advised that they had not been passengers on Transmexico del Norte bus No. 332 which had departed Mexico City the morning of October 2, 1963:

ROBERTO GONZALEZ, Jr., residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 103
ROBERTO GONZALEZ, residing at Padre Mier Oriente No. 814
ROBERTO GONZALEZ, residing at Padre Mier Oriente No. 217
ROBERTO A. GONZALEZ, residing at Rio Amazonas Oriente No. 425
ROBERTO L. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 219
ROBERTO M. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 131
PEDRO A. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Miguel Nieto Oriente No. 352
PEDRO H. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Manuel del Llano Oriente No. 334
PEDRO L. GONZALEZ, residing at Serfin Pena Norte No. 714
PEDRO G. GONZALEZ, residing at General Trevino Poniente No. 1221

This source advised that he was continuing efforts to locate and identify JORGE DAVILA, CECILIO CARDENAS, JOSE CRUZ, and MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL.

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index contained records of three border crossing cards for persons who could possibly be identical with the Transmexico del Norte bus passenger, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ. The information appearing on these border crossing cards is as follows:

Border Crossing Card No. 507572 was issued at Laredo, Texas, November 26, 1958, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ FERARES, born
May 12, 1934, at Linares, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, residence 23 de Abril Norte No. 1814, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 253916 was issued at Laredo, Texas, April 9, 1927, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CARRILLO, born February 12, 1914, at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, residence Lago de Pascuauro Poniote No. 101, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 1338074 was issued July 9, 1963, at Laredo, Mexico, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ GALVAN, born April 16, 1923, at Rio Verdo, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, employed as a body mechanic, residence Ruperto Martinez Oriente No. 956, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

T-2 advised as follows:

On April 30, 1964, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ GALVAN, who resides at Ashington Oriente No. 1220, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, advised that he formerly resided at Ruperto Martinez Oriente No. 956 in Monterrey. He stated he is 40 years of age and an unemployed soldier. He said he had not visited the United States since September, 1952, when he traveled to Brownsville, Texas. He related that he also visited McAllen and Mission, Texas, at that time and was arrested by United States Immigration officers and deported to Mexico. He said he had been required to surrender his border crossing card at that time. He affirmed that he had not returned to the United States since that time and had not been a passenger on the aforementioned Transportes del Norte bus.

On May 1, 1964, JOSE RODRIGUEZ PERALES, who resides at 23 de Abril Norte No. 1814, Colonia Venustiano Carranza, Monterrey, advised that he has a brother named EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES, who for some time has been residing at Alamo, Texas, and is employed at the Jones Office Supply, 1055 Broadway, McAllen, Texas. He did not know EULALIO's street address but stated he is mailing address is Post Office Box 172, Alamo.

Efforts are being made to locate and interview EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES at McAllen and Alamo, Texas.

Source reported on May 6, 1964, that he had been unable to locate EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CARRILLO who is registered as residing at Lago de Pascuauro Poniote No. 101, Monterrey, but was continuing efforts to locate this person.

At Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

On April 3, 1964, Vice Consul OTTO WAGNER, United States Consulate General, Guadalajara, reported that no record of a United States visa issued during August, September, and October, 1963, could be located for the following:

HILDA CUZADA
JOSE CRUZ
CICILIO CARDENAS
MAXIMO ESQUIVEL
PEDRO GONZALEZ

T-8, a confidential source abroad, advised on April 19, 22, and 28, 1964, that he had conducted the following investigation at Guadalajara:

A check of the local telephone directory, files of the power and light company, and the Guadalajara Census Bureau failed to locate any information which would aid in identifying the passengers listed below. Source advised that the names are common in the area and that he had interviewed numerous persons with the same surnames without locating anyone who was acquainted with the passengers.

HILDA CUZADA
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMO ESQUIVEL
CICILIO CARDENAS
PEDRO GONZALEZ

-13-

Commission Exhibit No. 2472—Continued
connection between her and Mr. Klaue until inquiry developed the information.

On December 1, 1963, Klaue was interviewed by SA's Patterson and Brady. He is Robert G. Klaue, age 34, and readily acknowledged making the film negative for the questioned shots. Klaue said the customer, whose name he does not know, but whom he thought might be another printer, and who was white, sale, about 3' 7", short curly hair, maybe in his early 30's, came into the shop between 11:30 A.M. and 12:30 noon one day. Subject was wearing slacks and a sport shirt. Klaue said his customer's copy appeared to have been taken from a slick type magazine. The picture were large in appearance, and the customer asked him to make two shots, 8 x 6 or 8 x 5, and arranged so that he could get a beader on them together. Klaue told his customer that he could make the film, and that he would have same ready during the early afternoon. After one or more unsuccessful attempts, Klaue saw that he would be unable to copy the pictures successfully and that the reproduction might involve re-screening. Klaue said he took the job to Wong's and obtained the film negative; that he made delivery to his unknown customer on that same day at about 4:00 or 4:30 P.M. He charged the customer $4.00 for the job, which was paid in cash. Klaue did not write up this sale, as he said he saw a chance to make a few dollars on the side. Since no record is available for this transaction, Klaue said no other employees were at the shop, as they had gone home for the day. He thought the customer might have been a printer because of the appearance of one about his nails aid on his hands. He conceded this may not be true and might have been a news agent or other tradesman. Klaue felt sure that he would know this party if he sees him again. He said he would call us if he did.

Agents agree that the description of the customer by Klaue may be different from that of Oswald, but on the other hand a check of the printed text in the subject show none errors of syntax and spelling similar to that contained in known Oswald writings. "He has consistently espoused Anti-Christian--" "previous marriage and divorce" "taped from instead of re-issued for proper hypomenon. Also, the text states in part ""--veteran for treasonous activities"" but more accurate usage would have been ""--veteran for treasonable acts."" These errors are consistent with the type of errors found in Oswald's written expressions. The text is somewhat soft on Cuba, but hard on Russia and Communism. It is recalled that Oswald was disassociated with the Soviet, and owed he was not a Communist, but a Marxist. The text tends to extreme right, but we feel it is not significant of the unpredictable Oswald in his search of derogatory material for his subject, President Kennedy. This handbill was constructed within a week of the President's visit.
On December 5, 1963 in Dallas, Texas, St. Denis interviewed Mr. Robert G. Klaas on 505 California Street, and displayed to him two good photos of Lee Harvey Oswald and one of Jack Ruby. After examining the pictures, Mr. Klaas said he is able to state that, in his opinion, neither Oswald nor Ruby is the person for whom he obtained the photo file showing face and profile of President Kennedy.

He said that, in his opinion, the purchase or this file led him to re-examine the evidence of Oswald and closely resembles him, except that the customer, as recalled, had a heavy, pockmarked face that was quite evident, whereas Oswald's hairline appears to be receding. The customer's figure and physical build, otherwise closely parallels that of Oswald. He was in casual dress - sport shirt and slacks.

Mr. Klaas said he would promptly report any re-appearance of this customer.

DISPOSITION

Continued.

NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISOR

Mr. Klaas

Commission Exhibit No. 2473—Continued
leaflets in their street dispensers did not amount to the number indicated in some of the newspaper and magazine articles about the incident. Mr. Capgebail said that he did not believe there was over a half dozen or maybe a dozen or so.

On 1-29-64 I telephoned F.I. Agent Robert Capgebail and asked how many of the leaflets they had on hand. Mr. Capgebail checked his files and asked back later to say that his reports do not indicate the number of leaflets that they received, only that they kept a few samples and turned none over to the Secret Service, Dallas. Agent Capgebail said that he was not positive as to the exact number, but guessed that they only had a few samples.

On 4-30-64, I interviewed Sheriff Bill Doxer, Dallas County Sheriff, who procured twenty-two leaflets. Sheriff Doxer said that his records have no information as to the total number of leaflets distributed and no attempt had been made to itemize the estimates.

On 5-6-64 I interviewed Mr. J. T. Knox, of Knox Brothers, 1307 Young Street, Dallas. Mr. Knox said that he was uncertain as to the price of reproducing the pictures, therefore, was unable to determine the exact date that they made the negatives. The reason for this is because to the best of their memory, the pictures were line shoots and did not require half-toning, as the pictures would have already been half-toned, but their price indicates that it was a half-tone job. Mr. Knox said that it was possible that in making the charge, they looked at the picture and saw that it was half-toned and made the charge for this amount even though they simply made a line shot.

Mr. Knox said that he went on a vacation November 14, 1963, and returned to Dallas on November 22, 1963. To the best of his knowledge and that of his wife, Rita Knox, it was just a few days, or possibly the day before, they left on vacation. The records for leaflets during the weeks of November 1963 were searched completely and it is believed that the negative was made on either November 13 or November 14, 1963. On 11-13-63 a ticket shows one .08, charge $2.50 and one .06, charge $2.19, total bill .06. Mr. Knox said that he does not believe they would have shot two different size negatives in reproducing the pictures. On November 14, 1963, ticket indicates one .08, charge $2.50. Mr. Knox says that he believes this is the ticket for the transaction, however, the charge $2.50, indicates half-tone pictures. For this reason, Mr. Knox said that he believes a mistake was made in billing the transaction.

Mrs. Rita Knox said that she noticed the negative as it was drying and looked at it. She said that she is fairly sure that there was only one negative, with both front and profile view, and that it was .08 inches in size.

Therefore, as best it can be determined, it appears that the negative was made and delivered on November 14, 1963.

Commission Exhibit No. 2474—Continued
but to the best of his memory, he believes that it was a line shot. Mr. Spender also said that to the best of his knowledge, there was only one negative made and that the pictures on the "Hunted for Treason" leaflets appear to be the same as the negative that he made.

On 5-6-60 I interviewed Mr. Joseph H. Harmon, Office Manager, American Type Founders Company, Incorporated, 6770 Vantage, Dallas. Mr. Harmon said that in his opinion, the type would not be traceable because of its common nature. Mr. Harmon exhibited samples of all of the type manufactured by American Type Founders and there appeared to be two or three different types that were similar in those used on the leaflet. There was also another negative of the similar types. Mr. Harmon also called attention to the fact that there are several different companies that manufacture and sell type in this city.

In view of the common style of type used, the several different companies manufacturing type, and the various sizes within each style of type, it is believed that it is impossible to trace the type.

On 5-6-60 I re-interviewed Mr. James G. Segars, Vice-President, Glansted-Kirk Paper Company. Mr. Segars furnished copies of all the orders for Lettercraft during 1960. All orders, other than the rejected order, paper, like that used to print the "Hunted for Treason" leaflets, were disregarded. On 5-1-64 10,000 assorted colors were purchased. A piping rate said, "Today" and was signed by Billy Bacon. On 3-20-64, 15,000 assorted colors were purchased. The piping notice read, "Early Notice", and was signed by Klause. This was the total assorted color purchases for Lettercraft from Glansted-Kirk Paper Company during 1960.

Mr. C. A. Kirk, Senior Foreman, Sanitation Department, City of Dallas, and Mr. R. P. Satterfield, Foreman, Sanitation Department, City of Dallas, were interviewed. They both stated that they had never seen any of the "Hunted for Treason" leaflets and that none of the Sanitation men had called them to their attention. It was determined that Mr. Ted Brauker, 2047 Commerce, Dallas was the driver of the Sanitation Department truck which picked up trash from Lettercraft Printing Company, 3000 Main. His assistants were Mr. G. O. Bates, Dallas and Tommy Locke, Jr., 1019 West Exchange, Dallas. Tommy Locke was interviewed and stated that he had never seen the leaflets before. It was also noted that Mr. Locke was barely read and write. Mr. C. A. Kirk was interviewed and said that he had never seen the leaflets before. It was also noted that he could barely read and write.

Mr. Ted Brauker was interviewed and stated that he had never seen the leaflet before. However, he had picked up three garbage cans full of leaflets containing President Kennedy's picture. He said that these were picked up about a week or two before the assassination and while he could not give the exact address, he could take me to the location. Mr. Brauker said that most of their work is in the alley and he does not know the street name, there were none up. Mr. Brauker directed me to the alley behind

Commission Exhibit No. 2474—Continued

Lettrecraft Printing Company and pointed out the garbage cans directly in the rear of Lettrecraft Printing Company, as the location where these leaflets were picked up.

Mr. Brauker described these leaflets as being on white paper, approximately 13" x 14" and containing a large full face photograph of President Kennedy. To the best of his knowledge, there was no writing under the picture, other than President Kennedy's name. Mr. Brauker said that he remembers this because he was new on the route and had another man driving it while he was learning the route. At this time, Mr. Brauker was working the top of the truck and was the individual that emptied the garbage cans into the truck. He stated that he noticed the picture of President Kennedy and thought that it was a good picture so he got a handful that had not been bent up and sanded. He stated that he put these into the cab of his truck. To the best of his knowledge, he said there were three garbage cans full and estimated that there must have been several hundred of them, as they had just been stuffed down in the garbage cans.

Mr. Brauker stated that he had left these leaflets in the cab of his truck for a couple of weeks, then selected two or three of them and took them home. Mr. Brauker and I proceeded to his house and were informed by Mr. Brauker's wife that she had thrown the leaflets away. Since the time of the assassination, Mr. and Mrs. Brauker have moved twice and Mr. Brauker said that it was during one of these moves that she destroyed the leaflets.

From Mr. Brauker's description, the background of the picture was white instead of black, like the full face photograph on the "Hunted for Treason" leaflet. However, Mr. Brauker said that it was a full face photograph similar to the one on the "Hunted for Treason" leaflet.

On 5-6-60, S. A. Gene Hoffer and I interviewed Robert Klause at Lettercraft Printing Company. Mr. Klause told us that to the best of his memory, there were two negatives shot on the front and side views of President Kennedy. He stated that he had no idea who the person was for whom he had the negatives made. He stated that on individual cans to the print shop and asked that he, Klause, mail those to Mr. Brauker. Robert Klause told us that he thought he could mail the negatives himself as he took the job. However, he said that he later found out he could not copy the pictures. He said that he was having difficulty getting his screen to line up with the screen already on the picture he was trying to copy. From the way Klause talked, it appeared that he was attempting to half-tone a picture which had already been half-toned. He said that he was coming up with large black spots on his negative.

Robert Klause said that he was willing to cooperate in any way possible to help us identify the printer and/or formatter of the leaflet. Klause was asked if he would be willing to take a lie detector test and he stated that he would be.
An attempt was made to run Klausen on the polygraph and it was found to be busy. Klausen agreed that when we set up the equipment we could contact him and that he would take the test. Later in the day, an appointment was called for 1 P.M. and unsuccessful efforts were made to locate Klausen. During the afternoon, Klausen phoned the Secret Service Office and talked with SA Patterson and informed SA Patterson that he, Klausen, had talked with his attorney and his attorney said that he did not have to take the test and that he, Klausen, had decided not to take the test. After obtaining this message from SA Patterson, SA Mafford and I attempted to relocate Klausen, but without success.

Mr. Billy Eason, printer for Lettercraft Printing Company, was interviewed. Mr. Eason said that he had no idea who had printed the "wanted for treason" leaflets and that he had not observed any shifts, printers, or blatant impressions around the printing shop. Billy Eason was asked if he would be willing to take a polygraph test and he replied that he would. However, he stated that he was going to have to work into a complete job that he had to deliver the next day and asked that we delay the polygraph test. Billy Eason was informed that we would contact him later about the polygraph test.

On May 15, Mr. and Mrs. Kinsler, owners, Lettercraft Printing Company, were interviewed. Robert Klausen is the son of Mrs. Kinsler. Mrs. Kinsler said that she felt sure the "wanted for treason" leaflets were not printed in her shop because she has not seen any evidence, spillage, etc., resembling the "wanted for treason" leaflets. Mrs. Kinsler also said that they do not do any political printing.

On May 24, Robert Klausen was reinterviewed at Lettercraft Printing Company. Robert Klausen complained that we were taking him from his work and that he had a wife and three children to feed. He stated that he works strictly on a commission and that he is not taking any money while talking with us. Extensive efforts were made to get Robert Klausen to go on the polygraph, but he refused to do so. When asked why he agreed to go on it and changed his mind, he stated that he did not know his rights, but after consulting his attorney, he was informed that he did not have any rights to the test. In response to Klausen admitting that we did not tell him he had to go on the test, but continued saying that he was unsure as to his position at that time, but after consulting an attorney, he does not want to take the test. Extensive efforts were also made to have Robert Klausen name the individual for whom he had the negatives made, or printed the leaflets, but he continued to say that he did not know the individual.

Robert Klausen said that his attorney was Bob C. Alexander. Dallas Federal Savings Building, Room Riverside 7-6074. In response to my question, Robert Klausen said that he did not have an attorney as such, but that he had approached this attorney about the pending incident. Klausen said that he had called Mr. Alexander and talked with him over the phone and received advice as to his rights. In response to my questioning, Klausen said that he did not use this attorney before, but that he had simply phoned him and talked with him over the phone. I asked Klausen if the attorney would have remembered the incidents well enough to know that he doubted it, as he only talked with him for a few moments. I called Klausen’s attention to the fact that an attorney’s product was his advice and that it could pertain to see that an attorney would talk with a stranger over the phone, furnish advice, and not submit a bill. Klausen replied that he didn’t know about that. Two or three different attempts were made at questioning Klausen along the lines of his attorney, and he continued to say that he didn’t know if the attorney would remember it or not, but I was unable to get Klausen to change his story.

Mrs. Kinsler, owner of Lettercraft Printing Company, became quite upset during our interview. She stated that she was haberhd her employee, getting them excited and nervous, that they were unable to do their work. Mrs. Kinsler was visibly excited and upset during our interview with her and she mentioned two or three different times why she wanted to run her printer on a different line to the line detector. Mrs. Kinsler said that she had contacted her attorney and found out that her son, Robert Klausen, and her printer, Billy Eason, did not have to take a polygraph test unless they wanted to. Extensive efforts were made through Mrs. Kinsler to get her to influence Robert Klausen to take a polygraph examination, and put the matter settled. Mrs. Kinsler indicated several times that she thought we were forcing her son because he had a prior criminal record and she wanted to get several other printing companies which she thought might run this type of work. It was pointed out to Mrs. Kinsler that the leaflets were printed using the negative which her son had made. Since her son had had the negative in his possession, the was unable or would not identify the person to whom he gave it. Since this was the case, she was informed that our investigation would continue at her printing company until we exhausted all possible leads, or were able to trace it to another individual.

Mrs. Kinsler became quite upset during our visit and stated that we were hurting his business and keeping his employees from working. He also complained about our wanting to run tests on the polygraph, and said that he could not understand why Billy Eason should be dragged into this. Mrs. Kinsler indicated that they were quite busy and asked that we complete this investigation as soon as possible. Mrs. Kinsler was informed that it was our desire to complete this investigation as soon as we could, and that we felt sure that with the cooperation of Robert Klausen we could finish the investigation in considerably less time.

An effort was made to get Robert Klausen to accompany us to the office and he become quite upset and asked if we were charging him with anything. He was informed that he was not under arrest and was not being charged with anything, that we simply wanted to go downtown, contact his lawyer, and talk about the outlined facts. Robert Klausen asked to leave the room and be separated for a few minutes. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsler returned shortly, wanting to know why we were taking Robert Klausen downtown and wanted to know if he was being charged with anything. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsler were informed that he was not being charged with...
during the two visits to Lettercraft Printing Company, the following information was obtained from the company records. On 11-5-63, Lettercraft received an order for 10,000 circulars, using the dodger paper like that used for the "wanted for treason" leaflets. The circulars were printed for delivery on 11-10-63. On 11-12-63, Lettercraft received an order for 15,000 circulars using the dodger paper. This was all of the dodger paper used for printing circulars during the months of October, November, and December, 1963. Mr. and Mrs. Kacze, Robert Kacze, and Billy Moss, all stated that they used this dodger paper for printing scratch pads. They print 9" x 12" sheets with a Lettercraft Printing Company heading and cut the 9" x 12" sheet into 4 scratch pads which are placed at the top end. While going through the orders for October, November, and December 1963, I noticed several sheets from these scratch pads upon which notes had been made and placed in the files for the various orders. Therefore, it appears that a good deal of this dodger paper is used for the printing of these scratch pads. Billy Moss and Robert Kacze both stated that they print about 15,000 sheets of this dodger paper a month which would cut out to about 45,000 scratch pads. Billy Moss and Robert Kacze both said that these scratch pads do not last long, as the salesman give them away and they usually include them when they deliver orders. Billy Moss said that they usually run three scratch pads about once a month, however, they haven't run any for the last couple of months or so.

The withholding tax records reviewed for the last quarter of 1963 and in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Kacze, Billy Moss, and Robert Kacze, they show the following employees: Homer Dwight Kacze, Social Security Number 452-12-5749, earnings $68; Jasper R. Kacze, Social Security Number 491-01-5720, earnings $212; Perry Siva, Social Security Number 465-12-2854, earnings $552.66; Heba Frances Brown, Social Security Number 602-33-4063, earnings $765.50.

During our visit on 11-5-64 Robert Kacze was asked to write the words, "consistently," and "marriage." He correctly spelled "marriage" but incorrectly spelled "consistently" however, it was not the same misspelling as that in the "wanted for treason" leaflet.

Commission Exhibit No. 2474—Continued
REEL NO. ONE

COVERS RADIO STATION WINS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, BROADCAST OF "CONTACT" PROGRAM THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 18, 1954, IN WHICH MR. MARK LANE, SERVING AS A PANELIST, RESPONDED OVER THE AIR TO TELEPHONE CALLS FROM LISTENERS.

REEL NO. TWO

COVERS RADIO STATION WINS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, BROADCAST OF "CONTACT" PROGRAM THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 18, 1954, IN WHICH MR. MARK LANE, SERVING AS A PANELIST, RESPONDED OVER THE AIR TO TELEPHONE CALLS FROM LISTENERS.
EXCERPT FROM THE TWO REELS OF TAPE COVERING
THE "CONTACT" PROGRAM OF FEBRUARY 18, 1964,
OVER RADIO STATION WINS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
BEING THE CONTENTS OF THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN MURRAY BURNETT, MARK LANE,
AND BERNARD WEISSMAN.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2475–C

Mr. Burnett: Good evening here on "Contact".
The Caller: Oh. Hello.
Mr. Burnett: Yes.
The Caller: I'd like to ask Mr. Lane if he doesn't think it's strange that, since the Ruby trial -- since the case was so well covered -- since the Kennedy case was so well covered that no pictures of Officer Tippit appear, even a high school picture. I mean, I got about three newspapers and I didn't see any pictures in the papers.
Mr. Lane: That was an interesting point. I will tell you this. There was a conference which took place just a week before the assassination. Present at that conference was Bernard Weissman, the gentleman who placed the full page ad in the Dallas Morning News that practically accused the President of treason. Also present at that conference was Officer Tippit, and there was a third person whose name I will not mention although I have his name now, but there are reasons for which I cannot reveal it now.
Mr. Burnett: Fascinating.
Mr. Lane: And this conference took place in a strip joint called the Carousel, in Dallas, Texas.
Mr. Burnett: A strip joint called the Carousel?
Mr. Lane: Yes.

* * * * * *

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2475–C—Continued
And I'm Murray Burnett on "Contact" WINS. Tonight we're talking to Mark Lane, who's the attorney for the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, and also to William M. Kuntzler, whose written a fantastic book called "The Minister and the Choir Singer" which is the story of the Hall Millis murder case and which, at the start of the program is not only a fascinating book but is also going to be turned into a fantastic motion picture, but also has some astonishing similarities at least in press coverage and confusion to the assassination of the late President Kennedy. And now we'll get back to our phones here at Judson 2-7000.

Mr. Burnett: Good evening here at "Contact".
Mr. Weissman: Hello, is Mr. Lane present? This is Bernie Weissman.
Mr. Burnett: Yes. Bernard Weissman of Dallas?
Mr. Weissman: Yes. That's right.
Mr. Lane: Yes. Hello.
Mr. Weissman: Mr. Lane?
Mr. Lane: Yes. I saw your ad down there. Very impressed by it.
Mr. Weissman: Yeah, so I understand. You know that there has been several statements you've made this evening, as a matter of fact the newspapers have been bothering me somewhat also about them.
Mr. Lane: Yes.

Mr. Weissman: That in your capacity in representing the assassin Oswald and his mother Marguerite --
Mr. Lane: Yes.
Mr. Weissman: -- and you're saying that you have evidence that I knew this Patrolman Tippit and that I was in the Carousel bar and so on and so forth.
Mr. Lane: Yes.
Mr. Weissman: Yes, you're being very mysterious. You know I ---
Mr. Lane: Well, did you know Patrolman Tippit?
Mr. Weissman: No, frankly.
Mr. Lane: Never saw him?
Mr. Weissman: I don't have the faintest idea of what he even looks like.
Mr. Lane: Were you ever in the Carousel?
Mr. Weissman: I was never in the Carousel bar, and I don't know Oswald ---
Mr. Lane: Never? In your life?
Mr. Weissman: And I don't know Oswald, or Ruby, or anybody else involved in this thing.
Mr. Lane: I see.
Mr. Weissman: And, this leads me to believe, you know, that it seems to me --
Mr. Lane: Yes.
Mr. Weissman: -- that you're grabbing at straws somehow. That you're looking to throw the case.

Commission Exhibit No. 2475-C—Continued
Mr. Lane: Well, let me tell you this, Mr. Weissman. Some very, very respectable citizen in Dallas --

Mr. Weissman: Uh-huh.

Mr. Lane: -- who gave me this information, says you were there. I'd like to see you confront him, and I'd like to see you two discuss this together. Do you think we can arrange that?

Mr. Weissman: Well, I'll tell you something Mr. Lane --

Mr. Lane: Can we arrange that?

Mr. Weissman: This is something I'd like to get straight with you first, you know, because obviously you're hearing one side of the story here, and it's very erroneous.

Mr. Lane: I'd like very much to meet with you, I assure you, Mr. Weissman.

Mr. Weissman: Well, all right. Now, I'm sure you know my address.

Mr. Lane: I don't know your address. But perhaps you can give it to me now.

Mr. Burnett: You can give your address, sir, if it's all right.

Mr. Weissman: Can I?

Mr. Burnett: He can. Yes.

Mr. Lane: What is your address, sir?

Mr. Weissman: (chuckle-chuckle) I'm sure you know where to find me.

Mr. Lane: I don't know where to find you. I just read your ad. That's all I know about you.

The fact is, if you're going to make statements like this --

Mr. Lane: Yes.

Mr. Weissman: -- and more or less -- not libel me -- but to give a very very poor impression, and wrong impression. I would certainly wish that when you do something like this, where a man's entire future is at stake, that you contact them first and try to find out the facts --

Mr. Lane: I told you, I'd like very much to talk with you, I think ----

Mr. Burnett: Wait a minute. I may have a suggestion here. Mr. Weissman, if you -- if this program -- I'm not cutting you off, but this program runs until one a.m., and if you would care to call back privately, after one a.m. --- Mr. Lane, would you want to talk with him?

Mr. Lane: Yes. I'd like to get your address, and I'd like to meet with you, and I'd like --

Mr. Weissman: That's up to you, sir?

Mr. Lane: Can we arrange that, Mr. Weissman?

Mr. Weissman: Yes. In fact, let's see. I'll call you back at 1:05, how's that?

Mr. Lane: Excellent. I'll be here waiting for your call, very anxiously I assure you.

Mr. Burnett: Mr. Weissman, I'll give you a private number to call. Yes. -- -- I'll -- I'll give you a number to call. Judson 2-7015.

Mr. Weissman: 2 - 7 - 0 - 1 - 5.

Mr. Burnett: Yes.

Mr. Weissman: All right, fine.

Mr. Burnett: Do you have anything else that you want to say on the air?

Commission Exhibit No. 2475-C—Continued
Mr. Weissman: Frankly, no. That's all.

Mr. Burnett: Thank you for calling. Good-bye now.

This is Murray Burnett on "Contact" WINS, the show that puts you in touch and on the air with the most interesting people in the world. And I would like to also to remind you that this is a group W station, Westinghouse Broadcasting in New York. WINS, 1010 on your dial. And I see that I have made a mistake by giving out a telephone number. And I wish people would forget it. All right, let's go and take our next call.

Judson 2-1000.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2475-C—Continued

LINDA PRIESTLY, Secretary to MURRAY BURNETT, who conducts radio interview program "Contact" broad- cast over Radio Station WINS was contacted at WINS studio, 7 Central Park West, New York, New York.

She advised that according to her records MARK LANE appeared as a guest on the "Contact" program February 18, 1964. WILLIAM M. KUNTZLER, Author of the book entitled "The Minister and the Choir Singer" which is about the HALL MILLS murder case that occurred in 1922, was also a guest on the program.

She furnished a copy of a tape of this program, consisting of two reels. She believed that the conversa- tion between Mr. BERNARD WEISSMAN and Mr. MARK LANE was on the first reel.
MURRAY BURNETT who resides at 2111 Henry Hudson Parkway, Riverdale, Bronx, New York, telephone number KT 3-712, and who conducts radio interviews on a program "Contact" broadcast over Radio Station WINS, New York, New York, furnished the following information:

MARK LANE had appeared as a guest on the program "Contact" broadcast over WINS on or about February 18, 1964. During this program BERNARD WEISSMAN telephoned the radio station and a conversation between WEISSMAN and LANE was broadcast over the program.

BURNETT said he could furnish no additional information other than that which is on the tape recording of the program.

BURNETT recalled that WEISSMAN did call the radio station WINS about 1:00 a.m. and spoke to MARK LANE. BURNETT believed that WEISSMAN and LANE arranged a meeting between themselves but he did not know whether that meeting actually occurred. This latter conversation was not recorded.

7/7/64 New York, New York

File # 44-974

By SA JAMES J. ROGERS/njb 7/8/64

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

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2475-D—Continued
BERNARD WEISSMAN telephoned the program shortly after the above statement was made and questioned LANE about the alleged conference that LANE had said occurred a week before the assassination.

LANE indicated he had received the information about this conference from a very, very responsible Dallas citizen. LANE wanted WEISSMAN to meet this person and also said that he wanted to meet WEISSMAN himself. WEISSMAN said that he would also like to meet LANE.

MURRAY BURNETT then gave WEISSMAN a telephone number where WEISSMAN could reach MARK LANE at the conclusion of the program. WEISSMAN agreed to call this number at 1:05 a.m., on that morning.

In the second reel of the tape recording, LANE answers several questions about the assassination and reiterates his belief that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) version of the assassination is not correct.
Commission Exhibit No. 2476—Continued
EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, whose name as used in Cuba and throughout Latin America, was presumably his mother's maiden name of ORTEGA, i.e., EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ-ORTEGA, in response to a request made to him on May 11, 1964, voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office on May 12, 1964, and furnished the following information:

RODRIGUEZ related that approximately in September, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD was observed by him in the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street. He explained this statement as follows:

As best he could recall it was in September, 1963, at approximately 3:30 a.m., or 4:00 a.m., day of the week not recalled, that two white males entered the Habana Bar and sat at a table opposite the center of the bar, both facing the entrance to the bar on Decatur Street.

According to RODRIGUEZ based on photographs he had seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he was able to state that one of those two men he has described above was in his opinion not LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He related that the person he believes to be OSWALD who entered the bar as stated above was accompanied by a white male, age about 32, a little taller than OSWALD and perhaps a little heavier than OSWALD. He described this man as being about 5'7", medium builds with muscular biceps. He explained that this man was wearing a sleeveless milan vest-like sweater, blue in color and was wearing a white, long sleeve business shirt with a tie, the color of which he cannot recall. He was wearing a light sport coat which appeared to have a base color of grey interspersed with dull red lines, checkered in appearance. This man was wearing white pants, was light complexion, wore no hat and no glasses. RODRIGUEZ was unable to recall the color of this man's hair; however, he did recall that he was able to speak Spanish very well. RODRIGUEZ was not able to state whether this man was Mexican, Cuban, Argentine or a national of any other Spanish speaking country. He related that the

RODRIGUEZ then related that when these two persons entered the Habana Bar the party he believes was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD gave the appearance of being drunk and was assisted to the above mentioned table opposite the bar by the man that accompanied him. RODRIGUEZ related that the man who accompanied the person he believes was OSWALD was seated on the side of the table closer to the bar and the party he shall refer to herinafter as OSWALD was seated closer to the wall opposite the bar. At that time the owner of the bar, ORESTES PENA, was seated at the far end of the bar also facing the entrance on Decatur Street and from this position PENA could observe the backs of the party believed to be OSWALD and his friend.

RODRIGUEZ related that the man with "OSWALD" ordered a tequila in Spanish. RODRIGUEZ carried the tequila to the table where "OSWALD" and his companion were seated and gave the tequila to "OSWALD"s companion and told his "That will be 50 cents." "OSWALD"s companion who spoke Spanish asked RODRIGUEZ in Spanish who the owner was. RODRIGUEZ replied "He is a Cuban but an American citizen." RODRIGUEZ claims that "OSWALD"s companion then stated that he is an imperialist or a capitalist." RODRIGUEZ claims he advised this man that he is an American who lives off of his business.

According to RODRIGUEZ all the conversation was in Spanish with "OSWALD"s companion. While he was having the described discussion with "OSWALD"s companion, "OSWALD" had begun to drink the tequila which was ordered by his companion and "OSWALD" had commenced to vomit after drinking a half portion of the tequila. "OSWALD"s companion attempted to assist "OSWALD" and ordered a lemonade. RODRIGUEZ claims he walked to the far end of the bar and spoke to ORESTES PENA advising "these two men" wanted a lemonade, and RODRIGUEZ

Commission Exhibit No. 2477—Continued
mentioned to ORESTES PENa "we don't make lemonade here." RODRIGUEZ then said ORESTES told him to go ahead and make the lemonade with some lemon, sugar and water. RODRIGUEZ claimed he went immediately behind the bar and made the lemonade and as he was carrying the lemonade back to the table, stopped at the end of the bar and asked ORESTES how much should he charge for the lemonade and ORESTES advised him "25 cents." RODRIGUEZ claimed he carried the lemonade to the table where "OSWALD" and his companion were seated and gave the lemonade to "OSWALD"'s companion and speaking to him in Spanish told him that the lemonade was 25 cents and the latter gave him 25 cents. Immediately thereafter "OSWALD" and his companion stood up at the table and "OSWALD" assisted by his companion left the Habana Bar and while walking "OSWALD"'s companion said in Spanish that "the bar will be closed tomorrow." About three or four days later in the afternoon when RENANISTO RODRIGUEZ was returning from a call to see a doctor with ORESTES PENa they drove to Canal Street apparently on Carondelet Street and had turned right on Canal Street and headed towards the Mississippi River. It was at that time that RODRIGUEZ and PENa observed a congregation of people located in front of a theater on Canal Street between St. Charles and the next street closer to the river from St. Charles. In this group of people RODRIGUEZ observed CARLOS BRINGUER talking to two policemen. He also observed two police cars and a white male entering one of the two police cars. Also on the sidewalk were scattered some yellow handbills. RODRIGUEZ stated that ORESTES PENa was driving his 1959 Mercury yellow four-door sedan and proceeded without stopping to observe the congregation any further. He stated that this is all he recalls about this incident on Canal Street.

On the following day about 12:30 p.m., CARLOS BRINGUER came into the Habana Bar and auixed RUPERTO PENa and ARMANDA JARVIS, the bartender, that he, CARLOS BRINGUER, had been in some difficulty with a pro-Castro individual who

Commission Exhibit No. 2477—Continued
RODRIGUEZ was shown three photographs depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD distributing handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, which photographs also included numerous other persons. The only person that RODRIGUEZ was able to identify in these photographs as someone he has seen previously was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He claimed that he did not know the identity of any of the other persons in the photographs nor had he seen any of them previously.

RODRIGUEZ furnished the following background information regarding himself:

Name
EVARISTO GILBERTO
RODRIGUEZ, or EVARISTO
GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ-ORTEGA

Alien Registration No.
A 15 391 115

Sex
Male

Race
White

Date of Birth
7/26/41

Place of Birth
Gibara, Oriente, Cuba

Height
5'7"

Weight
153 pounds

Hair
Black

Eyes
Brown

Complexion
Olive

Marital Status
Married

Wife
MARIA IRENE ORDAS CANTRERA, aka. MARIA RODAS de RODRIGUEZ, age 27

Residence
1239 Chartres Street, upstairs.

Nationality of Wife
Guatemalan

Date of Arrival in United States
1959 as seaman

Date of Arrival in United States as Resident Alien
January, 1963

Selective Service No.
10-133-41-325, Local Board No. 133.
ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACION

ORIGINAL N° 24085
VALIDA POR 15 DÍAS
BUENA PARA UN SOLO VIAJE POR 15 DÍAS

Apellidos y nombre: LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
POTOGRAFO
Sexo: M Edad: 23 Años Estado Civil: S

Documento con el que acredita su nacionalidad:
ACTA NACIMIENTO

Menores que lo acompañan:


ENTRADA OCT 18 1963

SIGNADO

SALIDA OCT 18 1963

Firma del interesado

MÉXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., EUA.

DESTINO

ENTRADA OCT 18 1963

SALIDA OCT 18 1963

Sello fechador

T.G.N.-4508-82

Commission Exhibit No. 2478
ADVERTENCIAS
1. EL IMPUESTO QUE CAUSA ESTE DOCUMENTO ES DE $6.25.
2. Autoriza al titular a permanecer en México 5 (cinco) días imprescindibles, a partir de la fecha de su entrada al país.
3. No podrá desarrollar actividades distantes a las de recreo.
4. Si el titular se interna con menores, deberá salir acompañado de ellos.
5. Este documento deberá ser entregado a las Autoridades de Migración del lugar por donde efectúa su salida del país.

ATTENTION
1. TAX APPLICABLE TO THIS DOCUMENT: $6.25 MEXICAN CURRENCY (DLS. 0.50).
2. The legal holder of this permit is authorized to remain in Mexico for a period not to exceed 5 (five) days (not renewable) starting from the date of his entry into the country.
3. Issued only for pleasure trips.
4. If bearer enters the country accompanied by minors, upon departure he must leave with them.
5. This document must be surrendered to the Migration Authorities at the time and place of departure from the country.

OBSERVATION IMPORTANTE
1. CE DOCUMENT EST SOUMIS A UN IMPOT DE $6.25 PESOS MEXICAINS (U.S. $0.50).
2. Le titulaire de ce document est autorisé à séjourner au Mexique pendant une période qui ne pourra, en aucun cas, dépasser 5 (cinq) jours à partir de la date de son entrée dans le pays.
3. Il ne pourra exercer aucune activité autre que celle de tourist.
4. Si le titulaire est entré au Mexique accompagné de mineurs, ceux-ci devront obligatoirement quitter le pays en même temps que lui.
5. Ce document devra être remis aux Autorités Mexicaines du port de sortie au moment du départ du pays.
APPLICATION FOR TOURIST CARD TO VISIT MEXICO

CONSULAR FEE: $3.00 U. S. Cty.

NAME: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
(Print full name, no initials) (Married women should give maiden given name together with husband's surname)

SEX: MALE AGE: 33 MARITAL STATUS: MARRIED
(State whether single, married, widow or divorced)

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION: DIPLOMATIC

BUSINESS ADDRESS: (Name and address of firm with whom employed)

PLACE OF BIRTH: NEW ORLEANS (City or Town) LOUISIANA (Country)

NATIONALITY BY BIRTH: AMERICAN NATIONALITY AT PRESENT: NATURALIZED
(Naturalized American citizens must present their citizenship certificates as such).

HOME ADDRESS: 4212 UPTON NEW ORLEANS, LA.
(Number and Street) (City) (State and Country)

PHONE:

RELIGION:

DESTINATION IN MEXICO: *

OBJECT OF TRIP: VISIT DURATION OF TRIP: 90 DAYS

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION: AUTO ( ) PLANE ( ) TRAIN ( ) BUS ( ) SHIP ( )

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF MONEY BEING TAKEN FOR TRIP $ 200.00 (STATISTICAL PURPOSES)

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO PROVE NATIONALITY: BIRTH CERTIFICATE

I hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct; that I shall not engage in business or remunerative work during my sojourn in Mexico, and also take cognizance of the fact that the Mexican Immigration Law establishes penalties for any person convicted of making false statements concerning the nature of trip to Mexico.

(Date of Application)

Commission Exhibit No. 2481
SEX  M  AGE  23  MARITAL STATUS:  MARRIED  (State whether single, married, widow or divorced)

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION:  [Blank]

BUSINESS ADDRESS:  [Blank]  (Name and address of firm with whom employed)

PLACE OF BIRTH:  NEW ORLEANS  LA.  (City or Town)  (State)  (Country)

NATIONALITY BY BIRTH:  AMERICAN  NATIONALITY AT PRESENT:  AMERICAN  (Naturalized American citizens must present their citizenship certificates as such).

HOME ADDRESS:  4917 MOPERTINE  NEW ORLEANS  LA.  (Number and Street)  (City)  (State and Country)

PHONE:  [Blank]  RELIGION:  [Blank]

DESTINATION IN MEXICO:  [Blank]

OBJECT OF TRIP:  [Blank]  DURATION OF TRIP:  20 DAYS

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:  AUTO ( )  PLANE ( )  TRAIN ( )  BUS ( )  SHIP ( )

APPROXIMATE AMOUNT OF MONEY BEING TAKEN FOR TRIP $ 300  (STATISTICAL PURPOSES)

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO PROVE NATIONALITY:  [Blank]

(Birth Certificates, Affidavit of Birth, Voter’s Registration Card or Poll Tax Receipt, Army, Navy or Air Force Discharge Papers, Passports, etc.).

I hereby declare that the above statements are true and correct; that I shall not engage in business or remunerative work during my sojourn in Mexico, and also take cognizance of the fact that the Mexican Immigration Law establishes penalties for any person convicted of making false statements concerning the nature of trip to Mexico.

(Date of Application)  [Signature]

(Notice):  TOURIST CARD must be used within 90 days from date of issuance and is valid for a period of six months stay in Mexico from date of entry.

NO REFUNDS MADE.
NO PERSONAL CHECKS ACCEPTED.

Commission Exhibit No. 2481—Continued
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Card of "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 706 Broadway, New York 3, New York, telephone Oregon 4-8299", issued to LEE H. OSWALD, May 28, 1963, filed by V. T. LEE as Executive Secretary.

Card of "Fair Play for Cuba, New Orleans Chapter", issued to L. H. OSWALD, June 15, 1963, filed by A. T. (?) HIDELL, Chapter President (note name HIDELL on fictitious Selective Service card).

Selective Service notice of classification card to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Selective Service No. 41-114-39-532, IV-A, dated February 2, 1960, from Local Board 114, Fort Worth, Texas.

$13.00 in currency, consisting of one $5.00 bill and eight $1.00 bills.

Residence

2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, phone EL 3-1628 (residence of wife for past five weeks)

Room in rooming house, 1026 North Beckley, for about five weeks. Phone number unknown.

Previous Residences

4706 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, no phone (about three months)

602 Elsbeth, no phone (about seven months), Dallas, Texas

Unrecorded street in Fort Worth, Texas, (a few months), with brother in Fort Worth, Texas, for a few months.

THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA

SEPTEMBER 28-OCTOBER 4, 1963

See page 34

Yéæo páæ 3f

Commission Exhibit No. 2486
ARGENTINA. — (Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Independen-
tia 18. Tel. 16-4716.
CONSULAR.—Consulado. —Independencia 69.
BELGICA.—(Consulado-Cancillería), Melchor Ocampo 462.
BRAZIL.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Reforma 465.
CANADA.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Melchor Ocampo 662.
CMIC.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Valle 4.
CHINA.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Campes Eslavo 49.
COSTA RICA.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Templocllo 119.
CUBA.—(Consulado-Consulado).—Calle Blava 80.
CHILE.—(Consulado-Consulado).—Campos de Mayo 60.
CUBA.—(Consulado-Consulado).—Zamora a Márquez de Legazpi, Av. Cedros 211.
DENMARK.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Mel-
chur Ocampo 457.
EL SALVADOR.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Independ-
encia 51.
FRANCE.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Independen-
tia 59.
FRANCE.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Hamur-
berg 105.
GERMANY (ALEMANNIA).—(Embassy-Embajada).—L.
Byron 135.
HOLLAND.—(Diplomatica).—Av. Junias 8.
HUNGARY.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Juarez 87.
INDIA.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Juarez 87.
IRELAND.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Hamburgo 187.
ITALY.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Varsovia 23.
JAPAN (JAPAN).—(Embassy-Embajada).—Jof Maria
Marqués 1.
MEXICO.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Insurgentes Sur 225.
NORWAY.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Sirra 1655.
PANAMA.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Observatorio Nacional.
PERU.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Medfia 71.
POLAND (POLONIA).—(Embassy-Embajada).—Halaman.
PORTUGAL.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Prado Norte 51.
RUSSIA.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Londres 39.
SWEDE.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Hornav.
SWEED.—(Consulado-Consulado).—Parque Villa 131.
SWITZERLAND.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Ham-
borg 64.
TURKEY (TURQUIA).—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Luis I.
URUGUAY.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. M. Ávila Cama-
to 157.
VENEZUELA.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Avenida 26.
VIETNAM.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Prado Sur
225.

MEMORABLE DATES OF THIS WEEK
SEPTEMBER
20 Conference on Munich between Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain and Daladier, 1938.
30 José Maria Morelos and Pavón, hero of Mexican Independence born 1855.

MEXICO.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Independencia 59.
NORWAY.—(Embassy-Embajada).—Av. Juarez 87.

OCTOBER
4 Nace Francisco I. Madero, ex-Presidente de México (1873-1913).
4 First airplane flight by the Wright Bros. in 1906.
5 John Erskine, American poet born 1879.

Here in Mexico City Opera, who will celebrate its 30th year, is the famous art institute, which was established by
Aqui en la Ciudad de México, la Famosa Institución Artística, que fue establecida por
by the Gallery of the Art Institute.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2486—Continued
CONTENTS

Foreword
Alphabet

Lesson One: Yugo vowel
Sounds and Letters: The Vowels a, o, y, 3. The Consonants s, r, a, 3, n, p, m. Articles in Russian. Opposition of the Yeth Corresponding to the Yuth in Set in the Present Tense. Interrogative Sentences. Sentences. Exercises

Lesson Two: Yugo a-vow
Sounds and Letters: The Vowel a.—The Consonants p, b. 6, 8, 0.—Syllables and Stress. Sentences. Exercises

Lesson Three: Yugo e-vowel
Sounds and Letters: The Consonants r, k, j.— Voiced and Voiceless Consonants. Sentences. Exercises

Lesson Four: Yugo open
Sounds and Letters: Stressed and Unstressed Syllables. The Clefted a,—The Consonants of Russian. Personal Pronouns of the 3rd Person Singular. How to say 'it is,' 'this is' in Russian. Sentences. Exercises
Lesson Eleven. Types of Sentences


Exercise... 39

Lesson Ten. Types of Paragraph


Exercise... 42

Lesson Nine. Types of Sentences


Exercise... 40

Lesson Eight. Types of Paragraph


Exercise... 44

Lesson Seven. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 32

Lesson Six. Types of Sentences

Grammar: The Construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 15

Lesson Five. Types of Sentences

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 10

Lesson Four. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 7

Lesson Three. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 4

Lesson Two. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 1

Lesson One. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 1

Lesson Nineteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 29

Lesson Eighteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 28

Lesson Seventeen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 27

Lesson Sixteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 26

Lesson Fifteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 25

Lesson Fourteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 24

Lesson Thirteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 23

Lesson Twelve. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 22

Lesson Eleven. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 21

Lesson Ten. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 20

Lesson Nine. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 19

Lesson Eight. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 18

Lesson Seven. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 17

Lesson Six. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 16

Lesson Five. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 15

Lesson Four. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 14

Lesson Three. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 13

Lesson Two. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 12

Lesson One. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 11

Lesson Nineteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 10

Lesson Eighteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 9

Lesson Seventeen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 8

Lesson Sixteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 7

Lesson Fifteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 6

Lesson Fourteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 5

Lesson Thirteen. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 4

Lesson Twelve. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 3

Lesson Eleven. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 2

Lesson Ten. Types of Paragraph

Grammar: The construction of the Present Tense with the Ending "e" of Diphthongs and "A" and "E" of the Past Participle.

Exercise... 1
Lesson Thirty-Three. Урок тринадцатый
terminal of the Declension, Corresponding
Types, 113, 116, 120, 123, 125
Exercise 127
Lesson Thirty-Four. Урок четырнадцатый
grammatical case in the singular. - The Preposition
Types, 129, 132, 135, 138
Exercise 139
Lesson Thirty-Five. Урок пятнадцатый
terminal of Nouns with Prepositions in the
Terminal, 139, 142, 145, 148
Exercise 149
Lesson Thirty-Six. Урок шестнадцатый
terminal of Nouns and Pronouns. Soft and
Pronoun, 151, 154, 157
Exercise 158
Lesson Thirty-Seven. Урок семнадцатый
terminal of Nouns. Hard Declension in the
Singular. - The Pronouns a, an and in.
The Verb, 161, 164, 167
Exercise 168
Lesson Thirty-Eight. Урок восемнадцатый
ension in the Plural. - The Present
Terminal and to.
The Verb, 173
Exercise 174
Lesson Thirty-Nine. Урок девятнадцатый
terminal of the Days of the Week. Their Uses with
the Prepositions a, on, to. - The Pronouns
She, Him. 181
Exercise 182
Lesson Forty. Урок двадцатый
Grammar: General Remarks. Nouns, Adjectives, Prepositions
Year, Month, Day—Cases for Prepositions
Grammar (continued).
Exercise 187
Lesson Forty-One. Урок двадцать первый
Grammar: Adjectives of the Verbs with the
Pronouns a, an. - General
Materials.
The Verb. 193
Exercise 194
Lesson Forty-Two. Урок двадцать второй
Grammar: Declensions of the Nouns. - General
Materials.
Exercise 199
Lesson Forty-Three. Урок двадцать третьий
Grammar: General Remarks. Pronouns, Adjectives, Prepositions
Year, Month, Day—Cases for Prepositions
Grammar (continued).
Exercise 205
Lesson Forty-Four. Урок двадцать четвертый
Grammar: The Present Participle. - The
Prepositions a, an. - The Noise
Conversation, 1. - The Present
Exercise 211
Lesson Forty-Five. Урок двадцать пятерый
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Present
Exercise 217
Lesson Forty-Six. Урок двадцать шестой
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 223
Lesson Forty-Seven. Урок двадцать седьмой
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 229
Lesson Forty-Eight. Урок двадцать восьмой
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 235
Lesson Forty-Nine. Урок двадцать девятый
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 241
Lesson Fifty. Урок тридцатый
Grammar: General Remarks. Pronouns, Adjectives, Prepositions
Year, Month, Day—Cases for Prepositions
Grammar (continued).
Exercise 247
Lesson Fifty-One. Урок тридцать первый
Grammar: Adjectives of the Verbs with the
Pronouns a, an. - General
Materials.
Exercise 253
Lesson Fifty-Two. Урок тридцать второй
Grammar: Declensions of the Nouns. - General
Materials.
Exercise 259
Lesson Fifty-Three. Урок тридцать третьий
Grammar: General Remarks. Pronouns, Adjectives, Prepositions
Year, Month, Day—Cases for Prepositions
Grammar (continued).
Exercise 265
Lesson Fifty-Four. Урок тридцать четвертый
Grammar: The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 271
Lesson Fifty-Five. Урок тридцать пятый
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 277
Lesson Fifty-Six. Урок тридцать шестой
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 283
Lesson Fifty-Seven. Урок тридцать седьмой
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 289
Lesson Fifty-Eight. Урок тридцать восьмой
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 295
Lesson Fifty-Nine. Урок тридцать девятый
Grammar, The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 301
Lesson Fifty. Урок тридцать первый
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 307
Lesson Fifty-Two. Урок тридцать второй
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 313
Lesson Fifty-Three. Урок тридцать третий
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 319
Lesson Fifty-Four. Урок тридцать четвертый
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 325
Lesson Fifty-Five. Урок тридцать пятый
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 331
Lesson Fifty-Six. Урок тридцать шестой
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 337
Lesson Fifty-Seven. Урок тридцать седьмой
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 343
Lesson Fifty-Eight. Урок тридцать восьмой
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 349
Lesson Fifty-Nine. Урок тридцать девятый
Grammar. The Conjugation with the Prepositions a, an,
its forms, cases, etc. - The Past
Exercise 355
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**Commission Exhibit No. 2488—Continued**
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### COLONIAS EN EL D. F.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2488—Continued
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*Continued*
breds were improved with a stud from Pablo Barrene, and later
with the great stud from Murube.

ATLANCAXI. Founded in 1930 with local stock from Atlanca
and stud stock from Zacatlaco, Piedad Negro. La Laguna, Cacax-
acatlaco, Zacatepec, San Mateo and Remolcho. Seco

ZOTOLUCA. Founded in 1928 with Tepeyahualco cows and
studs from Anapraur Matias Fierro and Severo. Marquis of Sal-
tillo. Don Pedro de Vargas and Murube.

LA LAGUNA. Founded in 1930 with blood from Tepeyahualco
and with Sanhill's.
PACAMALUCAN. Founded in 1918 with blood from Piedad
Negro and Tepeyahualco. Later mixed with studs from Ibarro
and Murube.

ZACATEPEC. Founded in 1925 with cows and studs from Pe-
dia Negro and also from San Mateo. Rock. In 1938 the hermano
acquired studs live) from Carmen de Pedroso (Murube).

RANCHO SICON. Founded in 1925, with stud bulls from Za-
catlaco and local bred cows as well as Piedad Negro. Stock
sows were from the Marquis of Saltillo and later owned
and still owned by La Laguna and one more from the Count of La
torte.

SAN MIGUEL MAMANUAPAN. Founded in 1922 with a section
of Azulapan, belonging to Don Jesus Zamora. Later, the same
horses bought the stock from Torreom de Cohias belonging to
Don Patricio Guerra.

LA TRASQUILA. Blood from Atlanca, Piedad Negro, Zacat-
pec and Cacaxacatlaco. Blooded studs from Arress Brothers
LAS FUENTAS. Pure Piedad blood.

CAROLINA GONZALEZ. A section of Cacaxacatlaco.
OLIVARES. A section of Zacatepec.

ZACATECAS

SAN MATEO. Founded with local selected breed but all
the stock was reared in 1924 when the former owner, the
present owner, father of the present proprietor, imported 40 cows
and eight stud bulls from the Marquis of Saltillo in the Mother country. One year later,
Don Antonio the elder imported again stock from the Marquis.
The Lugo family owners of this old ranch have managed to
put the San Mateo brand in the very first row of the bravo
bulls breeding establishments. The elder Don Antonio Lugo
dedicated his entire time to his ranch and took every pains to make
of it the great success that it is to the present day.

TORRECILLA. Founded back in 1930, when the stock from
San Mateo was divided between the Lugo brothers, Don
Ivan, and Don Antonio, the younger. There are cows as well
as stud bulls from the Marquis of Saltillo. Several specimens
from that section have made history in the Mexican bull rings.

Manuel Rodriguez Miranda on his first appearance in
the old time Toros in Mexico City had a brilliant performance with
Torrecilla bulls.

CRUCIO CABRERA. Founded back in 1935 by the well known
Mexican Torero Lorenzo Guerra who later sold to Don Jesus Ca-
brelo the present owner. The ranch was started with 225 cows
and live stud bulls from San Mateo and Torrecilla, pure Mar-
quios of Saltillo's blood. Several specimens from this hacienda have
also made history in the Mexico City arenas.

There are of course a number of lesser establishments that
have managed to stand the competition of the greater names in
bravo bull breeding. Some of the local studs are exceptionally
good and are remembered with gratitude by the native adile-
adores who seem never to forget a good Toros de Toros.
Вытримка з правил ахіблятичні

1. Білет абаківка казалець кожни раз при вхіді в бібліотеку і читальню.
2. На білета, прозониша і чиста праці або відоми усвідомлюють контрольні листки, які разом з білетами працюють із архівними книгами.
3. Передача білета другим особам заборонена.
4. При виході білета дублікат видающийся через месяц, после завершения гатьї. При отсутствии дублікату лячіста дублікат не видающийся.
5. Вносить книжку із читальнії у другій номер забороневаються.
6. Читання бібліотечних матеріалів не допускаються за архівними книгами.
7. Увійти в читальні на кінці книгами заборонено.
DON TABON, 8546 Forest Hills, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information.

In early February, 1963, about 8:00 P.M., TABON was at the Burgandy Room at the Adolphus Hotel. He was sitting at a table with two friends, salesmen from out of town.

TABON knew JACK RUBY by sight having seen him on several occasions at various hotels in Dallas passing out cards advertising the Carousel Club. On this particular night, a short time earlier, TABON had seen JACK RUBY in the Adolphus Hotel accompanied by an "exotic blond". While in the Burgandy Room, JACK RUBY passed the table where TABON was seated and as he passed, TABON made a remark to the effect "what became of that crazy blond you had". JACK RUBY turned around and began beating TABON savagely about the head. After RUBY had beaten TABON to the floor, he immediately left the Burgandy Room.

TABON was taken to the hotel office for first aid and while there, a police officer came in and TABON made out a complaint against RUBY. TABON was able to walk out of the hotel, however, the next day he found after going to a doctor that he had received serious injuries from the beating, necessitating his going to a neuro-surgeon and eye surgeon.

Subsequently, this matter was brought into Corporation Court in Dallas and after TABON testified, JACK RUBY was found not guilty.

TABON recalled that on the night he was attacked by RUBY at the Burgandy Room about midnight, he received a telephone call at his home from a Detective whose first name he believed was TODDY and this Detective suggested that he drop the complaint against RUBY since if he were found guilty on a charge of assault, he would probably be fined only about $15.00.

TABON said he had considered a civil suit against RUBY in connection with the assault on him, however, his attorney had determined that RUBY did not have a bank account or other property and even if a judgment were obtained against him, it would not be possible to collect the judgment.
Commission Exhibit No. 2493

1

In early February, possibly about February 15, 1963, STEEDMAN was in the Burgundy Room at the Adolphus Hotel. This was sometimes early in the night. As he was sitting at the bar, he heard a disturbance at his back and turned around and saw two men fighting between tables adjacent to the bar. STEEDMAN was not acquainted with either of the men who were fighting, however, he recalled that one of the men was a short, heavy-set man, and this man was doing most of the "pugging" while the other individual appeared to be trying to get away. The fight lasted two or three minutes and sometime later the police contacted STEEDMAN and asked him for information concerning the fight. He told them at that time he was not acquainted with either of the men and did not know the cause of the fight or any pertinent information.

The man who was being beaten by the short, heavy, fat man, appeared to have been badly beaten and was taken to the Adolphus Hotel Office. There were a number of other persons in the Burgundy Room at this time, however, during the discussion following the fight, no one seemed to know the reason for the fight.

STEEDMAN was told after he went to the hotel office that the short heavy man involved in the fight was JACK RUBY from the Carousel Club in Dallas. The police had indicated to STEEDMAN that he would be called later as a witness, however, he was never called and he assumed that he had been no total in connection with this altercation at the hotel.

STEEDMAN said he is not acquainted with JACK RUBY and does not recall ever having seen him except at the time the fight occurred.

Date 11-27-63

Richardson, Texas

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2494

1

JOE GARCIA, 1938 Las Cruces, Dallas, Texas, advised him to know JACK RUBY for about 7-8 years, having met him in the Billboard Club in Dallas. He said RUBY is a hot headed individual who believes in dominating other persons by the use of his fists. He further advised RUBY is the type of person who would perform a favor for an individual and then alienate that person's friendship because of the favor. GARCIA has never known RUBY to take any interest in politics and he is not known to have any interest in political or civic matters. GARCIA has never discussed politics with RUBY and stated RUBY has not shown any hostility toward the President of the United States or any political figures, saying RUBY is mainly interested in making money and in operating his night clubs.

GARCIA recalled incidents when RUBY would appear at the Artistas of Dallas Club at which time RUBY would bring the day's receipts from his clubs with him. On these occasions RUBY would be carrying a gun and he would leave the receipts and the gun with the Artistas of Dallas Club operator. GARCIA said this club closed in Dallas about 2 years ago and he knew RUBY was carrying a gun for quite some time prior to the time the club closed. GARCIA advised he recently talked with the band leader at the Carousel Club in Dallas and the club is owned by RUBY, at which time they wondered how the entertainer BILL REAR had come to have remembered seeing GARCIA at the Carousel Club. GARCIA said he and the Carousel Band leader were perplexed by this information because GARCIA went through his act so fast in the audience it would be almost impossible for him to remember a particular individual he contacted in the audience in connection with an act. GARCIA said he has worked for JACK RUBY at times in the past providing music for RUBY's night clubs. GARCIA recalled RUBY as being a very personable person in that RUBY would physically bat some one and then apologize later to the individual he had beaten. GARCIA said this could only be explained by RUBY's inability to control his hot temper. GARCIA said at the present time RUBY is receiving hair treatments at the Polloca Hair Treatment Parlor located in the Dallas Athletic Club building, GARCIA said persons at the Polloca Hair Treatment Parlor would possibly be acquainted with RUBY on a daily basis. GARCIA concluded by advising he knows very little concerning RUBY's background except that RUBY came from Chicago to Dallas.

Date December 3, 1963

Dallas, Texas

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2494

1

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by Special Agent

11/30/63

Charles T. Brown, Jr.

File No. 44-1639

Alfred C. Ellington, Jr.

Date dictated 12/3/63

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He recalled RUBY has been friendly with numerous Dallas police officers and detectives over a long period of time and RUBY has invited those officers to his clubs for entertainment.

Mrs. JOSE GARCIA, also known as SHERRI Lynn, 1938
Los Cruces, Dallas, Texas, advised she has known JACK RUBY for approximately 15 years. Mrs. GARCIA is an exotic dancer and uses the stage name SHERRI LIND. She said she first became acquainted with RUBY when he was frequenting the old Sky Club in Dallas, which was later known as the Sky View Club. She said this club was formerly operated by a Dallas character by the name of JOE BONDS. She pointed out another Dallas police character by the name of CECIL GREEN, whom she described as a Dallas-Fort Worth gambler, who was killed on the front steps of the Sky Club by other hoodlums. She stated JACK RUBY, JOE BONDS and CECIL GREEN were good friends at that time. She believed BONNIE presently serving a sentence in the Texas State Penitentiary at Huntsville, Texas, on a sodomy charge involving a 15-year-old girl. He is also serving time on two other violations at the same time.

Mrs. GARCIA described RUBY as being a person who liked to use his fists to gain his way. She stated he is hot tempered and would fight for no reason at all. She recalled on one occasion RUBY jumped on her brother and was about to kill her brother before someone stopped the fight. She said RUBY hit her brother with a blow from behind with his hand which knocked her brother to the ground after which RUBY kicked him in the face. She continued in her opinion GEORGE SENATOR and RALPH PAUL are perhaps RUBY's closest associates at the present time. She said RUBY is an individual who would like to know a lot of people and for that reason he does on occasions do nice things for people after which he will make a complete change and do something mean to them because of his hot temper. As a result of this temper, RUBY has alienated all of his so called friends.

Mrs. GARCIA advised she has never known RUBY to show any interest in politics or political figures. At first she had the opinion that RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD for publicity purposes; however, based on information she has obtained through radio and newspapers she now believes RUBY may possibly be involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY along with OSWALD. Mrs. GARCIA stated she was basing the latter opinion strictly on what she had heard on the radio and seen in the newspapers regarding the assassination.

File No. Dallas 44-1639

by Special Agent Jr. &

December 3, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 2495—Continued
said a dollar means everything to JACK RUBY and he is the type of person who would do anything for money. Mrs. GARCIA said she worked for RUBY at times during the past 15 years and she had also worked for JOE BONDBE when he was operating a night club in Dallas. She stated she knew RUBY was in possession of and was carrying a gun when she first met him several years ago. She did not know the particular reason why he carried the weapon but presumed that he carried same for his own personal protection or because he carried considerable money in his pockets at times from his night club receipts. She said RUBY has never shown any intense hatred for a particular individual over a long period of time and he has never exhibited a dislike for President KENNEDY or any of President KENNEDY's policies. She stated RUBY has never married and the only thing he can talk about is money and his night clubs. She advised he is a real publicity "hound" and he would do anything for publicity. He has never expressed any particular interest in religious matters and she has never engaged him in discussion of politics. S... said to the best of her knowledge he has no apparent interest in anything except his night clubs.

With regard to his background prior to coming to Dallas, she advised she knew he came from Chicago and there is nothing more she knows regarding his background. She stated she did know RUBY was friendly with quite a few Dallas police detectives and policemen and he continually invited these persons to visit his night clubs. She recalled RUBY formerly dated an exotic dancer by the name of "JADA", one KATHY KAY and one MILLIE PERELL (phonetic). She said KAY and PERELL are both exotic dancers.

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**Commission Exhibit No. 2496—Continued**
IRENE ZASCODA WARD, of 149 Skyline Apartments, Grand Prairie, Texas, was advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents. She was advised that she did not have to make any statement, and that any statement she made could be used against her in a court of law and that she had the right to consult an attorney. She furnished the following information.

WARD stated she arrived in Grand Prairie approximately four months ago from Waco, Texas, where she resided at 1916 Barnard with telephone number Pl. 2-7365. She stated that she was formerly employed as a hostess and waitress at the Falcon Club, Waco, and the House of Male, Waco.

She met JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas, in a coffee shop and was introduced to him by a TOM RIES, who plays in the band of CLYDE McCOT, "The Sugar Blues Men." This meeting took place in July, 1963. RUBY asked her what she was doing in Waco and WARD advised him what she was doing and also that she was thinking of going to Dallas to seek employment. RUBY offered WARD help in finding employment and gave her his telephone number, both at home and at his club. In July, exact date unknown, WARD called RUBY, telling him that she and a friend named HELEN (LNU), were going to Dallas and RUBY agreed to meet them and help them find a job. They met at Kips, believed to be located on Route 77 and went to RUBY's club downtown. RUBY furnished WARD and HELEN (LNU) with lists of names to call and allowed them to use his office to make these calls.

WARD could not find employment from any of the names on the list and returned to Waco and believed that she later called RUBY at his home, advising him that she was going back to Dallas. WARD could not recall RUBY calling her at home or at the Falcon Club. She believes that the last time she saw RUBY was sometime in the middle of July, 1963.

JAMES R. RHODES, 716 Elm St., Tyler, advised he is the subscriber of telephone 884-4521 in Sulphur Springs, Texas, and he remembered a telephone call placed to his residence from JACK RUBY about two months ago. RHODES explained that RUBY has called him numerous times on business since RHODES is a photographer and RUBY occasionally asks him to make photographs of new acts at the Carousel Club.

RHODES stated he was employed by RUBY about two years ago when RUBY first opened the Carousel Club. He advised he worked as a bartender, photographer and booking agent for RUBY and once RUBY got the Carousel Club established, RHODES quit and began working as an independent photographer.

RHODES said RUBY was not liked by his employers due to his "high temper" and sudden outbursts of criticism to employees. RHODES said RUBY has always been a "publicity hound" and would stop at nothing to advertise his business.

RHODES further stated that he had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until he saw his picture on television and had never observed OSWALD in the Carousel Club. RHODES added RUBY has never expressed his political views or governmental affairs to him.
DAVID ADAMS, 362 North Prairie Street, Dallas, Texas, was contacted at his place of employment, Bar's Barber Shop, 811 Vermont Street, Dallas. He furnished the following information:

He stated he is commonly known as EARL ROWS. During 1950 or 1951, he was a member of the Rowe Brothers Band and was hired to play at the Silver Spur, 1272 Ervay Street, Dallas, by JACK RUBY. His brother, JACK ROWE, was the band leader, and conducted the business arrangements with RUBY at that time. The band played at the Silver Spur for only about two months. Later they had a program on Radio Station KSKY in Dallas which was sponsored by JACK RUBY.

The last time he saw JACK RUBY was five years ago. At that time he was in the Oak Lawn Section of Dallas at a night club run by RUBY, the name of which he cannot recall. While in the club with a group of friends, RUBY recognized him, chatted for a few minutes, and said to it that the admission fee that he and his friends had paid was returned to them.

He considered RUBY during the short period of time that he was in frequent contact with him, to be a helpful sort of individual and he recalled RUBY had lent him $50 during the time he played at the Silver Spur. He thought he was the type of man who, if he did not like someone, would certainly let them know it but if he did like an individual, he would do almost anything for them.

He knows nothing concerning RUBY's background, personal life, or political convictions. He never heard of Lee Harvey OSWALD prior to the President's assassination and knows of no connection between JACK RUBY and OSWALD.
JACK RUBY and one of his entertainers whose stage name is "JADA," appeared at the University Club, between shows at the Carousel Club. Since most of the tables were filled at the University Club, DeLACY suggested to RUBY when he saw him, that RUBY join DeLACY and his wife at their table and at that time DeLACY met JADA for the first time. Later that evening, a group of people were standing together, including JACK RUBY and JADA, and somebody mentioned, "take a picture of us." DeLACY did take the picture.

On the late afternoon of November 24, 1963, the day of the shooting of OSWALD, DeLACY found the photograph and was immediately made aware of the photograph by representatives of "Life," "Saturday Evening Post," and a French magazine company. Representatives of these firms got in touch for the photograph and DeLACY sold the photograph to LAWRENCE SCHILLER, 1055 Alkson Street, Sun Valley, California, a photographer for the "Saturday Evening Post."

DeLACY stated that on November 24, 1963, while at the Kincaid Photo Studios in Dallas, which is a gathering place for photographers who work except during outstanding photography work done in the development of films, he and many other photographers and pressmen were discussing the whereabouts of JESS HODGES. Representatives of "Time," "Life," "Saturday Evening Post," and other pictorial magazines were all in agreement that if HODGES could be located, he would be a source for many photographs pertaining to JACK RUBY and the Carousel Club, as HODGES had been in the employ of the photographer for RUBY and often took pictures of new acts and the entertainers at the Carousel Club.

On November 27, 1963, while at the Press Club, Dallas, DeLACY heard that "Life" magazine had located HODGES and probably had bought all of HODGES's pictures. On approximately December 4, 1963, HODGES met SHELL HEDGSHORN of the "Life" magazine Bureau, Dallas, Texas. According to HEDGSHORN, very few of the pictures are the type that can be used by "Life" magazine as most of them border on obscenity and could be classified as lewd. According to DeLACY, who advises he has not himself seen...
the photographs, some of them are risqué shots of RUBY with some of his entertainers.

DELCAY did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and knew nothing about any acquaintance between RUBY and OSWALD.

DONNA FULTON AGEZ, 1125 Ridgeway Drive, Mesquite, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mrs. AGEZ in 1960 worked for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club assisting in maintaining his books and receipts. She stated that at that time RUBY had launched the Club and it was her job to assist the cashier in maintaining the day-to-day receipts taken from the operation of the luncheon Club. She recalled that she first met LEE HARVEY RUBY a short time prior to the time that she took employment with him, when she was frequenting the Vegas Club. She stated that the time her name was DONNA FULTON. Mrs. AGEZ stated that at that time she was divorced and maintaining a family of two children and that JACK RUBY was aware of the situation and offered her a job. She stated that it was her knowing that RUBY did not need her as an employee; however, he felt sorry for her situation and employed her out of the goodness of his heart. She stated that he was a good man to work for and he was good to his employees. She further advised that RUBY was "a soft touch" and often went out of his way to help people in need. She advised that to the best of her recollection she has not seen RUBY since 1960 when she left his employ at the time of her current marriage. She stated that she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she has no knowledge of any association or acquaintance between OSWALD and RUBY.

[Commission Exhibit No. 2502]
Officer J. B. Johnson, detective, Forgy Bureau, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, was immediately advised of the identity of the interviewing agents; of the fact that he did not have to make any statement; that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law; and that he had the right to consult an attorney. He then furnished the following information:

On November 23 and 24, 1963, he was off duty and out of town both Saturday and Sunday.

In 1959, he worked in the police district that covered South Surrey where JACK RUBY had his club. He knew RUBY from visits to the club and in fact, arranged RUBY after he became involved in a fight in the burglary Room of the Hotel Adolphus, in February, 1963. He did not work for RUBY nor did he know any other officers who did. He did not see RUBY any more between the November 23-24, 1963 period and he knew of no relationship that existed between RUBY and OSWALD.

With regard to the complaint filed by DON TABON against RUBY in connection with a fist fight in the Hotel Adolphus Burgundy Room, TABON stated that he did not TABON. He had advised TABON that all he could do against RUBY was to file simple assault charges against him, and advised TABON that all he could do against RUBY was to file simple assault charges against him. TABON still wished to press the charges and TABON filed these charges for TABON as TABON's agent. TABON then called RUBY by telephone and told him he would have to come down and explained to him the charges that were being filed against him. He stated that RUBY did come down and TABON believed he posted bond. TABON has been in the Terminal Club both on business and for pleasure. He was investigating an individual by the name of FREDDIE BABA who used to date a name, "COWAN," and who was a check writer. He was in the club socially in December, 1959 with relatives but could not recall being in the club with one TABLED TABANT. He explained that he formerly worked with TABANT as a machinist during an off hours from the police department. He could not recall ever talking TABANT to RUBY. He reiterated that he did call TABON, but he did not try to get TABON to drop the charges against RUBY. He merely explained to him the simple assault charge and let.

On 12/15/63

FEDERAL BUREAU

Commission Exhibit No. 2503

December 15, 1963

ED S. NO LEVIN, 4211 Leavitt Drive, Owner of the Spectator, Travelers Hotel and Cafe, said he has known RUBY for about two years. He first opened the Silver Spurs Night Club on South Victory Street. He said he used to provide entertainment to RUBY, since he used to handle underground cabaret clubs and knew the social and entertainment scene. He said RUBY generally dealt with eastern and millenial-type individuals. He said this was in the late 1940's and early 1950's and his association with RUBY was perfectly business. He said that RUBY's dealings were very good and that RUBY had attempted to give him some jobs for doing in his private club, the Spectator, which he opened in Dallas. He said this was the same club which is now known as The Crucible.

He said he has never been to either The Spectator or The Crucible and he has no idea how RUBY was over six months ago, when they happened to meet on the street. He said they shook hands and parted.

He said he never knew JACK RUBY to carry a gun and he knew of no connection between RUBY and LES GAVRE. In fact, he recalled, he heard that RUBY did not know OSWALD until the President's assassination.

ED LEVIN advised RUBY used to see to the Spectator in the late 1940's and early 1950's when he, ED LEVIN, started providing entertainment. He said RUBY would bring big bands and was expected to get into the musical comedy acts, which he always did. He said RUBY was too busy to get into the musical comedy acts, which he always did. He said RUBY was too busy to pay off with bands which had help and his customers. He classified RUBY as a sloppy character, but stated he was corresponding to learn what the name of the man was OSWALD, because he did not believe RUBY would go so far to seek publicity.

Commission Exhibit No. 2504
Commission Exhibit No. 2505

Date: December 20, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 2506

Date: December 20, 1963

Mr. J. M. (DOLORES P.) BANKSTON, 3542 Rosedale, Richardson, Texas. Under cover, the following information:

Approximately four or five years ago, she met JACK RUBY, through friends of hers, BOB and KATHLEEN HEISER, at the Jazz Limited Club in Dallas.

She said she subsequently accompanied the HEISER's and RUBY to various private clubs, the only one she now recalls is the 3520 Club.

She advised she has not seen RUBY since the aforementioned night, however, about two years ago, she received a phone call from him which he advised her he had learned she had recently been hospitalized and inquired as to her health. She said RUBY asked her if she needed any money and when she replied that she did not, he said he thought she might have been strapped for funds due to her illness and was offering her the money without any strings attached.

Mrs. BANKSTON advised HEISER was formerly associated with the National Cash Register Company and sold their products to various clubs. She said she presumed it was while he was with the National Cash Register Company that HEISER met RUBY.

Mrs. BANKSTON further advised HEISER used to joke with her about RUBY and said that he thought "JACK liked boys".

Mrs. BANKSTON advised she could furnish no further information concerning RUBY. She said she does not recall ever having seen LEE HAUPT, OSMOND or having heard of him prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

TOD (NO DATE NAME) MARKS, Apartment Number 2, Fireside Hotel, advised he was employed by the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA), Chicago, Illinois, in 1959, and in January, 1959, was transferred by the AGVA to Dallas, Texas, to reorganize the AGVA office. He said that as a representative of AGVA he contacted the night clubs in Dallas and through these contacts met JACK RUBY in the Spring of 1959 at RUBY's Vegas Night Club in Dallas.

MARKS stated RUBY also owned the Sovereign Night Club located on Commerce Street in Dallas (now the Carousel Club) and that he (MARKS) stayed to work for RUBY some time in September or October, 1960, selling memberships for the Sovereign.

MARKS advised he found it hard to sell memberships to the Sovereign Club primarily because of the number of other clubs in Dallas who were doing the same thing, so after about two months he stopped working for RUBY. MARKS advised he later obtained employment at the Jazz Limited Night Club and that RUBY often visited this club to review the acts MARKS had working for him in this club.

MARKS advised he was never close to RUBY as a friend and had no social contacts with RUBY. He said he did not know if RUBY was married and believed RUBY lived at the Sovereign Club. He said he once heard RUBY say that he had once lived in Chicago.

MARKS advised he never discussed politics with RUBY and did not know RUBY's business contacts. He said he heard RUBY on several occasions refer to BARSEY and ABN WEINSTEIN, owners of two successful night clubs in Dallas, and say that he was going to get entertainers for his club in spite of the WEINSTEIN's. He said he never heard the WEINSTEIN's mention RUBY.

MARKS described RUBY as a "rough character", good, but one who could get mad easily and if he got mad at a customer, for example, would physically throw the person he was mad at out of the club.

On 12/19/63

MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

SASU M. K. LINDSEY and DALE F. NORTON

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2506

Date dictated 12/20/63

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MARKS said he had no information as to any close contacts RUBY might have had at the Dallas Police Department and was surprised when he read in the newspapers that RUBY was a "hanger on" at the police department. MARKS said RUBY was a "name dropper" and recalled that when he had coffee on occasions at the Eatwell Restaurant, a restaurant which stayed open after midnight in Dallas, that he often heard RUBY talk with policeman who came in for coffee and call them by their first names.

MARKS advised he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not know if RUBY was acquainted with OSWALD.

MARKS stated he left Dallas in August, 1962, for Californ and has had no contact with RUBY since.
Mr. KUSDICI, JOSEPH KUSDICI, 107 South Bishop Street, was recontacted to determine if he had any knowledge as to the
confrontanceship or/for association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD
and J.C. RUBY. It is noted that Mr. KUSDICI had previously
been contacted and pointed out that he was in one of the
pictures appearing in a local newspaper concerning the assassina-
tion of President KENNEDY.

Mr. KUSDICI said that he had no knowledge of OSWALD
and no knowledge of JACK RUBY. He said that he did not know
either of these men and knew of no relationship between them.

JERRY ANTHONY BOLAND, also known as TONY, 2315 Hill-
burn Drive, Apartment C, whose name appeared in a list of
JACK RUBY indicating former employment at one of RUBY's clubs,
fathered the following information:

BOLAND stated that he has known RUBY since 1961, at
which time he met him due to beginning employment with RUBY's
sister, EVA GRANT, about October 1961 at the Vegas Club where
he worked as bouncer and emcee and assisted Mrs. GRANT generally
in running the club. It was his understanding that RUBY and his
sister both owned the club, but it was in Mrs. GRANT’s name. At
the same time, RUBY owned the Carousel Club, which was a union
club, and he understood that RUBY could not register a non-union
club such as the Vegas Club in his name. He regularly saw RUBY
at the Vegas Club on Friday nights and since that time he has
maintained a regular and continuous acquaintance, both business
and social, with RUBY. His employment at the Vegas Club on this
occasion lasted until about April 1962.

In about November 1961 he began working for RUBY, in
addition to his employment at the Vegas Club, at RUBY's Carousel
Club as bouncer, doorman and overseeing the waitresses. This
employment lasted until February 1962. During the fall of 1962
he resumed his employment at the Vegas Club and continued there
until January 1963. About August 1963 he resumed his employment
by RUBY at the Carousel Club and continued as such until about
September 1963.

BOLAND stated that during the latter part of 1961 and
January 1962, he stayed with RUBY at the Carousel Club, that is,
he was furnished a rollaway bed by RUBY in the back part of
the club and, at the same time, RUBY was residing in the back part
of the club in a separate room. BOLAND stated that he had
numerous occasions to converse with RUBY and feels that he
became fairly well acquainted with RUBY's character, personality
and disposition. He stated that he considers RUBY to be a
friendly, helpful person in the event he likes someone, but he
is also imperious, high-strung and quick-tempered. BOLAND added
that RUBY was also quick to return to normal and forget his dis-
ferences with anyone with whom he became angry.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN - Commission Exhibit No. 2508

Date December 21, 1961

Commission Exhibit No. 2508

1

on 12/27/63 at Dallas, Texas
by Special Agent JACK E. DUNN
Date dictated 12/31/63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN - Commission Exhibit No. 2509

Date 1/8/64

Commission Exhibit No. 2509

1

on 1/4/64 at Dallas, Texas
by Special Agent EDMOND C. HARDIN - LAC
Date dictated 1/4/64

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BOLAND stated that he did not know RUBY to carry a pistol regularly although RUBY did always carry his pistol when he brought cash to the club for the evening's operation but after arriving at the club he would usually lock up the gun. Whenever RUBY traveled in his car he would usually put his pistol in the trunk of the car.

BOLAND stated that he rarely discussed politics with RUBY but gained the definite impression that RUBY was more interested in the character and ability of the man running for office than the party itself.

BOLAND stated that RUBY was friendly with and knew many police officers and newsmen and felt a real friendship for them generally. RUBY was the type of person, according to BOLAND, who liked to "keep his nose clean", and although he may have known people in the various rackets, he is sure that RUBY did not work with or conspire with any such individuals. He does not recall RUBY mentioning Officer TIPPETT's name and does not know to what extent RUBY was acquainted with this individual.

BOLAND stated he last saw RUBY in August 1963 and has no information concerning the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY or as to how RUBY entered the basement of the Police Department prior to the shooting. He added that he himself never knew OSWALD and never had reason to believe that RUBY knew or associated with OSWALD at any time. He added that he feels personally quite sure that RUBY did not know OSWALD, explaining that if RUBY knew OSWALD, BOLAND would have become aware of same at one time or another.

BOLAND stated that he recalls that on occasion a year or so ago RUBY carried his pistol on his person for one week from the time that he had heard that someone who had just been released from prison was "looking for him". BOLAND stated he does not know the identity of this individual and has no additional information about the incident.

March 27, 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I'm sorry not to have answered your letter of 3/15/64 sooner, but have been out of New York on matters pertaining to the Oswald case, and have just been advised of the contents of your letter.

I am still working on this matter, and will contact the Commission when I have permission from my source of information to reveal his name.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Lane

Commission Exhibit No. 2510
April 16, 1964

Mr. Mark Lane

New York, New York

4th West 79th Street

Dear Mr. Lane:

You will recall that during the course of your testimony before the Commission on March 4th, 1964, you stated that you had received information concerning an alleged meeting involving Bernard Weissman, Jack Ruby and Officer Tippit.

In view of the importance of this matter to the work of the Commission, we ask that you recall this information and make reference to it in your testimony.

In view of the importance of this matter to the work of the Commission, we ask that you recall this information and make reference to it in your testimony.

Yours sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

General Counsel

Commission Exhibit No. 2511
April 29, 1964

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

President’s Commission on the Assassination
of President Kennedy
200 Maryland avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I apologize for the delay in answering your letter of April 16, 1964. I have just returned to the United States from abroad.

I will seek permission from my source to reveal his name to your Commission as I previously stated. Absent that permission I will be unable to reveal his name. I hope that the Commission will not seek to reverse what I understood to be its previous position by now seeking to force me, by invoking its power of subpoena, to violate a moral obligation.

For the best information regarding statements made by Miss Helen Murahan and other eye witnesses I would suggest that you contact, if you have not already done so, those witnesses directly. I am mildly surprised that you seek to secure the working documents of an attorney who has been retained to represent a client and who developed such documents in that capacity.

I was willing to testify before the Commission although your request that I do so coupled with your refusal to warrant me at the expense of my client was somewhat unusual. I will continue to cooperate with the Commission in all matters that do not require me to violate the attorney-client relationship.

This very morning as I left my home I was accosted by two special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who demanded to know if I had any documents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation files in my possession. They sought to secure such documents from my person on that occasion as we stood in the rain. They informed me that I had confidential information that I had illegally secured such documents. I informed them that I had given to your Commission information regarding all the documents in my possession. I serum that they contact you.

I have now secured information proving that the story widely circulated throughout the United States on February 10 that there was

an eyewitness, a Negro janitor, who actually saw Oswald pull the trigger, was deliberately planted by an agent of the Secret Service. I would suggest that your Commission should show less concern with the sources of my information and more concern with the harassment of an American citizen by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. May I also suggest that you might seek to determine why an event of the U.S. Secret Service deliberately planted a false story with the media. Should you be interested in conducting such an investigation, I will make known to you all the details, including the names and numbers of the F.B.I. agents and the names of those persons involved in the transmission of the false news story.

One additional matter: In your letter to me on April 16, you sought to imply that I made a false answer to the Commission in calling my attention to page 76 in your letter you state, “We also call your attention to page 76 of your public testimony in which you were asked whether you handled any documentary evidence other than that which you submitted to the Commission. Your reply was ‘Not beyond what I have submitted or made reference to.’ You have incorrectly paraphrased your question above. Permit me to call your attention to page 76 and the question which you put to me, ‘Mr. Rankin, I now, is there any documentary evidence beyond which you have submitted that you would like to submit to the Commission?’ In any event, I indicated that I did not wish to make available information beyond that which I had submitted or made reference to. May I now call your attention to page 76 of my public testimony, indicating those statements that I had made reference to. ‘Mr. Rankin, do you have anything beyond that you care to submit?’ Mr. Lane, I have the various statements which I have made reference to from Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Markham, Mr. Klein, Mr. Hyder. But I have given you the essence of these statements. If you are interested in pursuing those, I think it might be best to call them.”

I am certain that upon rereading the paragraphs that I have called to your attention, a letter of apology from your office will be forthcoming.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mark Lane
per Delinda Griswold

Mildly Dictated but not read.

Commission Exhibit No. 2512—Continued
Dear Mr. Lane:

This is in reply to your letter of April 59, 1964.

As a sequel to our last letter of April 29, 1964, the Commission is still most anxious to obtain the name of your source of information concerning the alleged meeting between Jack Ruby, Officer Tippit and Bernard Weissman.

The Commission is also anxious to obtain the name of your source of information concerning the letter of Officer Tippit as a person who saw Oswald pull the trigger.

As a sequel to our last letter of April 29, 1964, the Commission has heard the testimony of Mrs. Markham and she has denied both the substance of the alleged conversation with you and the fact that such a conversation ever took place.

We would appreciate receiving any documentary records you have in your possession which would substantiate that you had the conversation with Mrs. Markham referred to in your testimony as well as any evidence in your possession to support your statement that Mrs. Markham described the killer of Officer Tippit as a person who was short and had bushy hair.

The Commission would also like to receive from you any evidence in your possession to support your statement that Mrs. Markham described the killer of Officer Tippit as a person who was short and had bushy hair.

Concerning the statements which you claim Mrs. Markham made to you, the Commission has heard the testimony of Mrs. Markham and she has denied both the substance of the alleged conversation with you and the fact that such a conversation ever took place.

We would appreciate receiving any documentary records you have in your possession which would substantiate that you had the conversation with Mrs. Markham referred to in your testimony as well as any evidence in your possession to support your statement that Mrs. Markham described the killer of Officer Tippit as a person who was short and had bushy hair.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Commission Exhibit No. 2513

April 30, 1964

Dear Mr. Lane:

New York, New York

April 14th, 1964

Dear Mr. Lane:

The Commission has heard the testimony of Mrs. Markham and she has denied both the substance of the alleged conversation with you and the fact that such a conversation ever took place. We would appreciate receiving any documentary records you have in your possession which would substantiate that you had the conversation with Mrs. Markham referred to in your letter of April 59, 1964.
Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have your letter of April 30, in which you requested further information relative to a false story deliberately planted by an agent of the Secret Service and to the details of my encounter with two special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am entitled that you are interested in a false statement deliberately planted by an agent of the Secret Service, as such as we have been led to believe that the Commission is relying upon the accuracy of the statements made by investigators in the case of the Secret Service. Under such circumstances, it seems to me that a thorough investigation of the false statement made by the agent of the Secret Service is required.

I am not clear as to whether you would like me to appear before the Commission and present such information while I am under oath. If that is your preference, I will be happy to fly to Washington to testify before the Commission. If you prefer, instead, simply a statement in a letter from me detailing the incidents referred to above, I shall be happy to comply with that request.

I am continuing in my efforts to secure permission to release to you the name of the person who gave me information regarding the meeting which took place prior to the assassination and which was attended by Officer Zippit, Bernard Weissman, and a third person whose name I gave to the Commission while in executive session.

I am, of course, surprised to hear that Mr. Weismann denies that she gave to me the information which I have indicated publicly that she gave to me and am surprised even more to discover that she denies ever having had a conversation with me. Unless there is some gross error.

Sincerely yours,

Mark Lane

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2514—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2514
Mr. Mark Lane

Dear Mr. Lane:

This is in reply to your letter of May 6, 1964.

In your letter of April 29, 1964, forwarding of information mentioned in your letter of April 29, 1964, the Commission received your statement that you were present at the gunning when President Kennedy was assassinated and that you have knowledge of the circumstances surrounding the assassination.

The Commission is interested in your statement and would like to know whether you have any documentary evidence or any other information that would be helpful in connection with this matter.

If you have any documentary evidence or any other information that would be helpful to the Commission, please forward it to the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

General Counsel

Commission Exhibit No. 2515
May 18, 1964

J. Lee Rankin, Esq.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

As per your request in your letter to me, dated May 12, 1964, I submit a statement relating to the false story planted by an agent of the United States Secret Service with the press.

A Secret Service agent by the name of Mike Howard, while in the presence of his brother Pat Howard, a Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, falsely gave information to Thayer Saldo, a reporter for the Fort Worth Star Telegram. The statement made by Mike Howard consisted of, among other comments, the following:

"Wait 'til that old black boy gets up in front of the Warren Commission and tells his story. That will settle everything. Yes, sir. He was right there on the same floor, looking out the next window and, after the first shot, he looked and saw Oswald, and then he ran. I saw him in the Dallas police station. He was still the scariest nigger I ever seen. I heard him tell the officer, 'Ole, you don't know how fast I am, because you didn't see me run that day.' He said he run and hid behind the boxes because he was afraid that Oswald would shoot him."

Mike Howard then explained that the negro witness had been arrested in the past by the Special Services office of the Dallas Police for jaywalking, and, since he was familiar with that branch of the Dallas Police, he immediately gave himself up to that branch. Mr. Howard alleged that he had visited the negro witness while he was in the custody of the Special Services in the Dallas jail. Mr. Howard then said that the witness had been moved to another place, but that he, Howard, did not know where the witness had been moved. After Saldo had the story published in the Fort Worth Star Telegram, Pat Howard called Saldo and said, "You didn't quote Mike, did you, you didn't mention his name?" Then Saldo indicated that he had protected his source, Pat Howard stated, "Well, good boy, good boy. This ought to pick up some excitement."

In addition to the fact that it hardly seems correct that an agent of the United States Secret Service would use such epitaphs in describing a citizen who pays his salary, one must be concerned that an agency upon which your Commission is relying for accuracy in reporting seems to have planted a false story with the press.

In relation to my encounter with the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I submit the following statement:

At 10:07 a.m., Wednesday, April 29, as I was leaving my house, two men approached me as I crossed the street from my house diagonally in a northerly and westerly direction. It was raining lightly, and the two men approached me so from the rear and then stood in front of me, preventing my forward progress. The first gentleman to speak told me that he wanted to know if I had in my possession files which I held illegally and which I had allegedly secured from the office of the F.B.I. I asked him who he was, and he said he was a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I asked to see his credentials, which he flashed. But, when I then requested an opportunity to see them more fully, he held them out in his right hand, and there were two cords in a leather-type case hinged horizontally across the middle. The card purported to identify the gentleman as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and indicated that his name is William E. Folkner and that his Serial Number is 5954. I repeated the same procedure with the other gentleman. His name was John P. DiMarco and his Serial Number was 4256.

Mr. Folkner then repeated his request in reference to whether I had information which I allegedly secured from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I asked Mr. Folkner what led him to such a conclusion. He said, "We have confidential information that you have illegally obtained F.B.I. reports." I told Mr. Folkner and Mr. DiMarco that I had made reference in my testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy to all of the documents in my possession and that, since that was a Commission established by the United States Government and since the F.B.I. was an agency of the United States Government, I would direct the F.B.I. to the President's Commission to determine what information was in my possession. I further stated that I did not like to be accosted in the rain in front of my house by agents of the Federal Police and that, since I was an attorney and had an office in New York City, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, if it sought any information of mine, might do so by writing a letter to me, which is the same system employed by other agencies of the government when they wish to communicate with me. Mr. Folkner then replied that they had nothing to do with the Warren Commission and that I do not have anything to do with the Warren Commission and that

J. Lee Rankin, Esq.

May 18, 1964

J. Lee Rankin, Esq.

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May 18, 1964

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May 18, 1964

J. Lee Rankin, Esq.
they wanted the documents from me directly. He said that my answer seemed to him to be an admission that I did have documents illegally obtained from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in my possession; and, in a loud and firm voice, he stepped closer to me and said, "I now demand that you give to me all of the documents in your possession which you have illegally obtained from the files of the F.B.I." I left them after excusing myself and hailed a taxi cab driven by Alvin Weinstein, whose cab license is No. 70372.

(End of Statement)

I am not now in a position to reveal the name of my source for the information regarding the meeting between Officer Tippit, Bernard Weissman, and the third person whose name I submitted to the Commission in executive session.

As per your previous request, I enclose the exhibits. I understand that you will copy the exhibits and then return the originals to me.

Sincerely,

Mark Lane

Enclosure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2516—Continued
Mr. Mark Lane  
Citizens' Committee of Inquiry  
Room 422, 156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York 10010

Dear Mr. Lane:

I am writing this letter pursuant to a telephone conversation yesterday between Mr. Willens of my staff and Miss Deirdre Griswald, Executive Director of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry.

As you undoubtedly know, this Commission is in the final stages of its investigation and is anxious to make public its report as soon as possible. Prior to ending our investigation, however, the Commission desires to obtain further testimony from you regarding certain matters which have been the subject of correspondence between us since your appearance on March 4, 1964.

The Commission would like you to appear any time at your convenience prior to Wednesday, July 1, 1964. I understand from Miss Griswald that you are currently in Europe and not expected to return until sometime in the middle of July. The Commission regrets the necessity of asking you to interrupt your travels in Europe, but I am sure you share with the Commission its desire to complete this important assignment in the very near future. In view of our request, of course, we are prepared to compensate you for the additional expenses which you are required to incur.

When you appear before the Commission in Washington, D. C. we would like you to bring with you all your records, papers, notes and other documents pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the killing of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, including, but not limited to, those records, papers, notes and other documents pertaining to (1) conversations between you and Miss Helen Markham and (2) an alleged meeting at the Carousel Club concerning which you testified before this Commission on March 4, 1964.

I would appreciate an early response to this letter.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

Commission Exhibit No. 2517
Mr. Mark Lane
16A West 79th Street
Apartment 14-A
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Lane:

During the course of your testimony before this Commission you discussed an alleged meeting which was supposed to have taken place in the Carousel Club approximately one week before the assassination of President Kennedy. You advised that present at this meeting were Bernard Weissman, Officer Tippit and Jack Ruby. In executive session, you advised the Commission that you would attempt to obtain permission from your source of information to reveal his name to the Commission.

In view of the possible importance of this information, we would like to know whether you are in a position to reveal your source of information at this time.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Commission Exhibit No. 2518
Captain JAMES ARNOLD, Commander, First District Station, New Orleans Police Department, advised that on August 9, 1963, he was aware of the fact that Lieutenant WILLIAM GILLIOTT, Patrolmen FRANK HAYWARD and FRANK WILSON, had arrested LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Canal Street because he became involved in a disturbance with three Cubans while he, OSWALD, was distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature. Shortly after OSWALD was booked at the district, he stated that Sergeant HORACE J. AUSTIN and Patrolman MARK ROBERTS of the Intelligence Unit of the New Orleans Police Department came to the district and interviewed OSWALD as well as the other three Cubans who were arrested with OSWALD.

At the outset of this interview with OSWALD, Captain ARNOLD advised he was present and since he was merely there as an observer, he made no notations and did not submit any report or results of the interview since this was the responsibility of AUSTIN and ROBERTS.

As best he can remember, Captain ARNOLD said that the beginning of the interview dealt with general background of OSWALD, such as place of birth, where he lived, who was his family, his employment, etc.

Captain ARNOLD remembered that he asked OSWALD if he knew CARLOS LAMONT, who, according to information he, ARNOLD, possessed was considered to be a Communist. OSWALD responded by saying that CARLOS LAMONT was not a he but was a she and that he had read some of the material written by this female and he did not consider LAMONT to be a Communist. He further commented that he, himself, OSWALD, was not a Communist.

Captain ARNOLD said that he remembered from past knowledge that the name of Professor LEONARD REISSMAN of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives, who resided at 1121 Pine Street, New Orleans, had been mentioned as being possibly affiliated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, although he did not have any first hand information to the effect that REISSMAN was so connected and when he, OSWALD, mentioned during the interview that some of the meetings of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee had been held on Pine Street.

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY /cjo 11/30/63

Commission Exhibit No. 2520—Continued

he immediately recalled the name of REISSMAN. He said that he asked OSWALD if REISSMAN was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. OSWALD did not give a verbal answer to this question, but Captain ARNOLD said he gathered from the expressions appearing on OSWALD's face and from words he uttered at that time, which he could not recall at this time, that OSWALD knew or was acquainted with REISSMAN. He said that he attempted to pursue this further, but OSWALD refused to admit any knowledge of REISSMAN or ever having been at REISSMAN's home. Captain ARNOLD said previous to this OSWALD had admitted to him that he was a member of the local chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and he was trying to tie OSWALD and REISSMAN together, but was unsuccessful.

At no time during the period when he was present during the interrogation of OSWALD, did OSWALD mention being paid any amount of money for the distribution of Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature.

Captain ARNOLD said that he could not remember any additional details with respect to questioning of OSWALD.
Commission Exhibit No. 2521

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN FIELD OFFICE FILE NO. 00-234,030

TITLE OF CASE Investigative research
STATUS Continued

INVESTIGATION MADE AT Dallas, Texas
FUNDED DURATION

Dallas, Texas December 10, 1963

INVESTIGATION MADE BY ATLAS Leon I. Gopside
DETAILS

Additional information received from Marina Oswald regarding attempted assassination of former General Walker. Also concerning whereabouts of Lee Oswald during the month of October 1963.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to memorandum report of ATLAS Gopside dated December 10, 1963.

On December 10, 1963, the reporting agent accompanied by SA Kunkel proceeded to the Martin's residence where Marina Oswald was questioned for additional information she may have relative to the attempted assassination of former General Walker by her husband Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that Lee Oswald told her that some man saw an automobile containing three men pulling away from the scene of shooting, that the Americans always think they should have a car to drive away from the scene of the crime and that he would rather use his feet to do so than to have a car. He also told her that he took buses to get to the Walker residence and that he took a different bus to return home after the shooting.

In conjunction with Lee Oswald's places of residence after he moved from the TWA on October 19th, 1963, she stated that after she was staying with Eleana Hall, that Lee had some apartment in Dallas but that she did not know where and that when she was moved from the Hall's home to 501 Madison Street in the early part of November, Lee and his friend Gary Taylor moved her there. Regarding Gary Taylor, she stated that Gary was the son-in-law of George De Horsham. She said his wife, being married to the daughter of George's wife from the previous marriage by the name of Alecio, that Gary was a taxi driver and that after his divorce from Alecio he moved to live with his parents in Dallas but she did not know where. Marina Oswald was asked if she ever saw her husband doing any dry practice with the rifle either in their apartments or any place else, and she replied in the negative. She also was asked how she was able to explain to her mother-in-law, Margarette Oswald, concerning the attempted assassination of General Walker by her husband, and she replied that she did to the best of her knowledge of English language and that no one else knew about the shooting except her and her mother-in-law.

Concerning Lee Oswald's being in Houston City and his visits to the Cuban and Russian Consulates, Marina Oswald stated that she had no prior knowledge of him going to Houston City, but that due to their family difficulties she on several occasions expressed her desire to return to Russia on which he agreed and that he also expressed a desire to return to Russia to save their marriage and on account of their children. She also stated that in order to return to Russia she wrote to the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Marina Oswald was asked why her husband used the name of Alecio and she stated that the name of Alecio was given to him by his co-workers in Russia because they did not like the name of Lee as it usually is connected with Chinese persons. She also asked if to her knowledge her husband used the name of Alecio Highfill, and she replied in the negative. During the interview with Marina Oswald, she advised the reporting agent that she signed contracts the previous evening with Attorney John H. Turner to handle her business on 110 commission basis after a period of time that she also signed a contract with Russian to receive 110% as her business manager and that Robert Oswald would receive 20% as her advisor. Marina Oswald stated that Robert Oswald was another, and approved the contents of the contracts.

UNEDITED Media Possible additional interview with Marina Oswald.

110:00

Commission Exhibit No. 2521—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

January 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For your information, on January 4, 1964, I received a telegram from Attorney Clyde J. Watts of 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in which Mr. Watts stated as attorney for retired General Edwin A. Walker, he was requesting the FBI to officially confirm or deny news reports that Lee Harvey Oswald confessed to his wife that he attempted to murder Walker on April 10, 1963. He also desired the FBI to furnish a transcript of all evidence and information pertinent to the alleged attempt by Oswald so that appropriate action could be taken to protect the general.

Mr. Watts and Attorney A. V. Grant of St. Jo, Texas, initially contacted our Dallas Office on December 2, 1963, and indicated they were representing General Walker. Watts stated that aside from being Walker's legal representative he was also a very close personal friend. Watts was of the opinion that there had been an official leak somewhere concerning the disclosure that Marina Oswald had stated her husband was responsible for the attempt on General Walker's life. At this time, the attorneys were advised the FBI had made no such disclosure.

Watts stated he was not asking for information but asked that any information developed relating to Walker's safety be furnished to Walker or the Dallas Police Department. Watts was, of course, advised any such information received would be handled in the same manner as a threat against any individual in that the FBI would promptly advise not only the individual but appropriate local authorities.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2524

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Watts concluded by stating he was considering an interview with Marina Oswald as it might aid him in his efforts to protect Walker. He was told whatever decision he made in this matter was entirely up to him and we would not suggest or recommend any course of action.

Of possible interest, immediately following the attempted murder of Walker in April, 1963, our Dallas Office discussed the case with the Dallas Police Department and volunteered to forward the bullet recovered from Walker's home to the FBI Laboratory for examination; however, no such request was ever made. During the course of our current investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and prior to the interview of Mrs. Oswald on December 3, 1963, wherein she indicated her husband may have been responsible for the shooting at Walker, the possibility that Oswald may have fired at Walker was considered. Our Dallas Office, therefore, on the weekend of November 30, 1963, requested the Dallas Police Department to make available the recovered bullet for examination by the Laboratory. On December 2, 1963, the bullet was forwarded to our Laboratory where it was examined. This examination revealed that the distorted and mutilated bullet had the same general characteristics of bullets from the rifle used by Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. However, it was not possible to definitely establish whether or not the recovered bullet was fired from Oswald's gun.

The files of the Dallas Police Department relating to the investigation of the Walker shooting disclose that General Walker reported that at approximately 8:00 p.m., on April 10, 1963, while sitting at his desk in his Dallas residence, a shot was fired above his head into his home. The only suspect developed by the Dallas Police Department in this matter was one William MacEwan Duff who had been employed in some capacity by General Walker or his staff. He was selected primarily because he was considered to be a "con man." After a polygraph examination was given to him by the Dallas Police Department and after they conducted other investigation, Duff was absolved by the Dallas Police Department of involvement in this crime.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2524—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Immigration and Naturalization Service records disclose that Duff was born on November 4, 1931, in Scotland and entered the United States in 1957. He has been characterized as a "con man" and "no good." So far in our investigation of the assassination, only one individual, a Dallas lunchroom proprietor, has linked Oswald with Duff in approximately April or May, 1963, as having frequented this lunchroom on one occasion. It should be pointed out that six other individuals who had intimate knowledge of Duff were unable to connect Oswald with Duff. Further, our investigation discloses that during the above period Oswald is known to have been in Dallas, Texas, until April, 1963; however, from late April, 1963, to September, 1963, he was in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On January 8, 1964, Attorney Watts was personally contacted by an Agent from our Oklahoma City Office at which time his January 4, 1964, telegram to me was acknowledged. He was told the results of the FBI investigation into Oswald’s activities have been furnished to the President’s Commission and we are not in a position to divulge such information to him. It was again reiterated that should any information be received relative to the safety of General Walker it would be promptly furnished to the General and to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

Watts at this time indicated he might possibly communicate with the President’s Commission in an effort to obtain the information requested from the FBI.

In addition, Watts advised that shortly after the attempt on General Walker’s life he hired two private investigators to look into the incident and they developed one Bill Duff of Dallas as a suspect. Duff, according to Watts, had been employed in some capacity by Walker or his staff. The private investigators were unable to develop any information linking Duff with the Walker shooting and turned over the results of their investigation to the Dallas Police Department. Watts stated he was furnishing this information as a possible link between Duff and Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

[signature]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We have been endeavoring to locate William MacEwan Duff, the suspect absolved by the Dallas Police Department, for interview. Information developed to date on this individual indicates he remained in Dallas, Texas, until October, 1963, when he was last reported to be en route to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by bus.

We will continue our efforts to locate Duff, an alien, for interview, and when this is accomplished you will be advised.

Sincerely yours,

[signature]
United States Secret Service
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DISTR Field OFFICE Dallas

TITLE OR CAPTION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS

SYNOPSIS

Russian note found in Mrs. Marina Oswald's home economics book. This Russian note was translated by ATSAIC Gopadze and gives instructions to Mrs. Marina Oswald in the event that Lee Harvey Oswald is arrested.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports.

Other Investigations

On December 2, 1963, the Arlington Police Department, Arlington, Texas, received the Secret Survey Office, Dallas, miscellaneous personal effects belonging to Mrs. Marina Oswald. The Arlington Police had received these miscellaneous personal effects from Mrs. Ruth Paine.

At the direction of Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, the reporting Special Agent examined the miscellaneous personal effects for any documents which were written in Russian for the purpose of having ATSAIC Gopadze translate the Russian documents.

Among the miscellaneous personal effects were two books which were written in Russian:

Book No. 1
Title of book, according to ATSAIC Gopadze, is Book of Helpful Instructions. This book is basically a document and other general home economic subjects. Its color is light green with a light blue back binding.

Book No. 2
Title of book, according to ATSAIC Gopadze, is Our Child. This book is basically a book on motherhood and infant care. Its color is white with a picture of an infant on the cover.

Upon examination of the book titled, Book of Helpful Instruction, the reporting Special Agent found a folded paper with Russian written on it. See Inspector Thomas J. Kelley's and ATSAIC Leon Gopadze's memorandum reports for specific concerning translation of Russian note and further investigation.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

MDP: ey

Commission Exhibit No. 2525—Continued
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<td>SENATOR R. YARBOROUGH</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2527
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<tr>
<th>Numero</th>
<th>Letra No.</th>
<th>Nombre del Pasajero</th>
<th>Lugar de Destino</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2616</td>
<td>H. de la Rosa</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>H. de la Rosa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2616</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>H. de la Rosa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3678</td>
<td>H. de la Rosa</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2528
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<tr>
<th>ASIENTO</th>
<th>NOMBRE DEL PASAJERO</th>
<th>DESTINO</th>
<th>NO. DE BOLETO</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>H. Caso</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>M. Luna</td>
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<td>13484</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>E. Rojas</td>
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<td>M. Ramírez</td>
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<td>M. Gómez</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>A. García</td>
<td></td>
<td>13744</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2529
Reproduced above is a "Solicitud de Reservacion" (Reservation Request), also described as a "Ticket Purchase Order" of the "Agencia de Viajes Transportes Chihuahuenses" (Transportes Chihuahuenses Travel Agency), Mexico City, issued to Mr. H. O. LEE for "one seat from Mexico to Laredo, Tex. for Wednesday, October 2 at 08:30 for seat No. 12 confirmed Mr. SAUCEDO" in the amount of 93.75 pesos ($7.50 U. S.) and dated September 30, 1963.

Commission Exhibit No. 2530
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Sender</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Rolando Hernandez B.</td>
<td>Vancouver</td>
<td>74.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. H. O. Lee</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>12.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANCELLED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Cesar C. Alcocer</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>93.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Abraham Leon K.</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>94.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Adolfo Lara</td>
<td>Miami, Fla.</td>
<td>68.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Barinouchet</td>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>110.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. A. Villanueva</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>72.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. C. Hall</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Alfredo Barbel &amp; Sra.</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>72.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Marylin Goodwin</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>129.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Francisco Flores</td>
<td>Laredo, Tex.</td>
<td>35.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Arnold Montpereuse</td>
<td>New York, N.Y.</td>
<td>55.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFUND</td>
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<td>95.70</td>
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**TOTALS** 699.82
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The following information was made available by a confidential source abroad:

The records of the Chihuahuanas Travel Agency and the Transportes del Norte bus line terminal at Mexico, D. F. ("D. F." refers to the Federal District of Mexico or the Federal Capital, also known as Mexico City), reflect that one M. O. LEE occupied seat No. 12 on the Transportes del Norte bus No. 338 which departed from Mexico City on October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, as its destination. According to the source, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, a resident of Mexico City, advised that he was a passenger on the above-mentioned bus and identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as having been a passenger thereon.

It also had been ascertained that OSWALD traveled from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, to Mexico City on a bus of the Vlecha Roja bus line on September 26-27, 1963, and during the trip had recommended to passengers on that bus that they seek hotel accommodations at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City.

With respect to OSWALD's luggage, color photographs had been provided of an olive-colored "pee-bag" and a blue, canvas, zipped handbag which had been identified as the property of OSWALD.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGERS ORIGINATING IN GUADALAJARA

On April 3, 1964, a second confidential source abroad advised that the "Linea Azul" (Blue Line) bus company offers service from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, to make connections with Transportes del Norte for possible further travel to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. According to this source, a reservations list for the October 2, 1963, 8:00 AM departure of the Blue Line bus from Guadalajara with San Luis Potosi as its destination reflects the following information as best the names and other data thereon could be deciphered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Passenger</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Ticket No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HILDA QUERAZA</td>
<td>N. Laredo</td>
<td>77868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Lines indicate a second passenger or seat reserved in that name.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSE CRUZ</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
<td>00751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILDA QUERAZA</td>
<td>N. Laredo</td>
<td>77500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(It was explained the &quot;1/2&quot; indicated half fare paid.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CECILIO CARDENAS</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
<td>00749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOSE HAZO</td>
<td>San Luis</td>
<td>14128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VICTORIA HAGALLANES</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
<td>00725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
<td>00733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEDRO OLEZ (GONZALEZ)</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>AURELIO HIJES (HERNANDEZ)</td>
<td>Monterrey</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source advised that comprehensive investigation, including a check of the files of the United States Consulate, a review of如果不是他在墨西哥城的巴士站，而是新拉雷多的巴士站，以及多次与电话目录中列出的人员的采访，都提供了相似的姓名，但曾在瓜达拉哈拉的巴士站为上述姓名的乘客提供了可能下次在圣路易斯波托西旅行的额外信息，但没有确认当时在新拉雷多的巴士站的乘客。
On April 19, 1964, RAMON TREVIÑO QUEZADA, vice president and manager of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, terminal of the bus line, Transportes del Norte, advised that tickets are taken up by the driver from passengers at the time they board the bus, and he deposits them in a mail box envelope, which is provided for that purpose in connection with each trip. He stated the driver makes a notation on the outside of the envelope as to the number of passengers traveling over a determined section of the route, and the tickets inside the envelope should coincide or balance with the notation by the driver on the envelope.

With respect to the records of the company for the trip of its bus No 373 on October 3, 1963, from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, TREVIÑO advised that he was unable to explain the fact that the envelope carries the figure of "12" passengers from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo and "11" passenger from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, although a total of "20" ticket sections were in the envelope for that particular trip. He stated, however, that the notation by the driver is a clerical function which he handles during the trip, often at night and under considerable stress and pressure, and he can only conclude that the driver made an error in writing "12" rather than "11" upon completing his collection of tickets and delivering the envelope at the conclusion of his run.

It was mentioned to Mr. TREVIÑO that the baggage manifest for the bus which arrived at Nuevo Laredo in the early morning of October 3, 1963, had listed the number of that bus as No. 396, and he advised that this notation could only be a clerical error by the baggage handler. He displayed a copy of a document referred to as a "Traffic Report" for Transportes del Norte at its Nuevo Laredo terminal for October 3, 1963, which recorded that bus No 373 had arrived at that terminal at 1:35 AM with A. IBARRA as the driver. The "Traffic Report" for October 2, 1963, registered the arrival of bus No 396 at Nuevo Laredo as having taken place at 1:30 (1:30 PM) on that date, and its departure from Nuevo Laredo for Monterrey was recorded on the report for the following day as having occurred at 2:30 AM. He pointed out that, on the basis of the foregoing records, bus No. 396 would still have been at the Nuevo Laredo terminal at the time of arrival on October 3, 1963, of bus No. 373, and he assumed that the baggage handler had become confused between them when he made the erroneous notation on the baggage manifest.

EFFECTS TO IDENTIFY BUS PASSENGER HILDA QUEZADA

It was pointed out to Mr. TREVIÑO that a HILDA QUEZADA and two accompanying persons, an adult and a child, were recorded as having traveled from Guadalajara, Jalisco, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, in order to continue their travel on the October 2, 1963, Transportes del Norte bus to Nuevo Laredo. He stated that the name of HILDA QUEZADA is totally unknown to him.

It was determined on April 19, 1964, through a check at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D.C., that the master index contained a reference to one HILDA QUEZADA QUIÑOS. These records disclosed that HILDA QUEZADA QUIÑOS was born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and that she was admitted to the United States at Laredo on May 24, 1961, on a Class A-2 visa valid to June 4, 1963. She was the bearer of Mexican Passport No. 31057, and the visa was issued at Mexico City on May 19, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. X. Correa No. 190, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and her address in the United States was recorded as 1207 Anacostia and Houston, Texas. The departure record reflects she departed from the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on April 30, 1964, that he had located HILDA QUEZADA QUIÑOS at Calle Jose Maria Correa No. 190, Colonia Vista Alegre, Mexico, D. F., and QUEZADA advised that she did travel on a Transportes del Norte bus from San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo but in May, 1963, QUEZADA advised that she did not travel in October, 1963.
TICKETING PROCEDURES BY
TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS LINE

The following information was furnished by a fourth confidential source:

On April 20, 1964, RAFAEL MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of
the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, notified
this company is affiliated with the Greyhound Lines in the United States and is authorized and is in a
position to sell transportation to any point in the United States. He stated that until approximately one year ago the
sale of bus transportation in the United States in behalf of
Greyhound lines had been solicited through a system of exchange or purchase orders; however, in the interest of simplifying
the sales and accounting procedures, Transportes del Norte ticket
counters are now stocked with Greyhound Lines tickets and make
direct sales in behalf of Greyhound, as well as its own
facilities. He stated very definitely that the only record
as to the identity of any person purchasing Greyhound transportation through a Transportes del Norte ticket counter would be
the recording of the seat reservation on a passenger list at the
point of origin or purchase of the ticket.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PREPARES NO PASSENGER
LISTS AT SAN LUIS POTOSI AND MONTERREY

On April 9, 1964, RAFAEL MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of
the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus
line, notified that he had contacted the San Luis Potosi, State
of San Luis Potosi, terminal of that company in an effort to obtain a list of passengers who had embarked on bus No. 332 of
that company on the morning of October 2, 1963, with Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo as their destinations. He stated that he had been advised that no passenger reservations lists or manifests are prepared at that terminal because of the small number of persons who embark at that point.

On April 3, 1964, RAMON TREVIÑO QUEZADA, vice
president of Transportes del Norte, Monterrey, advised the
third source abroad that because of the fact that the company operates numerous schedules daily between Monterrey and Laredo,

Texas, no effort is made to prepare reservations or passenger
lists in connection therewith.

INTERVIEW OF AUGUSTO AGUILAR,
PASSENGER ON TRANSPORTES DEL
NORTE BUS NO. 332, OCTOBER 2, 1963

According to the first confidential source abroad, the passenger and reservations list for the Transportes del
Norte bus No. 332, which departed from Mexico City for Nuevo
Laredo on October 2, 1963, recorded that seat No. 11 had been
utilized by AUGUSTO AGUILAR, whose final destination was listed
as Houston (Texas). In this connection, passenger AUGUSTO AGUILAR
RUIZ MEZA had recalled that seated in front of him on the bus
was a person whom he believed to be Mexican and either a
missionary or minister, as he was reading a Bible during parts of
the trip. RUIZ MEZA believed that the destination of the
above-described person was Houston, Texas.

The following information was provided by a fifth
confidential source abroad:

Inquiry among various Protestant missionary and
religious organizations at Mexico City developed data that the
Bible Society of Mexico might have records relating to many of
the Protestant missionaries and ministers in Mexico.

On April 29, 1964, JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ J., an officer in
the Methodist Church and affiliated with the Bible Society of
Mexico, Mexico, D. F., reported that the records of the
Society include the name of one AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle Juan
Alvarez No. 44, Villahermosa, Tabasco. Through the cooperation
of J. Office of the Military Attaché, United States Embassy,
Mexico, D. F., which was in communication with members of its
staff who were traveling in Villahermosa, it was ascertained
on May 4, 1964, that AUGUSTO AGUILAR of Villahermosa had
travelled to the United States by bus in early October, 1963.

The information recorded hereinafter was provided by
a sixth confidential source abroad:

On May 6, 1964, MRS. AUGUSTO AGUILAR, Calle 2 de
April 37 (April 2 Street No. 37), Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico, advised that her husband, AUGUSTO AGUILAR, who is an Evangelical minister, made a bus trip from Mexico City to the United States the latter part of 1963. She stated her husband was out of the city visiting his sister, Mrs. RITA MARIA AGUILAR DE FONZ, who lives at Calle 15 No. 70 (35th Street No. 76), Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, telephone No. 4-37.

She related that her husband is the minister of a church known as the "Temple Bautista, Iglesia Cristiana de las Asambleas de Dios" (Baptist Church, Christian Church of the Assemblies of God) which is located at Juan Alvarez Street No. 44, in Villahermosa.

Mrs. AGUILAR made available her husband's Mexican Passport No. 21820, issued to JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINO, and recorded therein was a United States non-immigrant visa No. 11556, issued to AGUILAR on October 1, 1963, at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F.

A stamped notation of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service in this passport indicates AGUILAR was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963.

On May 6, 1964, JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINO was located at the residence of his sister at Calle 35 No. 75, Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico, and advised that although JOSE AUGUSTO AGUILAR PINO is his complete name, he is more commonly known as AUGUSTO AGUILAR. He furnished the following information:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, knowing the date to be October 2, 1963, inasmuch as his Mexican passport contains a date stamp that he was admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on October 3, 1963, and he recalls that he boarded the bus in Mexico City on the previous day.

He was not certain of his seat number on the bus but occupied the seat which had been assigned to him. He said his seat was a window seat located on the right side of the bus and several rows from the front. (The passenger manifest for Transportes del Norte bus No. 339, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, closes space was assigned in seat No. 11 for AUGUSTO AGUILAR whose final destination is listed as Houston. Seat No. 11 is a window seat on the right side of the bus opposite the driver's side and two rows from the front.)

He believed there were perhaps ten or twelve other passengers who boarded the bus at Mexico City; however, he cannot recall the identities of these fellow passengers or any details which would aid in identifying them. He did not recall any Americans having boarded the bus.

He related that he had made a bus trip on a Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, Mexico, to attend a religious conclave in Mazatlan, a short time prior to the trip of October 2, 1963, and it is difficult for him to distinguish clearly in his mind the trip to Mazatlan from the trip of October 2, 1963.

When he boarded the Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City on October 2, 1963, his final destination was Houston, Texas, and after arriving in Houston, he continued to the home of Reverend S.P. SANDERS of Humble, Texas, on whose invitation he had made the trip. While in the United States, he delivered several sermons in the Humble, Texas, area and at Houston and San Antonio, Texas. He was in the United States until about November 20, 1963, at which time he returned to Mexico. He was able to fix his departure from the United States for return to Mexico as November 20, 1963, by the fact that President KENNEDY had been assassinated on November 22, 1963, and he was in Veracruz, Mexico, when he first learned of the assassination, having left the United States about two days previously.

He does not recall exactly where the bus stopped before reaching Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, although he assumed the bus stopped at San Luis Potosi as one of the principal cities on the route.

- 7 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2532—Continued
He was not certain whether or not there was anyone seated by him on the bus nor could he furnish specific information concerning the passengers. He had been seated in his immediate vicinity. He said the bus arrived in Monterrey around 11:00 PM, October 2, 1955, but considered this was only an estimate of his part, remembering it was late at night. He could not remember any details of a stop at Monterrey, charges of bus, or other data related to that phase of his travel.

He remembered that just prior to arrival at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, the bus stopped and travel and identification documents of the passengers were inspected by Mexican Immigration officials. The interior lights of the bus were turned on and one or two Mexican Immigration officials boarded the bus at this stopping point. It was his impression that one of the officials was a sour individual, but he could remember no further descriptive facts concerning this person.

At this Immigration check point, an American youth left the bus with the Mexican Immigration official or officials, and he believed that some question had arisen concerning the youth's documents. He said he considered this person to be an American from his general appearance. He estimated that this person was away from the bus for about ten minutes. He did not recall this person's making any remarks after reboarding the bus, or that other passengers left the bus at this point.

Upon viewing a chart of the seating arrangement of the Transportes Gal Norte bus No. 538, which departed Mexico City on October 2, 1955, it was AGUILAR's opinion that the American youth was seated in either seat No. 5 or 9 or seat No. 12 or 13. AGUILAR stated he vaguely recalls this person was seated to his left and slightly to his rear.

AGUILAR vaguely recalled that the American youth reboarded the bus at the Immigration check point and took a seat in the area of the seats numbered 8, 9, 12 or 13. He described this person, whose facial features he cannot clearly remember, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>Under 30 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height:</td>
<td>5' 7&quot; to 5' 8&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

He expressed his general impression that the American was dressed neatly in dark-colored clothing and believed he was wearing a dark suit coat. He did not recall further details regarding the youth's clothing or his luggage.

AGUILAR viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could not recognize the photographs as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus or the American youth. He agreed that the American youth could be identical with OSWALD, but affirmed that he could not be certain.

AGUILAR viewed the photograph of JUAN NATEO DE CUBA as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FY-6 No. 362596, and of his wife, ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FY-6 No. 362595. He also was shown a photograph of PHILLIP PEIR B. VAN DER VORM as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FY-6 No. 364650. AGUILAR could not recognize the photographs of Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA and VAN DER VORM as being identical with any of the passengers on the bus.

He could not recall whether the bus from Monterrey to Laredo stopped in Nuevo Laredo but does remember arriving at the offices of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Customs near the International Bridge in Laredo.

He recalled that upon arriving in Laredo, the passengers disembarked, obtained their luggage, and walked up a ramp into a large office containing a large counter, where the luggage of the passengers was then examined by United States officials whom he assumed to be United States Customs agents. He recalled going into another large office where the passengers' travel documents were checked by United States authorities.

He does not recall details of contact between the
various passengers and United States officials but believed that the American youth who left the bus earlier during the Mexican Immigration check had some discussion with a United States Immigration official during the examination of travel documents; however, he could not furnish further details concerning the discussion.

AUGILAR advised he was not vaccinated upon arrival in Laredo. He estimated that United States Immigration and Customs check lasted about forty minutes and when it was completed, the passengers again boarded the bus.

He could not remember whether he boarded another bus at the bus terminal in Laredo or San Antonio, Texas. He stated that either at Laredo or San Antonio he boarded an "American" bus but could not recall the bus company or any details regarding the number or other passengers on the bus. From San Antonio, he continued his journey to Houston.

The following is a physical description of AUGILAR as obtained from data appearing on his Mexican passport and through observation:

Name: JOSE AUGUSTO AUGILAR PINTO, also known as AUGUSTO AUGILAR.
Date of Birth: June 17, 1922
Place of Birth: Ciudad del Carmen, State of Campeche, Mexico.
Height: 5’8” to 5’9”
Weight: Approximately 185 pounds.
Build: Stocky.
Hair: Black on the sides; top portion of head completely bald.
Eyes: Brown.
Complexion: Medium.
Occupation: Evangelical minister.
Residence: Calle 2 de Abril No. 37, Villahermosa, State of Tabasco, Mexico.
Marital Status: Married.

OSWALD’S LUGGAGE

The following information was furnished by the fourth source abroad:

On April 4, 1954, JUAN FERREZ GONZALEZ advised that he is the chief of the baggage department at the terminal of the Flecha Roja bus line, Calle Horcas Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F. FERREZ viewed photographs of an olive-colored, "m-m" bag with yellow chalk or crayon markings on one side which appeared to be "5/25" and possibly an initial, of fragments of stickers and tags thereon, and of a blue, zipper handbag and affirmed that he has no recollection of the pieces of luggage and did not recognize any of the markings, stickers or tags as being in any way connected with the Flecha Roja operations. He stated, however, that he recently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo with a small, zipper handbag of canvas material, and when he went through Mexican Customs, the Inspector placed a green chalk or crayon marking on the bag to indicate it had been inspected.

FERREZ displayed the various photographs to the baggage handlers on duty at the terminal, and they stated they were unable to recall the luggage in question or make any explanation of the tags, stickers and inscriptions on them.

On May 8, 1954, the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, Insurgentes Sur No. 137, viewed the photographs mentioned above and advised that he did not have any recollection with respect to the two pieces of luggage described above nor did he believe that any of the fragments of stickers and tags thereon were connected in any way with the Transportes del Norte baggage handling procedures. He expressed the belief that the yellow chalk markings on the olive-colored bag were typical of the method used by Mexican Customs Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo to mark luggage upon completing examination thereof in lieu of a sticker which they sometimes use.

The manager, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, displayed the photographs to the baggage handlers on duty and they affirmed that they were unable to recognize either piece of luggage in

- 11 -
connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive bag as typical of the inspection procedure of Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo. MEDINA also displayed the photographs to several Transportes del Norte drivers, and they were of the opinion that the yellow inscriptions on the olive bag had been placed there by the Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo.

On May 4, 1964, SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, assistant desk clerk at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardo de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, advised that he could not recognize the photographs of either the olive or the blue-colored luggage as having been in the possession of a guest at that hotel.

On May 8, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, affirmed that he was unable to recognize the photographs of the two bags as having any connection with OSWALD or any other guest at the Hotel del Comercio.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, who claimed to remember OSWALD as a guest at the hotel in room No. 18, examined photographs of the luggage on May 8, 1964, and stated she recognized the small, blue, zippered handbag as the luggage which OSWALD had in his room at the hotel. She pointed out that she had been impressed by the fact that he had very few personal effects, had noticed he did some laundry each day and left the wet articles hanging in the bathroom, and she was quite certain she had not seen the larger, olive-colored bag.

On May 9, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA, night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, examined the photographs referred to above and stated he was quite certain OSWALD had been carrying the blue handbag on the morning of his departure from the hotel. He claimed to be unable to definitely affirm that OSWALD had been carrying the olive bag, as he could not remember several of its characteristics, but he expressed the firm conviction that OSWALD had been carrying two pieces of luggage. He related that on the morning of his departure he carried his own luggage down the two flights of stairs and waited in the reception area while RODRIGUEZ went in search of a taxi.

When RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi, he carried the luggage from the reception area to the taxi cab, and still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted that his recollection of the type and color of the luggage is very hazy, and he does not wish to state definitely that he recognizes the photograph of either piece of luggage in connection with OSWALD.

INQUIRIES AT HOTEL CUBA

PATRICIA MINTON and PAMELA MUNFORD, who were passengers on the same bus with OSWALD from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 20-27, 1963, when interviewed December 17, 1963, related that during the bus trip OSWALD recommended that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City. They related that OSWALD claimed he had stayed at that hotel several times before and pointed out that the hotel was inexpensive, mentioning, however, that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba during his current trip.

Inquiry was conducted to establish whether OSWALD had, in fact, stayed at the Hotel Cuba during a period following his return to the United States from Russia in June, 1962, to November, 1963.

On December 27, 1963, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that an exhaustive search of the records of the Hotel Cuba located on Calle Republica de Cuba No. 69, Mexico City, for the period June, 1962, to October, 1963, failed to disclose any registration for OSWALD under his name or known aliases.

A seventh confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On March 11, 1964, ANGEL CELORIO, manager, Hotel Cuba, made available records of the hotel, which were rechecked for the period June 9, 1962, to November 22, 1963, and no record could be located for the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases, O. H. LEE and ALEX JAMES HIDEEL. The records did contain a registration for one ROBERTO LEE, who registered
On December 16, 1963, Mr. MAJOR GREEN, Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Lines, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, furnished the following information to SAA JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR.:

There are four separate buses leaving New Orleans for Houston, Texas. These buses can be identified from the schedule now in effect, which was also in effect during September, 1963. He advised the cost of a one-way ticket from New Orleans is $9.70 and a round-trip ticket costs $17.50.

The daily bus schedules in effect in September, 1963, from New Orleans to Houston, Texas, are as follows:

LEAVING NEW ORLEANS
8:15 PM
4:40 PM
12:20 PM
6:00 AM

ARRIVING HOUSTON
7:00 AM (Next day)
2:15 AM (Next day)
10:50 PM (Same day)
4:30 PM (Same day)

All bus operators leaving New Orleans can be identified through Mr. MAJOR GREEN, if necessary by his contacting the Trailways Alexandria Office.

Commission Exhibit No. 2533
at Laredo, a distance of approximately 3 blocks. At that point, they may board a Mexican national bus line, Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja Bus Line. This line departs Laredo, Texas, at 11:45 P.M., arriving in Mexico City at 9:45 A.M., the next day. (Schedule Houston to Laredo, Texas, via Corpus Christi and Alice - Attachment No. 3)

Attached is a schematic sketch locating routes between Dallas and Houston which meet at Alice, Texas, at approximately 10:35 A.M. (Attachment No. 1)

DISPOSITION
This phase of the investigation is closed.

ATTACHMENTS - Chief
Attachment No. 1 - Routes between Dallas and Houston, meeting at Alice, Texas.
Attachment No. 2 - Schedule Dallas to Laredo, Texas, via San Antonio and Alice.
Attachment No. 3 - Schedule Houston to Laredo, Texas, via Corpus Christi and Alice.

Commission Exhibit No. 2534—Continued
Dallas - San Antonio - Alice - Freer - Laredo - Monterrey - Mexico City

Dallas to Laredo via San Antonio and Alice, Texas. (Red asterisk denotes schedule of Party B)

Commission Exhibit No. 2534—Continued

Corpus Christi - Laredo & Old Mexico

Houston Laredo via Corpus Christi and Alice, Texas. (Red asterisk denotes schedule of Party A)

Commission Exhibit No. 2534—Continued
Basis for Inquiry

The information recorded below was made available by a confidential source abroad.

The files of the Department of Immigration, Mexican Ministry of “Gobernación” (Interior or Government), revealed that Lee Harvey Oswald departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. The files of the Department of Immigration showed further that on October 3, 1963, from 12:00 midnight until 8:00 AM, immigration officials ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA was in charge of the “Kilometer 28” highway checking station, where tourist cards are picked up from aliens leaving Mexico by highway travel through Nuevo Laredo. The name and date stamp of ARZAMENDI CHAPA on the original tourist card surrendered by OSWALD upon his departure from Mexico on that date was evidence of the fact that his exit from Mexico occurred during those hours.

Source reported that considerable investigation had been conducted by several different agencies of the Mexican Government for the purpose of ascertaining subject’s method of travel on departure and that, in view of the fact that the name “OSWALD” had been located on a passenger list for the 1:00 PM trip on the “Transportes Frontera” bus line from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 2, 1963, it was considered that OSWALD had traveled thereon.

Considerable investigation with respect to the passenger list mentioned above, including a check of the ticket stubs at the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, headquarters of the company, interview of bus drivers and passengers, and numerous interviews of employees of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line, failed to confirm that OSWALD, in fact, had been a passenger on the “Transportes Frontera” bus in question.

Checks of Records of Other Bus Lines

A second confidential source abroad provided the following information:

On March 30, 1964, officials of the “Autobuses Blancos Flocha Roja, S. A.” bus line made available passenger lists for the four scheduled trips of that company from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo of October 2, 1963, and no information identifiable with OSWALD by any of the names he was known to have used was located on those lists. It was determined, however, that, if the time schedules of that company are maintained, none of its trips to Nuevo Laredo would arrive at the “Kilometer 28” highway checking station between midnight and 8:00 AM.

On the basis of several contacts with Sr. RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, Manager of the Mexico City terminal of the “Autobuses Transportes del Norte” bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte), information was received from him to the effect that “Secret Service agents, Presidential investigators, Federal Security agents, and others” had reviewed the passenger lists maintained by his company for its service between Mexico City and Laredo, Texas, and that he had assisted in those checks, which failed to disclose any information identifiable with OSWALD.

MEDINA explained that the passenger list actually is a card form on which reservations and ticket sales are recorded and that after the particular trip for which it was prepared has left the terminal it is cancelled to avoid further
confusion, as the reverse side of the form is utilized for a similar record at a later date. He stated that the cancelled lists are not a permanent record and are maintained only for a short period of time following their use. He stated that he had set aside the lists for early October, 1963, in the event there should be further need for them; nevertheless, he was unable to locate them. No pointed out that apparently they had been placed inadvertently in a storeroom where tires, spare parts, boxes of obsolete files and records, and other materials are maintained and that only a thorough review of all material in the storeroom would reveal whether or not the list for October 2, 1963, was still in existence. He related that his company has two direct trips daily to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and that the bus which departs from Mexico City at 8:30 AM is scheduled to arrive in Nuevo Laredo at 2:00 AM the following morning and would arrive at the "Kilometer 20" checking station at approximately 1:00 AM.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGER LIST FOR OCTOBER 2, 1963

On March 30, 1964, Mr. MEDINA advised that he had located the passenger-reservations list for the 8:30 AM bus of October 2, 1963, and, on the basis of consultation with him and with several reservations and ticket clerks who recognized their handwriting thereon, the following data was obtained therefrom as translated from Spanish:

- MISS COSIO
- Mr. A. MARTINEZ
- MARGARET A. WOLFF
- ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ
- H. H. VILLANUEVA
- PAULA RUIZ
- J. M. DE CUBA
- Operator
- AUGUSTO AGUILAR
- Chihuahuenses
- Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
- A Viajes
- PETR, VAN DER VORM
- JOSE BARRIGA
- " and wife
- Mr. or Miss AGAPITO DEL RIO
- Guadalupe
- "
- "
- "
- "
- "
- "

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2535—Continued
MEDINA explained that seats No. 12 and No. 15 had been reserved for another bus line or travel agency and that the company would have no record with respect to the identities of the occupants of those seats.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA GROZCO, Auditor of the "Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A." travel agency (International Auto Travels, Inc.), LaFargue No. 4, Mexico, D. F., advised that she had located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel on seat No. 15 of the 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to MASTACIO HUEZ MEZA. She stated that the company had sold this transportation to HUETZ MEZA for travel via the Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound Line.

RECORD OF LOCATION OF TRANSPORTATION SOLD TO H. O. LEE

A third confidential source abroad provided the information recorded hereunder:

On April 1, 1964, LACLOVIO PORTILLO G., Superintendent of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line, "Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," (Chihuahuenses Transportation, Incorporated with Variable Capital) Bernal Diaz No. 5, Mexico, D. F., and his clerk, MARIA TERESA CASARES, caused the records of that bus line to be searched for all tickets issued for travel on October 2, 1963. In an effort to locate the names LEE HARVEY ONSWALD, O. H. LEE, ALEX JAMES HIDDLE, and V. L. LEE with particular attention to ticket No. 13688.

PORTILLO advised that no information had been located which could be identified with the foregoing, explaining that tickets sold by his company during that period were in the eighty and ninety thousand series, eliminating the possibility that ticket No. 13688 might have been sold at that office.

PORTILLO suggested that the transportation concerning which inquiry was being made might have been sold at the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.) with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5. He telephoned to that agency and was advised by a clerk, ALEJANDRINA M. DU BUCHER, that the reservation order under No. 13688 was available at that office.

On April 1, 1963, Miss TERESA SCHAEFFER SITUERBITZ, Manager of the above-mentioned travel agency, located the reservation and purchase order No. 13688, and it was determined to be in blank, never having been utilized. She reviewed the Transportes del Norte passenger list for bus No. 3322 for October 2, 1963, considering that the order number might be 13688, and this order No. 13628 was located and also found to be blank. She insisted that her office had not handled the reservation noted on the Transportes del Norte passenger list shown her for October 2, 1963. She was requested to review all reservation and purchase orders issued for October, 1963, by her office.

A review of the carbon copies of these reservations and purchase orders was made by the confidential source abroad in the presence of Miss SCHAEFFER, which revealed that reservation and purchase order No. 14618 was issued to Transporntes del Norte in Mexico City for Mr. H. O. LEE for seat No. 12 from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on Wednesday, October 2, 1963, at 8:30 AM. This information was printed in Spanish, and the reservation was confirmed by a Mr. SACEO. At the bottom of this printed order the date was indicated to be September 30, 1963, and the cost was listed as 99.75 "moneda nacional" (National money or Mexican pesos comparable to $7.50 U.S.). Also at the bottom of this printed order was the printed notice that the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses" is an agent for the Greyhound Bus Line.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that former employee ROLANDO BARRIOS had signed the reservation and purchase order and apparently made the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE. She stated that the original of this form was given to the purchaser in order that he could then obtain his ticket at Transportes del Norte, explaining that an original and two copies of the reservation and purchase order are made and the original is given to the purchaser, one copy is kept at her office, and the third copy is forwarded to the main office of the travel agency.
agency which is "Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," Avenida 16 de Septiembre No. 274, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. She made available the carbon copy of the above-mentioned purchase order and stated she would search her files for any other pertinent records.

Subsequently she advised on the same date by telephone that she had located Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 for presentation to the Greyhound agent at Laredo, Texas, and mailed to Mr. H. O. Lee. This order was issued against the Western Greyhound Lines, 371 Market Street, San Francisco 9, California, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

A fourth confidential source also advised that on April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAFFER made available a copy of the Greyhound International Exchange Order mentioned above, which noted that Mr. H. O. Lee was traveling to the port of exit via Transportes del Norte. The order reflected it was issued on October 1, 1963, for $212.00 U.S. by the "Agencia de Viajes, T. Ch. B. A. de C. V.," Reforso 52-5, Mexico City. According to Miss SCHAFFER, the signature of the issuing agent on this order form was that of ROLANDO BARRIOS.

Miss SCHAFFER's bookkeeper, Miss NORMA ROMAN, made available the agency's cash receipt and disbursement ledger which Miss SCHAFFER described as a record of cash receipts and disbursements of the business on a daily basis. These records disclosed that on October 1, 1963, an entry was made (the ledger reflecting receipt of $253.75 pesos ($220.30 U.S.) from Mr. H. O. Lee which was paid to cover the cost of a bus trip from Mexico City to Dallas via Laredo. Miss SCHAFFER explained that the entry reflects the receipt of cash made in the cash receipt and disbursement ledger on the day following the actual transaction. She added that of the total 253.75 peso amount, 93.75 pesos ($75.00 U.S.) applied to the portion of the trip from Mexico City to Laredo and 160.00 pesos ($12.80 U.S.) applied to the trip from Laredo to Dallas.

The above record reflected that the total amount of 253.75 pesos was paid on "Agencias de Viaje T. Ch." reservation and purchase order No. 14618 and that H. O. Lee was also issued Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to cover the trip from Laredo to Dallas.

The above-mentioned cash ledger reflected that the letter "B" appeared beside the name of H. O. Lee, and Miss SCHAFFER explained that the letter "B" represents the surname initial of ROLANDO BARRIOS, the former employee of the firm who handled the transaction with H. O. Lee.

The cash ledger also revealed that under the figure of 253.75 pesos, the amount of the cash transaction, were illegible handwritten initials, and Miss SCHAFFER stated that those are the initials of ELZA MAYS, another former employee of the firm, acknowledging receipt of the 253.75 pesos by MAYS from BARRIOS for entry in the cash ledger book.

Miss SCHAFFER advised that ROLANDO BARRIOS was involved in a financial problem with her agency for which she discontinued his services. She furnished his home address as Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20-506, Mexico, D. F., and stated he was last known to be employed at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City.

On April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAFFER made available a copy of a form captioned: "Western Greyhound Lines (Division of the Greyhound Corporation), 371 Market Street, San Francisco, California, International Sales Report." This sales report covers the period from October 1, 1963, to October 31, 1963, and Miss SCHAFFER advised that recorded on this form is a recapitulation of travel sales during the month of October, 1963, made by the agency as agents for the Western Greyhound Lines in connection with which Greyhound International Exchange Orders were issued to the travelers. There were twelve such sales recorded on the above-captioned sales report, which reflects that the second entry or sale made involved the issuance of Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to one passenger, Mr. H. O. Lee, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, total fare for that portion of the trip being recorded as $12.80 U.S.

Miss SCHAFFER advised that the foregoing must be

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2535—Continued
maintained as a matter of permanent record in her office because of Mexican Government regulations.

On April 2, 1964, the third confidential source abroad was advised by Miss SCHLEEPER that MARIGARTA LABASTIDA, who also worked in the front office while BARRIOS was present, had informed her that she remembered an American who purchased a travel order but could not recall the date, nor could she state it was OSWALD. Upon interview Miss LABASTIDA could only recall that the American was tall, wore disheveled clothing, and had a great deal of hair. She could not be more specific about the date or the description of the American.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were exhibited to TERESA SCHLEEPER BEQUERISSE, ALEJANDINA M. DE BUTCHER, NORMA ROMAN, and MARGARITA LABASTIDA at the “Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.,” offices and these persons were unable to identify OSWALD.

INTERVIEW OF ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ

On April 2, 1964, the following information was furnished to the second confidential source abroad:

ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ, Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment 205, Mexico, D. F., advised that formerly he was employed at the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency and now is employed as a cashier at the Honna Lon Restaurant in Mexico City. BARRIOS reviewed the copy of the reservation and purchase order No. 14915 of the travel agency reflecting the sale on September 30, 1963; of seat No. 12 on the 8:30 AM trip of Transportes del Norte from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963, and definitely identified the handprinting and signature thereon as his own. He also viewed a copy of International Exchange Order No. 42369 dated October 1, 1963, recording the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE of transportation by Greyhound Lines from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas. He stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he had handled the transactions represented by the two documents.

BARRIOS viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he was unable to affirm positively that he recalled OSWALD in connection with the travel agency. He related that at the time OSWALD’s photographs were being published widely in newspapers and magazines he was impressed by the feeling that he had known or not OSWALD at some time, but had been unable to associate the feeling with any particular incident or time.

INTERVIEW OF PERSONNEL AT TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE TERMINAL, MEXICO CITY

On April 3, 1964, the Mexico City Terminal Manager for Transportes del Norte, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, reiterated that he had no recollection whatsoever with respect to OSWALD and explained that he has no contact with passengers except under unusual circumstances since his office is removed from the passenger area of the terminal.

On the same day bus drivers ROGELIO CUEVAS and RAMON GONZALEZ were contacted upon their arrival at the Mexico City terminal and advised that they reside in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at Magna Vista No. 232 and at Juan Hernandez No. 1407 Altos, respectively. Although they had no independent recollection in connection therewith, they were aware of the fact that the company’s records reflect that they were the drivers of bus No. 332 between Mexico City and Monterrey on October 2, 1963. They stated that they usually leave the bus at Monterrey, and it was their understanding that on October 2, 1963, all passengers from bus No. 332 were transferred to another unit which transported them to Nuevo Laredo with a relief driver. They viewed all available photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated they were unable to recall his having been a passenger. They pointed out that they rarely notice the passengers and would not remember one of them unless an incident or special circumstance created a special reason for noticing and recalling “him.”

On April 2, 1964, ANGEL CURIEL informed that he is a ticket salesman at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte and that he recognized his handwriting on the October 3, 1963, passenger list for bus No. 332 in connection with the items listed under “destination” and “ticket number.”
He explained that he undoubtedly exchanged ticket No. 1363 for the travel agency purchase order and recorded the number of the ticket before delivering it to the passenger. CURIEL viewed available photographs of OSWALD and stated he could not recall him in connection with his duties at the bus line.

On the same date salesman MIGUEL SAUCEDO advised that the handwriting on the passenger list under "name of passenger" of the word "Chihuahuenses" opposite seat No. 12 indicated that he received the telephonic reservation of the space by the travel agency. SAUCEDO did not recall the matter and was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD in connection therewith.

Ticket salesmen CANUTO S. ROJAS and JUAN GASCON advised that they recognized their handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest in connection with some of the reservations and ticket sales, but upon viewing photographs of OSWALD could not recall having seen him at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte.

MEDINA and the four ticket salesmen mentioned above explained that the diversity of serial numbers for tickets sold on the passenger list in question is occasioned by the fact that they each sell from different blocks of tickets for the various destinations involved.
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<th>HORA</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>DESCRIPCION</th>
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<tr>
<th>FECHA</th>
<th>HORA</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>VÓLMOS</th>
<th>POSICIÓN</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FECHA</th>
<th>HORA</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>FECHA DEL INSPECTOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPERADORES</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2536—Continued
April 16, 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 our letter dated April 13, 1964, which enclosed two copies of a memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated April 7, 1964, and two copies of seven photographs designated Exhibit Number D-202. The enclosures to our letter of reference dealt in part with the travel of one H. O. Lee from Mexico City, Mexico, to Dallas, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963.

With further reference to the travel of H. O. Lee between Laredo, Texas, and Dallas, Texas, on October 3, 1963, there are enclosed two copies each of photographs of Exhibit Number D-199, Greyhound International Exchange Order Number 43599, and Exhibit Number D-200, Greyhound Ticket Number 8256009. Exhibits D-199 and D-200 have been processed for latent finger impressions; however, no latent impressions of value for identification purposes were developed on them. The exhibits were obtained from the Western Greyhound Lines, 369 Market Street, San Francisco, California, on April 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

[Signatur]

Enclosures - 8

Commission Exhibit No. 2537
# Greyhound International Exchange Order

**Issued By**

Western Greyhound Lines

(Division of The Greyhound Corporation)

371 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.

**Passenger Note** — This order is *NOT* valid for transportation or other services. It must be exchanged for tickets at point of reissue, as shown below.

*Refund* can be secured only in the currency originally paid upon presentation of unused order or tickets to the originating agency.

---

**Form A-10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Tickets</th>
<th>Type of Tickets</th>
<th>@</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>O. W. Full Fare</td>
<td>12.80</td>
<td>12.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O. W. ½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. T. Full Fare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R. T. ½</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passenger Traveling**

To Port of Entry via: T. del Norte

**Carrier**

**Name of S. S. or Flight No.**

**Class**

**Ticket No.**

**From**

**Point of Origin**

**Departure Date**

**From Point of Origin**

**Arrival Date**

**At Port of Entry**

**Total Collected**

12.80

**Number of Tariff or Rate Guide Used**

A-20-C

---

*Entire payment was received by the agency for transportation between points within the United States issued with connecting transportation.*

**Issuing Office**

Agencia de Viajes T. Ch. S.A.

**Name of Agency**

**At** Reforma 52-5

**Street Address**

**City**

**Country**

**Date of Sale**

October 1st, 1963

---

Commission Exhibit No. 2537—Continued
This order is subject to the regulations of the individual transportation lines over which passenger is to travel. In issuing tickets over routes of other carriers Greyhound Lines acts only as selling agent.

**FOR USE OF AGENT AT POINT OF REISSUE**

THE FOLLOWING TICKETS ISSUED ON THIS ORDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPANY</th>
<th>FORM NO</th>
<th>TICKET NOS.</th>
<th>TICKETS</th>
<th>AMOUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>326-009</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**OCT 3 - 1963**

DATE

**K. J. Steina**

AGENT

HONORING AGENT

STAMP HERE

LAREDO, TEXAS

CITY AND STATE

Commission Exhibit No. 2537—Continued
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2537—Continued
On April 3, 1964, Mr. JOHN C. CAIN, Auditor of Revenues, Western Greyhound Lines, 369 Market Street, San Francisco, California, furnished the material described below:

Passenger’s copy of International Exchange Order number 43599 which reflected that this order was issued by the Agencia de Viajes T. Ch SA de CV, Reforma 52-5, Mexico City, on October 1, 1963.

This International Exchange Order was issued to one Mr. H. G. LEE for travel from Laredo, Texas to Dallas, Texas via San Antonio. The order indicated that travel to the port of entry in the United States would be via T. Del Rorte.

The reverse side of the above-mentioned order indicated that the ticket in the amount of $12.80 was for a one-way fare from Laredo, Texas to Dallas, Texas, and, in addition, reflected that the International Exchange Order was honored on October 3, 1963 by agent R. TIJERINA (?) at Laredo, Texas, who issued one-way ticket number 8256009 for the above-mentioned travel.

Mr. CAIN advised that the International Exchange Order referred to above would have been in the passenger’s possession from the time it was issued in Mexico City until it was honored at Laredo, Texas, namely from October 1, 1963 to October 3, 1963.

Continuing, Mr. CAIN advised that ticket number 8256009 would have probably been in the passenger’s possession from Laredo, Texas to San Antonio, Texas, where the passenger had to change buses to proceed on to Dallas. He indicated that in all probability, instant ticket was surrendered by the passenger to the driver of the bus which proceeded from San Antonio, Texas to Dallas, Texas.

In addition to the above, Mr. CAIN made available the above-mentioned Greyhound ticket, number 8256009. This ticket reflected that it had been issued.
2

JPH: eJ
SF 89-S5

on October 3, 1963 by Central Greyhound Lines, Laredo, Texas for travel from Laredo, Texas to Dallas, Texas, one-way. Under the word "Endorsements" was placed a notation in ink, namely "I.E.O. (International Exchange Order) 43599 Org. Mexico (origin Mexico)". This ticket reflected that it was issued at Central Greyhound, Laredo, Texas by agent number 06.

Greyhound ticket 8256809 bore no indication as to the name of the passenger using this ticket.

---

Lee Harvey Oswald

The following was received from a confidential source abroad:

Mr. Roland Barrios, former employee of the Chihuahuenseo Travel Agency, Mexico, D.F., Mexico, when shown Photostats of the exchange order (Exhibit D-202) issued in connection with the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico, D.F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, via the Transportes del Norte bus line on October 2-3, 1963, stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he handled the transaction represented by the document. A photograph of the tourist card (Exhibit J-3) of Lee Harvey Oswald was also displayed to Mr. Barrios. He stated that he would interpret the comma following the name "Lee" on the tourist card to indicate surname of the traveler to be "Lee" and, in order to avoid unnecessary writing on the exchange order, he would have used the initials of the first and middle names appearing on the tourist card which he considered to be "Harvey Oswald."

Mr. Barrios stated he could not recall Lee Harvey Oswald or his dealings with him. On viewing the above-described documents, he affirmed that he would have written the name of the traveler as "H. O. Lee" had he copied this name from Oswald’s tourist card.

Mr. Barrios stated that he would attempt to reconstruct the events following issuance of the exchange order in question. However, he subsequently advised that he was unable to recall his contact with the traveler for whom he issued the exchange order in the name "H. O. Lee."

Commission Exhibit No. 2539
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Residence</th>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>Dates of Occupancy</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>September 29, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis, Guanajuato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(San Luis de la Paz)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISOLIO PEREZ</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puebla, Puebla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMIREZ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterrey, Nuevo Leon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP, DOMINGUEZ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalajara, Jalisco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROGAS RAMIREZ</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celaya, Guanajuato</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SR, HONTYOA</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puebla, Puebla</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puebla, Puebla (Chauffeur)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FELIPE ESCOBEDO</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALFONSO GARCIA</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>October 1, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterrey, Nuevo Leon</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Interview of Manager and Other Personnel at Hotel

GARCIA LUNA advised on March 3, 1938, that he is the owner and manager of the Hotel del Conocido, which is located approximately five blocks north of the main east-west thoroughfare of Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma, and two blocks east of the principal north-south artery, Avenida Insurgentes. He explained that his hotel caters to commercial travelers, most of whom are Mexican citizens; that it has a total of thirty rooms, most of which are equipped with a private bath; that for a single room the minimum rate, without bath, is 20.00 pesos (21.20 U.S.); and that that the hotel is in the heart of the area of one of the bus terminals in Mexico City and is also only a few blocks from the passenger railroad station.

GARCIA LUNA furnished the following observations concerning the stay of OSWALD at the Hotel del Conocido. He received OSWALD and caused him to sign the hotel registration book, which is utilized in place of registration cards. He believed OSWALD'S arrival had occurred between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. The guest makes the initial entry in the registration book with data which includes his name, place of origin, occupation, and nationality; thereafter, so long as the guest remains in the hotel, his name and identifying data are transferred to the registration book page for the current date, after he has made payment in advance for his room for the ensuing night. Inasmuch as payment is made in advance, no effort is made to obtain an exact home address for the registrant.

The hotel has four floors, and OSWALD was assigned room No. 10 (with both) on the third floor at a daily rate of 15.00 pesos (15.25 U.S.). The rooms on the lower floor are numbered from 1 through 10. The hotel registration book reflects that OSWALD paid for his room on October 1, 1933, which, according to GARCIA LUNA, indicates he was entitled to and probably slept at the hotel the night of October 1-2, 1933, and departed therefrom during the day of October 2, 1933. GARCIA LUNA stated he could not recall the circumstances of OSWALD'S departure nor the hour thereof, but merely was judging normal procedure on the basis of information in his record.

GARCIA LUNA advised that he speaks a few words of English and received the impression that OSWALD neither spoke nor understood any Spanish. He had not observed OSWALD in the hotel during the day nor had he ever seen him accompanied by any individual or individual. He recalled that OSWALD had been carrying a medium-size, brown handbag, which he believed had a zipper and was either of Nagahide or canvas material. He did not remember that OSWALD had ever worn a coat and believed he usually appeared in a short-sleeved shirt of a knit variety.

- 53 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2540—Continued
Inquiry was made of GARCIA LUNA as to other personnel at the hotel who might recall OSWALD on the basis of having any reason to notice or contact him, and he stated that those persons would be his assistant, SEBASTIAN PEREZ, and the maid who cleans the rooms on the upper two floors, MATILDE GARNICA.

GARCIA LUNA stated that he was acquainted with a few of the guests who were at the hotel during the same period as OSWALD but did not have home addresses for any of them. He mentioned that several of the guests of that period were commercial travelers and return to the hotel from time to time.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 9, 1964, that she recognized the photographs of OSWALD as being of the young American who had occupied room No. 18 for almost a week during the latter part of last year. She explained that she handles the daily housekeeping duties for the third and fourth floors of the hotel, comprising rooms numbered 18 through 50, and ordinarily arrives at work between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., leaving at 9:00 p.m., upon completion of her working day.

Mrs. GARNICA related that she clearly recalls OSWALD, as few Americans stay at the hotel, and was somewhat intrigued by his presence there. She had very few personal effects, which she carried in what she described as a "small, brown, zippered handbag," which was either of canvas or imitation leather material. She did not believe she had seen OSWALD in the hotel on more than two occasions, the day of his arrival and the following Saturday as he was still in his room when she checked to determine which rooms were available for cleaning. She remembered that when she saw him in the room on the Saturday morning in question, he said "good morning" to her in English, and a short time later left the hotel.

She never saw him with any other person and had no conversation with him, having received the impression that he neither spoke nor understood Spanish.

SEBASTIAN PEREZ KERNANDEZ, desk clerk and assistant to the owner of the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 10, 1964, that he had not conversed with OSWALD but remembered him clearly and as much as very few Americans have stayed at the hotel. To the best of his recollection, OSWALD left the hotel each morning and did not return until evening, possibly after PEREZ KERNANDEZ had completed his working day and left the hotel. He stated OSWALD was alone whenever he noticed him at the hotel and usually wore a blue, short-sleeved cotton shirt and no coat or jacket.

PEREZ KERNANDEZ advised that since OSWALD paid his rent in advance for the night of October 1, 1963, there would have been little reason for contact with him on the proposed date of his departure, October 2, 1963, and he was unable to remember any details in this connection.

On April 10, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ PEDRES advised that he resides at Santa Clara, State of Mexico, and for many years has been the night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, his working hours being from 9:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. He explained, however, that he often is able to leave the hotel by 9:00 a.m. or earlier if the owner and manager, GARCIA LUNA, has arrived to relieve him and handle reception duties. With respect to late arrivals OSWALD's stay at the hotel, he furnished the following information.

He clearly recalls the young American when he later identified in his mind as OSWALD and remembers that on the date of the latter's departure from the hotel and on the basis of sign language and the word "taxi," which he interpreted to indicate that OSWALD wanted a taxi, he walked around the corner from the Hotel del Comercio to Crocito y Droste and to Carmen Diaz Otero where he obtained a taxi, which had just left a passenger at the "Carmonas" (White Star) bus terminal. He stated definitely that he did not know the taxi driver and had not been known or discussed with the driver or OSWALD the latter's intended destination. He said OSWALD carried his own luggage downstairs and waited in front of the hotel with the luggage until RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi cab.

He believed OSWALD left the hotel between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m., since it was getting light when he went in search of the taxi cab. He could not be more precise concerning the time. He believed that OSWALD gave him a small tip of one or two pesos (20 or 51 U.S.) for his assistance in calling the taxi cab.
a taxi. RODRIGUEZ commented that while he had little difficulty obtaining a taxi at the early hour, it becomes very difficult to secure taxi transportation between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. because of the heavy traffic at that time.

RODRIGUEZ related that to the best of his recollection OSWALD always arrived at the hotel late at night, "midnight or thereafter," but he never noticed any indication that OSWALD had been drinking. He never observed OSWALD in the company of any person and did not recall his ever using the only telephone at the hotel, which is located at the reception desk.

---

**Unemployment Claims**

Mr. MILLER made available a claim record card which had been forwarded from the New Orleans office of the Louisiana Employment Commission. This reflects that an initial claim for unemployment compensation was made on April 29, 1963 by L. H. OSWALD, 757 France Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Social Security Number 433-54-3937.

The original address is typed in but penciled notations indicate changes as follows:

French Street instead of France Street; P. O. Box 30061, no city listed; 2515 West 5th, Irving, Texas. The dates of these changes are not shown.

Mr. MILLER advised that this claim card indicates that L. H. OSWALD filed a claim for unemployment compensation at New Orleans based upon employment in Texas and that in addition to April 29, 1963, LEE OSWALD, according to the notations on the card, appeared at the New Orleans office of the Louisiana Employment Commission on the following dates:

- May 7, 1963
- May 13, 1963
- July 22, 1963
- July 30, 1963
- August 6, 1963
- August 13, 1963
- August 20, 1963
- August 27, 1963
- September 3, 1963
- September 10, 1963
- September 17, 1963
- September 24, 1963

During this period no earnings were shown for OSWALD except on July 22, 1963 he reported $58.00.

Mr. MILLER advised this card further reflects that LEE OSWALD appeared at the Dallas office of TEC on October 3, 1963 and October 10, 1963 and noted that on October 10, 1963 OSWALD signed his name on the card when he appeared. He advised that on three dates OSWALD appeared at the TEC office at 2210 Main Street, Dallas.
Texas, where he was interviewed by HARRY SANDERSON. He appeared at this same address October 10, 1963 where he was interviewed by MC CLENKEY. Mr. MILLER made this identification of the persons whom OSWALD contacted through initials appearing opposite the contact date on the claim record card.

Mr. MILLER further advised that the unemployment benefits of OSWALD were terminated with the claim which he submitted on October 3, 1963 and that no further benefits were payable or were paid to him.

MILLER advised that he has no record of the exact amount of the check paid on each claim period to OSWALD, and that this record could be located only in Austin, Texas, at the state headquarters of TEC.
ARTHUR B. NUESLY, Printer, Jones Printing Company, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at his place of business, and advised that he recalls printing an order for 1,000 copies of a handbill, commencing with the words "Hands Off Cuba" and ending with the words "Everyone Welcome."

He stated that he recalls the order came in several months ago, exact date not recalled, and was completed within a few days. He stated that the printing used on the handbill could be described as Wood Gothic, Chilton Hand Extended, Chilton Hand Bold, Parson's Italic, and Gothic Bold. He advised that he had no contact at all with the person who placed the order. At this point NUESLY was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he failed to recognize.

GLYNN A. YOUNG, President, Direct Mail Enterprises, Inc., 424 Gravier Street, was shown a photograph of LEE H. OSWALD taken by the New Orleans Police Department, on August 9, 1963, and he identified OSWALD as an individual who came alone to his shop and asked for an estimate on the price of printing 1,000 copies of a 4" x 9" form.

YOUNG said he gave OSWALD a price of approximately $9.00 and OSWALD said the price was too high and he wanted something cheaper. Mr. YOUNG said he referred OSWALD to a competitor, the Mailers Service Company, at 225 Magazine Street, and told OSWALD they could possibly print it at a cheaper rate.

YOUNG said JOHN L. ANDERSON, Mailers Service Company, brought the layout of the form to his shop to be typed. YOUNG said ANDERSON's mother and father were on vacation at the time, and there was no one to type it up at Mailers Service. YOUNG said he gave the layout to his typist, VALERIE PICOU, to be typed.

YOUNG said he recalls when OSWALD asked for the estimate he had a handwritten copy on a piece of paper. YOUNG said all he can recall of the contents on the paper was that it had something to do with "donations for Cuba."

YOUNG said he does not know what happened to the handwritten layout given to him by ANDERSON other than that he gave it to KISS PICOU.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

>Date 12/3/63

Mr. JOSEPH J. JOHNSON, employed by James W. Trout Printing, 417 Natchez, advised he currently resides at 4655 Feliciana Drive, New Orleans.

He said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the shop in the late part of July, 1963, and requested 3,000 copies of a handbill at a special price. Mr. JOHNSON said they did not discuss price after OSWALD showed him a hand-written sample of the handbill he desired. Mr. JOHNSON continued that the sample furnished was written in pencil on cheap paper, which appeared to be brown wrapping paper. He said he recalls that a portion read, "Hands Off Cuba." He said OSWALD wanted delivery of the order on the following day. Mr. JOHNSON said he informed OSWALD at that point that he did not desire to do the job, whereupon OSWALD asked JOHNSON to recommend a shop. Mr. JOHNSON said he refused to make such a recommendation, and that OSWALD became annoyed and left. Mr. JOHNSON said he did not know where OSWALD went or even in what direction he traveled after leaving the shop.

He continued that OSWALD had not identified himself, but that he (JOHNSON) recalled OSWALD as the man with whom he spoke following the appearance of the photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers after the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mr. JOHNSON concluded by stating that he recalled OSWALD to have been dressed in a dirty brown khaki jacket and trousers. He said from all appearance, OSWALD was traveling on foot.

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On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File No. 89-69

SA ROBERT M. WHOSLEY 12/3/63

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

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Comission Exhibit No. 2545

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 25, 1963

CHARLES BALL STEELE, JR. appeared at the New Orleans Office November 24, 1963, in the company of his father. He stated he is 20 years of age, having been born November 5, 1943, and is a student at Delgado Trades School, and works part-time at Muller's Shell Service Station, Paris Avenue and Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans.

STEELE stated that on Friday, August 16, 1963, he took his girl friend, CHARLIE STOFFF, 2526 Brutus Street, New Orleans, to the Louisiana State Employment Service, for the purpose of her taking a typing test in connection with her application for employment by the Orleans Parish School Board. He stated he can fix this date specifically because his father was on active duty at Fort Polk, Louisiana, returning August 10, 1963, and he, CHARLES JR., left New Orleans August 21, 1963, for a visit to Gatlinburg, Tennessee. He stated he knows that the date he went to the Louisiana State Employment Service was the Friday between August 10, and August 21, 1963.

STEELE related that while his girl friend was taking the typing test, he sat in the reception room waiting for her. He noted an individual talking to various people in the waiting room and overheard him asking an unidentified individual sitting next to STEELE if this person would be interested in making about $2 by distributing some literature. The unidentified man said this person the job would require a few minutes at noon and the person sitting next to STEELE replied he had to be somewhere at noon.

STEELE stated that this man who he believed gave his name as OSWALD, then approached him, STEELE, and asked if he would be interested in making $2 for about 15 to 20 minutes work distributing leaflets. STEELE stated he agreed and arranged to meet this person at noon in front of the International Trade Hart building located at Camp and Gravier Streets. STEELE stated that he, STEELE, arrived first and OSWALD walked up with the leaflets in his hand and carrying a briefcase. STEELE stated OSWALD was accompanied by another person whom he described as a white male, 19 - 20 years of age, about 5 feet, slender, build, dark hair, olive complexion. He could recall no further.

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On 11/24/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File No. 89-69

SAS PAUL E. ALKER & STEPHEN W. CALLENDER 11/25/63

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

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Commission Exhibit No. 2546
On November 29, 1963, Mr. E. P. BASS, 19
Ferndale, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised SA WILTON L.
NEWSOM that he is a member of the Lancaster Gun Club and
practices firing his rifle at the club range frequently. He
said that approximately two weeks before the President's
assassination he observed an individual at the Lancaster
Gun Club Range that was possibly identical to LEE HARVEY
OSWALD. BASS said he is not certain of this identification;
however, he recalled that the man was very rude, rough in
appearance and appeared to be an excellent shot with the
rifle he was using. He said the rifle had a scope and that
the magazine protruded in front of the trigger guard exactly
like the one pictured in the newspapers that was used in the
President's assassination. He said as nearly as he could recall this man's description fit that of OSWALD. BASS
advised the President of the Lancaster Gun Club in HUNTER B.
BAKER and that Mr. BAKER has been staying at the club during
the time practice sessions with rifles have been allowed.
On December 3, 1963, Mr. HUNTER B. BAKER, 717
Winston, Dallas, Texas, advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON that
he is the president of the Lancaster Gun Club and that he
spends a great deal of time at the range, usually about
four or five days a week. He said some weeks he is there
everyday in the week and stated that he had never observed
anyone at the range who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD and
that if a rifle such as OSWALD allegedly used in the assas-1
sination of President KENNEDY had appeared on the range in the
possession of any member or guest he would have likely
remembered it. He referred to this type of rifle as "junky". He
said that OSWALD was not a member of this gun club, and
he was unable to furnish any information to indicate that
anyone resembling OSWALD may have visited the range at any
time. He pointed out that there is a gate at the entrance to the
range which is normally kept locked and that only
members are permitted to have keys to the gate for entry
on the premises.
On December 3, 1963, Mr. E. P. BASS was recontacted
regarding this matter, and he advised that he was unable to
furnish any additional information to identify the individual
that he had observed on the range of the Lancaster Gun Club
approximately two weeks before the President's assassination.
He said that as best he could recall the individual whom he
recalled as possibly resembling OSWALD kept bothering him
which he himself did not appreciate because he goes to the
range to shoot and does not like interruptions. He said he
saw him apparently holding a gun and had a telescopic
sight. He said it had a mahogany stock which was not an
oil-soaked stock. He said that as best he could recall there
may have been no others present at the range other than himself and his son and the individual whom he thought
resembled OSWALD. BASS said that he did not know this
individual as a member of the gun club and had no way of
knowing who the person might have been. He said, however, that he probably would have presumed at the time that he
was a member of the gun club since the gun club range
is restricted to the use of members and their guests. Mr.
BASS said that his son, JAN BASS, age 15, is quite alert
and has a better recollection probably of this individual
then he himself.
On December 3, 1963, JAN BASS, age 15, 2
Ferndale, Dallas, Texas, advised that he accompanied his
father E. P. BASS to the Lancaster Gun Club Range approxi-
mately three weeks previously on an occasion when there
were no other persons at the range with the exception of a
man who came there with what he described as a gun that
looked like a "typical mail order gun". He said that he
did not pay much attention to this man, but he feels that
the man may have been an inch or two taller than his father
who is 5'7". He stated the man was driving a 1961 blue
Falcon sedan, and he was quite certain the man wore glasses.
He said he has no recollection of how the man was dressed.
He did that after observing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD
that he does not have any reason to believe that this indi-
vidual was OSWALD based upon his recollection of the man.
SA KENNETH B. JACKSON conducted the interviews of
E. P. BASS and JAN BASS on December 3, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.
were "fat stinking politicians in Russia just like over here."

DRE members indicated OSWALD had offered that organization his services as a trainer of guerrilla fighters on August 3, 1963, which offer was refused.

No connection was established between OSWALD and the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives or the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Copies of the FPCC handbills were found on the campus of Tulane University during the summer of 1963.

OSWALD distributed FPCC handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, Camp and Commerce Streets, New Orleans, on August 16, 1963. A portion of this distribution was televised locally.

OSWALD was interviewed by WILLIAM K. STUCKEY on August 17, 1963, and a portion of the interview was utilized by STUCKEY in his "Latin Listening Post" radio program on Station WDSU, New Orleans, on that date. He also appeared on STUCKEY's "Carte Blanche" radio program on the same station on August 21, 1963, with representatives of DRE and the Information Council of the Americas. During this broadcast, he stated that the FPCC was not a Communist controlled organization and that he was a Marxist.
during this period the only police protection given
the district of Columbus was done by several country Constables
appointed by Prince George and Montgomery Counties in
Maryland, and a small night watch in Alexandria.

President John Adams was the first President to officially
live in Washington. He arrived in the city on June 3,
1800, and was met by a large body of citizens on horseback,
and escorted to Georgetown where he lived until moving into
the partially-completed White House a short time later.
Every President from that time on have had the
White House as his principal residence and Executive Office.

John Adams received the usual annoying and threatening
letters. An example of one is cited below:

President Adams -

Myself and my family are ruined by the French.
If you do not procure satisfaction for my
losses, when a treaty is made with them, I
am undone forever and you must be a villain
to your country!!! Assassination shall be
your lot, if restitution is lost to America
through your means, or if ever you agree to
a peace without it. The subsistence of thou-
ands, who have lost their all, depends upon
me.

A ruined merchant
Assail all my children!!!
Made beggars by the French

Threats against the early Presidents were not given serious
consideration, and practically no provisions were made to
protect the Chief Executive or the White House. It is
reported that even on Jefferson's inauguration day, he
walked to the Capitol to take his Oath of Office, without
being accompanied by a guard of any kind.

With the new Government established in Washington, it became
apparent that additional police protection was needed, and
accordingly in 1802 the Mayor of Washington was given gen-
eral police authority. He made no immediate use of this
power, however, and it was not until three years later that
he appointed a high constable and forty Deputy constables,
to police the capital city.

In 1814, the British Army invaded Washington and burned many
of the Government buildings. Very little effort was made to
protect the city or the Government. Apparently Lafayette's
defense circles were forgotten about in the haste to evacuate
the city before the British arrived. President Madison was
forced to flee for safety and the White House was looted
and set on fire. Almost the entire interior of the building
was gutted, and cost the Government over $300,000.00 to
repair the damage.

It is reported that frequently President John Quincy Adams
was faced with dangerous cranks, and threatening letters
were received daily. On one occasion a court-martialed
Army Sergeant walked into the White House and demanded that
Adams have him reinstated. He was told to offer proof that
the court had erred, but he could not do so, and his request
was turned down. A few days later he again came to the
President and informed him that he could have been tried of
either being assassinated or ordering the reinstatement.
The President paid no attention to the threat and continued
to walk about unguarded, both during the daytime and at
night. The would-be assassin hung around in the vicinity of
the White House, and finally one day he came up to Adams
and stated that his threat had been a joke, and he requested
that the President give him enough money to pay his way
home. The President gave him the money.

The Administration of President Jackson was particularly
outstanding in its threats and dangers to the life of the
Chief Executive. Jackson was continually receiving threats
of assassination.

During the first part of 1833 Jackson made a trip to
Fredericksburg, Virginia, to lay a cornerstone of a monu-
ment to Washington's Mother. While the steamer was at the
dock at Alexandria, a young Naval Lieutenant named
Robert B. Randolph came up to the President and hit him in
the face so violently with his fist that it caused Jackson
to kick over a nearby table. Bystanders stepped in immedi-
ately and overpowered the attacker.

On January 30, 1835, Jackson attended the funeral services
of a member of the House of Representatives at the Capitol.
After the sermon, the President filed past the casket with
the cabinet members and started to leave. When he entered
the rotunda of the Capitol, a man stepped forward from the
crowd and pointed a small bright pistol at the Chief Execu-
tive's breast. He pulled the trigger and the cap exploded, but
the charge failed to fire. Before anyone realized that
as happening, the attacker produced another pistol and
tired a second time. Again the cap exploded but the charge
failed to fire. The President jumped for the attacker and
was aided by friends in capturing him.

The two guns were later examined by an expert on small arms,
and were found to have been loaded properly in every respect.
of the United States. Believing the President to be the source of all his difficulties, he was still fixed in his purpose to kill him, and if his successor followed the same course, he would put him out of the way. He declared that no power in this country could punish him, because it would be resisted by the powers of Europe as well as of this country. The assassin appeared tranquil and unconcerned as to the final result and to anticipate no punishment for his deed.

The physicians examining him found him to be insane. He was tried and found not guilty, and was then committed to an insane asylum. It is a point of considerable interest that among Jackson's many threatening letters was one signed in the name of the father of the assassin who was to take Lincoln's life three decades later, as follows:

Brover's Hotel, Philadelphia, July 4, 1855

"You damned old scoundrel if you don't sign the pardon of your fellow men, now under sentence of death, De Huiz (?) and De Soto, I will cut your throat whilst you are sleeping. I wrote to you repeated cautions; so look out or damn you I will have you burnt at the stake in the city of Washington."

Your master
Julius Brutus Booth

"You know me! Look Out!"

In spite of these dangers which constantly confronted the President, there is no evidence of any steps being taken to provide protection for the Chief Executive.

In 1842, during John Tyler's administration, the President's political opponents would march past the White House and shout; and some even went so far as to disfigure the front of the house. One Sunday morning while the President was taking a walk in the grounds south of the White House, an intoxicated painter threw rocks at him.

As a result, on August 23, 1842, Congress passed an act "to establish an auxiliary force for the protection of the public and private property in the City of Washington." The force was to consist of a Captain and fifteen men. This was also considered necessary because of the fear of incendiaries.

Commission Exhibit No. 2549—Continued
scored a leg wound. But Torrellas's orgy of marksmanship—seven shots with seven hits—was over. Private Coffelt had Torrellas in his sights. Private Coffelt squeezed the
shot off with his rapidly waning strength, the revolver
buckled in his hand, and Torrellas's head jerked in the
unmistakable sign that a brain shot had been scored. Torrellas
was dead before his gun had cooled.

Collazo, his clip expended, crouched down on the steps of
the Blair House to re-load. He was partially screened from
the view of Special Agent Boring and Private Davidson by
an iron gate fence. The two officers assumed that Collazo
had been hit and that the battle with a lone gunman was
over. At that time, neither knew that a second assassin
had been in action. Private Davidson scanned across the
meager front lawn of the Blair House toward Private Coffelt's
guard booth and he saw a strange sight. A deadly grim
Private Coffelt was leveling his revolver on the crouched
form of Collazo.

Private Davidson had seen blood on Collazo's chest. He
figured the fight was over.

"Hold it, Coffelt!" Davidson shouted.

Private Coffelt slumped and Death began to take over.

Boring and Davidson had been joined by Special Agent Vincent
P. Xaver, and all had fired at Collazo. But, while he was
wounded, Collazo was not ready to quit. He came up firing—
and then collapsed at the base of the steps which he had
chosen so flagrantly as the road to glory.

Only seconds had elapsed from first shot to last. Private
Davidson grabbed the White House Police phone. "Send every-
thing--ambulance!" he shouted.

Special Agent Stewart G. Stout, Jr., holding his post at the
foot of the main stairway inside Blair House, re-set the
safety on his sub-machine gun.

Chief U. K. Baughman, Assistant Chief Carl Dickson, and all
available Inspectors, Special Agents in Charge, and Special
Agents proceeded to Blair House at the first word of the
shooting. Chief Baughman took personal charge of the in-
vestigation as to the attempt to assassinate the President
and Metropolitan Police officers began their investigation
as to the homicide phases of the case.

The President, in his room on the second floor of the Blair
House, continued his preparations to proceed to Arlington
National Cemetery where he was scheduled to speak at the

Commission Exhibit No. 2549—Continued

dedication of a monument and, in a few minutes and on sched-
ule, he did depart to keep this appointment. His automobile
and the accompanying Secret Service car had to leave the
rear driveway, however, as Private Davidson's cryptic "Send
everything!" had accomplished just that. Pennsylvania
Avenue, in front of the Blair House, swarmed with people,
ambulances, police cars, police motorcycles, and traf-
fi c-stalled motor vehicles of almost every description.

Chief Baughman began a systematic gathering of facts and,
though staring from scratch, he was, in about an hour, able
to hold a press conference at which he disclosed the basis
for the attack.

Although the basis for the attempted assassination was
quickly established, a still continuing investigation, al-
most six years later, was day by day bringing to light
additional side lights and facets as to the activities of
the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, the organization
responsible for the attempted assassination.

Though no rational man could be expected to understand
the violent machinations of the Nationalist Party of Puerto
Rico, it was once described as "the lengthened shadow
of one man" and that man was, of course, Pedro Albizu Campos,
one affectionately known to his few but fanatic followers
as "Don Pedro." The angry flame which projected his shadow
and inflamed his followers was sustained by his burning
hatred for the United States. But, until November 1, 1950,
no trained evaluator in the investigating agencies of the
Government believed that this little man's hatred was
sufficiently intense to ignite a political powder keg which,
for a few seconds, projected his shadow all the way from
Puerto Rico to the steps of the Blair House, where it
fleetingly appeared as a pall of death. President Harry S.
Truman, the object of the mad attack by Campos' henchmen,
was unharmed and unflustered but Campos, who at the time
of the attack on the President, was being besieged by Insular
Police in his headquarters at San Juan, was on the road
to complete madness, a condition which has since caused some
of his followers to dub him "Don Quixote."

To understand the many acts of violence perpetrated by the
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, it is necessary to know
something as to the background of Pedro Albizu Campos, from
whom all this violence stemmed. It has been said that Campos
hates the United States and that, of course, he has ade-
quately proven by his acts of violence against it. An
objective appraisal of these acts of violence on the part
of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, it becomes apparent
that the rank and file members of the Nationalist Party of
Puerto Rico have been exploited by Campos, in the name of
liberty, to act as instruments of his personal hatred.

Commission Exhibit No. 2549—Continued
(10) In Public Law 92 these protective authorities contained from year to year in Secret Service appropriation acts were changed to permanent legislation.

2. Personnel Protection Measures

a. In March, 1894, information was being received of a plot to assassinate President Cleveland by a group of gamblers in Lyons, Colorado. The Chief of the Secret Service was requested to investigate the matter and accordingly ordered Operative Walker, who was stationed in the vicinity, to discontinue his other duties and investigate the report. Walker hired an informer named Glen and sent him to Lyons. Glen reported that danger did exist from this group. Thereupon, the Chief ordered Walker and his informer to report to Washington, where they were both commissioned as special policemen and assigned to the White House. They were instructed to stay in the vicinity of the White House during the daytime and watch for suspicious persons who might be Western gamblers, Anarchists, or cranks; and in the evenings they were to attend meetings of Coney's Army, which was then in town. This Detail continued until early summer when the Cleveland family departed Washington for their summer home at Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts.

b. A new Detail of three men went with the family for the summer. Each summer thereafter, a Detail guarded President Cleveland at his summer home, and special Details were provided for the President at Washington, for trips, or social functions at the White House. During the Spanish-American War a Detail was kept continually at the White House.

c. A Special Detail was provided for McKinley on his trips to Buffalo. Three agents were present at the time of the assassination but they merely acted as guards and were not allowed control of the crowd in such a manner that the attack could have been prevented.

d. After McKinley's death, a regular Presidential Detail was provided for President Roosevelt and it has continued to fully guard the safety of every President since.

3. The White House Police Force

a. Prior to 1864 the protection for the White House and grounds was included as part of the general responsibility of the District of Columbia police in protecting private and public property and persons within the city of Washington. There were no police assigned to the White House or grounds for this purpose.

b. In 1864 a Detail of four Metropolitan policemen was assigned to the White House, both for protection of the President and the White House property.

c. After the Civil War the number of officers was reduced to three and assigned entirely to protection at the White House.

d. During President Cleveland's second administration, he began receiving so many threatening letters that Mrs. Cleveland became alarmed and persuaded the President to increase the number of White House policemen from three to twenty-seven.

e. Over the years the number of officers assigned to White House protection continued to increase until 1922 the force totaled 54 men.

f. On September 14, 1922, Congress enacted legislation creating the White House Police Force as a separate organization.

(1) Supervision of the Force was delegated to the President of the United States.

(2) The President placed control of the Force under his military aide.

g. On May 14, 1930, Congress placed supervision of the White House Police Force under the Chief of the United States Secret Service.

Commission Exhibit No. 2550—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I received your letter of June 29th requesting copies of documents dealing with the origin and establishment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Enclosed is a copy of an Order dated July 26, 1908, signed by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte creating an investigative agency within his Department. Also enclosed is a copy of an Order dated March 16, 1909, signed by Attorney General George W. Wickersham relating to the establishment of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. The name of the Bureau of Investigation was changed by Executive Order to Division of Investigation on June 10, 1933, which was approved by Congress. The title, Division of Investigation, was changed to Federal Bureau of Investigation in the FBI's appropriation bill for fiscal year 1936 which was passed on March 22, 1935, by Congress and this title became effective July 1, 1935.

For the purpose of providing additional background, I am enclosing pertinent pages from the Annual Report of the Attorney General for the year 1909 dealing with the establishment of the Bureau of Investigation.

I trust the above will be of help to you and if there are any additional questions on this subject, you may be assured of our desire to be of all possible assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)
March 16, 1909.

ORDER ESTABLISHING BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

For the purpose of facilitating the investigation work
under this Department, the office of the Chief Examiner shall
hereafter be called the Bureau of Investigation, and the Chief
Examiner is hereby authorized and designated to act as the
Chief of the said Bureau, and as such shall have supervision
over the work of all persons whose compensation or expenses
are paid from the appropriation "Miscellaneous Expenses, United
States Courts", or the appropriation "Detection and Prosecu-
tion of Crimes", and who are employed for the purpose of col-
lecting evidence or of making investigations or examinations
of any kind for this Department or the officers thereof.

[Signature]

Attorney General.

Commission Exhibit No. 2551—Continued
During the current year the department has adopted the policy of intervening in a number of cases arising in both state and federal courts throughout the country in which the constitutionality of the employers' liability act of 1908 (35 Stat., 65) has been questioned. The United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, in the case of Watson v. St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, upheld the constitutionality of the act. On the other hand, the Supreme Court of Connecticut, in the case of Mondou v. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, decided it to be unconstitutional. The matter will be presented to the Supreme Court at an early date.

HOURS OF SERVICE ACT.

There is pending in the Supreme Court, in the case of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company v. Interstate Commerce Commission, the question of the validity of an order of the commission directing the making of monthly reports to the commission by railroad companies of violations of this law.

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

A few days before July 1, 1908, under the direction of my predecessor, the first active steps were taken toward the organization in this department of a comprehensive investigation service, for the purpose of collecting evidence for the use of the Government in cases pending or about to be commenced in the Federal courts, and also for the purpose of making such other examinations and investigations as the business of the department might require.

Prior to that time the department was employing and paying a large number of persons for investigation work of various kinds, which force consisted substantially of the following:

(a) From 10 to 20 persons, who were borrowed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from time to time, as occasion required, for the purpose of collecting evidence in cases involving violations of the national banking laws, and who were paid from $15 to $25 per day and actual expenses of travel and subsistence.

(b) From 2 to 20 or more persons, who were borrowed from time to time from the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department for the purpose of collecting evidence for use in various cases pending or about to be commenced in the Federal courts, who were paid from $3 to $6 per day and a per diem of $4 in lieu of subsistence, together with actual expenses of travel, etc.

(c) About 50 persons, who were employed by this department for the purpose of making investigations of various kinds in naturaliza-
tion cases, and who were paid from $300 to $2,500 per annum and expenses.

(d) Six men, who were permanently employed by the department for the purpose of collecting evidence in matters involving violations of the peonage laws, and who received $1 per day and $3 in lieu of subsistence, together with actual expenses of travel, etc.

(e) Seven men, who were permanently employed by the department in investigations in connection with land-fraud cases in the West, and who received from $3 to $5 per day and $3 per day in lieu of subsistence, and also actual expenses of travel, etc.

(f) Twelve examiners holding statutory positions at salaries of from $1,500 to $2,500 per annum, and receiving actual expenses of travel and subsistence, and who were charged with the duty of investigating the official acts, records, accounts, etc., of United States attorneys, United States marshals, clerks of United States courts, and United States commissioners.

While all of the persons above mentioned were employed and paid by this department, there was, prior to July 1, 1908, no general organization or systematic cooperation between the different forces. Moreover, there was, with a single exception (the examiners' force, to which reference will be made hereafter), an absence of any permanent, convenient record at the department showing the nature, extent, or cost of the work performed by these persons. Furthermore, the force of departmental examiners which was in charge of the chief examiner was at that time the only investigation force of the department having a definite organization, an officer in charge at Washington, and complete records showing the nature and extent of the work performed by it.

I am advised that about two years prior to July 1, 1908, the question of organizing an investigation service along the lines of the present bureau of investigation was seriously considered by this department, but it appears that no active measures were taken to this end until after the passage of the sundry civil act of May 27, 1908, which prohibited the continuation of the above-mentioned practice of borrowing secret-service operatives from the Treasury Department.

On or about July 1, 1908, under the direction of my predecessor, and by reason of the provision of law above mentioned, and also, as it appears, for the purpose of systematizing the investigation work of the department, 9 men, who had prior to that time been connected with the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department were appointed as special agents of this department; and these men, together with the thirteen above mentioned (who had for some time previously been employed by this department for the purpose of collecting evidence in matters involving violations of the peonage and land-fraud statutes) and the 12 statutory examiners of this
department, were organized into a general investigation service under the designation of "Bureau of Investigation," and the chief examiner was placed in immediate charge of their work.

Of the 35 men above mentioned, all are still connected with the department (with the exception of 5 of the 9 men who were originally secured from the Secret Service). By reason of certain very important cases which required the work of a number of special agents, and on account of the large number of cases throughout the entire country in which it was found that special agents could be used to great advantage in collecting evidence for the Government, and also by reason of the fact that it was found necessary to make some systematic effort to locate and apprehend fugitives from justice who previously had been able to escape arrest in a large number of cases by simply leaving the district in which they were being prosecuted and proceeding to some other part of the United States, a number of additional agents have been secured from time to time, as occasion required.

Upon consideration of the advantages accruing from the organization of the investigation service, as above set forth, and in view of the statements contained in my predecessor's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, to the effect that, unless such action were prohibited by Congress the department would seriously consider the proposition of organizing its own force of bank accountants for the purpose of collecting and preparing evidence in cases involving criminal violations of the national banking laws, which work was previously done by bank examiners borrowed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, as above set forth, a small force of bank accountants has been organized as a part of the bureau of investigation, with compensations of from $1,800 to $2,200, and in one instance of $2,700, per annum, besides actual expenses, or a small, fixed per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence.

As a result of the changes above set forth, all of the investigation work of the department, which was formerly performed by the various forces of men above mentioned (with the exception of the naturalization work, which is now under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and of a few cases in which it is still necessary to employ bank examiners for brief periods, owing to the fact that the force of bank accountants is not as yet entirely complete) is now performed by persons connected with the bureau of investigation, and the department has secured the services of a thoroughly organized and generally efficient force of investigators at a minimum cost, and has available for reference at all times convenient, complete, and permanent records, showing the nature, extent, and result of status, and the cost of all such investigations.

Commission Exhibit No. 2551—Continued
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President’s Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of May 14, 1964, relating to
appropriation language dealing with the protection of the President and
H. R. 4158 introduced on February 25, 1963, by Congressman Emanuel Celler
which will codify the laws relating to the organization of the U. S. Government
and its employees.

The portion of this bill dealing with the Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation includes a provision concerning the protection of the President and
the Treasury Department, in their analyses of this bill, objected to this item
being included in that portion dealing with this Bureau and recommended that
it be stricken from the bill.

As you were orally advised by Mr. Malley on May 26, 1964, this
language in the appropriation was a safety valve to enable the Federal Bureau
of Investigation to render assistance to the Secret Service as we have done
since the assassination. If the language is removed it will preclude assistance
to the Secret Service on the part of the FBI in the protection of the President
and we would not be able to give manpower or assistance to protect the President.

By letter dated May 21, 1964, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de B.
Katzenbach advised that the Department of Justice will advise the Budget Bureau
that the Department of Justice would prefer to have the language carried in the
appropriation as it is now or amended to read, "to assist in protecting the
person of the President."

In view of your interest in this matter and your conversation with
Mr. Malley on May 26, 1964, I thought you should be advised of the foregoing.

Sincerely yours,

Commission Exhibit No. 2552
When the United States entered World War II it was considered advisable to assign extra men to the protection of the President, and the detail operated with ten men on each of three shifts, with three supervisors and four drivers, for a total of 37 men.

In October of 1950, thirty-three special agents were assigned to the White House Detail, plus two drivers (Special Employees).

The force level of the White House Detail since 1950 is classified information which we will supply in a separate communication.

There is listed below the legislation which brought about the growth of the White House Police from thirty-three men at the time of its inception in 1922 to a present ceiling of 250 authorized positions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Law</th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Date Approved</th>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>292</td>
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<td>82nd</td>
<td>6-28-39</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>481</td>
<td>87th</td>
<td>6-3-42</td>
<td>250</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The number of positions established by the authorized ceilings imposed by the Congress does not necessarily reflect the number of positions for which Congress grants appropriations each year. For instance, the present authorized ceiling for the White House Police is 250 men. The increase in the ceiling provided by Public Law 401 was requested and authorized by Congress to extend protection to the Executive Office Building and permit protection for future buildings as such need is required. The Congress appropriated funds for 213 officers for fiscal year 1964.

There follows a list of the number of positions for which appropriations were granted from the year 1940 through 1964 (prior to 1940 appropriations generally were granted for the authorized ceilings).

**Commission Exhibit No. 2553—Continued**
United States Government

Memorandum

TO : Chief James J. Rowley
FROM : DA Lawton, 1-16 - White House Detail

DATE: November 30, 1963

SUBJECT: Activities of this Special Agent in Dallas, Texas on Friday, November 22, 1963

On Friday, November 22, 1963 I was a member of the 'HOU-AV - 1200L' shift. I arrived in Dallas, Texas, Love Field at 12:00AM aboard USAP 26600. I was assigned to the Press Area upon arrival and my instructions were to remain at the airport to assist security for the President's departure.

I received information President Kennedy had been shot and that he was being brought back to USAP 26600. I immediately contacted the Police Official in charge of the police detail at the airport and advised him of the situation and requested that police security be placed in the vicinity of USAP 26600, the terminal, and surrounding area. I advised the Police Official to caution his own to be on the lookout for people taking pictures, that there was to be no picture taking by anyone.

A short time later I received information that President Kennedy had died and that his body was being brought to Dallas Love Field and placed aboard USAP 26600, for return to Washington, D.C. After a short time the President's body arrived at the airport and I assisted in placing the coffin aboard USAP 26600.

APPROVED:

Donald J. Lawton
Special Agent
1-16, White House Detail

Gerald A. Bahn
Special Agent in Charge
1-16, White House Detail

Commission Exhibit No. 2554

On November 22, 1963, I was assigned, in connection with the Presidential Visit to Dallas, to Love Field Airport to provide help for advance preparations for the President's arrival, security of the Air Force I and II during the President's visit to Dallas, and as help in advance for departure of President from Dallas.

I arrived at the airport at approximately 10:30 A.M. in company with Special Agent Jerry Hivet, Vice Presidential Detail. At that time, I undertook duties to aid DA Lawton, Presidential Detail in lining up cars for the motorcade, passing out numbers for the automobiles, and other general duties.

At about 12 Noon the President arrived in Air Force I, and upon his departure from the plane he began shaking hands with citizens gathered along the fence, approximately 75 yards from the ramp on which the President disembarked. During the time the President was shaking hands with these citizens, I provided security and passage for the Press ent to move around the fence meeting the people. The President then moved to his automobile and the motorcade left the airport.

As soon as the motorcade left Love Field I introduced myself to Special Agents Rykha and Lawton and aided them in securing Air Force I and II with armed Air Force sentries. Plans were also made at this time to secure the area for the President's return. Agents Rykha and Lawton, and I then went to the airport to have lunch.

About 12:30, plane crews of Air Force I and II and of the Press plane were alerted by public address system of the airport to return to their planes immediately. Agents Rykha, Lawton, and I immediately returned to the planes at which time we were informed by Special Agent Patterson, who was standing near the boarding area of Air Force I that the President had been shot.

No further information was received at that time relative to the condition of the President. Agents Patterson, Rykha, Lawton, and the undersigned immediately secured the boarding area of Air Force I and II, all buildings, and warehouses adjacent thereto. This was accomplished by directing police officers and airport personnel to clear the areas of both citizens and airport personnel working in the immediate vicinity. In this manner, the lower end of Love Field adjacent to the terminal was completely secured along with warehouses and various outbuildings of the terminal itself. Also, parking lots were secured with no persons being allowed to sit in cars parked near the fence.

Commission Exhibit No. 2554—Continued
During the time we were waiting for the President to return to the plane, we were getting reports from various individuals who were listening to the radio, both pocket transistor radios and radios aboard the nearby airplanes, and we therefore able to gather information about the progress of the President to Parkland Hospital.

In a short period of time, I observed two automobiles pull up to the airplane and persons boarding Air Force I. I then subsequently observed Special Agent Rufus Youngblood closing the door on Air Force I and knew the new President Johnson had boarded the airplane.

Approximately ten minutes later, word was received that the coffin containing the body of President Kennedy was returning to the airfield; that Mrs. Kennedy had requested no photographs or persons be allowed near the area where she would board Air Force I. It was also suggested at this time by unknown persons that Air Force I and II be moved to the far side of Love Field. This suggestion was not carried out for the reason that security had been established in the original landing area and it would involve a number of movements to return the planes to the other side of the field and again provide substantial security.

About ten minutes later, a Moskvich containing the body of the President in a bronze colored coffin and Mrs. Kennedy appeared and were loaded aboard ship. At this time no photographs were taken with the exception of one photographer who had climbed to the roof of a warehouse approximately 200 yards from the airplane. This photographer was restrained from taking further photographs.

After Jim Kennedy and the body of the President were loaded aboard Air Force I, security was maintained until I met with Special Agent James H. Howard who had driven from Fort Worth to the Love Field area in company with Special Agent Roland Dunson. Special Agent Howard stated that a suspect had been captured by Fort Worth Police and that he wished to accompany him to Fort Worth to question this suspect. I informed Special Agent Patterson and other Secret Service agents who had accompanied the deceased President Kennedy to the airport that I was about to depart with Agent Howard to question this suspect and they concurred and gave permission to depart. I then left with Agent Howard and traveled to Fort Worth Police Station where we questioned Donald Wayne House, 404 Lola, Ranger, Texas. A, the time SA Howard and I left for Fort Worth to question the suspect, the Air Force I had not departed Love Field.

Commission Exhibit No. 2554—Continued
On November 22, 1963, I was assigned to drive the Vice President's car in Fort Worth, Texas, and was therefore not assigned a post during the Dallas visit.

Upon completion of my assigned duties in Fort Worth, Texas, which occurred sooner than anticipated, I departed Carroll Air Force Base in Secret Service car 7205, and proceeded to Daily Love Field to assist in the general security in that area. I arrived at Daily Love Field at approximately 11:20 P.M., and assisted the local police and Special Agents Warner and Layton in the security of Air Force I and II.

At approximately 12:30 P.M. the crew of Air Force I was alerted to stand by for immediate departure and this was the first indication I received that some trouble had occurred with the Presidential visit. Subsequent information was obtained at various intervals from the plane crew and over a packet radio carried by one of the local police officers. It was by this means that I learned the President had been assassinated.

Upon learning of the President's death, I assisted SA Layton and SA Warner in direction of local police officers in applying strict security to Air Force I and II and the general landing area and buildings in this vicinity.

I remained in close proximity of Air Force I during the arrival of Vice President and Mrs. Johnson, the President's coffin, and Mrs. Kennedy. I stayed in the vicinity of Air Force I until it departed, at which time I returned to the Dallas Field Office.

Commission Exhibit No. 2554—Continued
Reference is made to the report from this office dated December 11, 1963. There are transmitted herewith several photographs of the photographic selective service card and of the photographic certificate of service, which were the subjects of that report. Three different techniques were used in making these photographs: (1) To show the subjects as they appear to the eye but by use of a red filter with a panchromatic film to improve the contrast of the green and blue inks against the background; (2) the same as in 1 but with a very low angle of light to show indentations made by typewriter and by ball point pen; (3) With the same lighting as 2 but on infrared film in an effort to achieve higher contrast of the marks of indentations by typewriter and pen. Please note that on the photograph of the selective service card a capital letter "O" is shown about two spaces to the left of the typewritten name "ALEX".

The photographs of the reverse of the photographic certificate of service show some slight evidence of indentations on the line below the signature of individual. Just below the printed word "O" there is a suggestion of a handwritten capital "M" and other indented vertical lines following could be parts of it.

The photographs are enlarged about 1.84 diameters of the size of the subjects.

Alwyn Cole
Examiner of Questioned Documents
form but each is made up of photographs of the face and reverse of some original card, which photographs are now glued together to simulate an original card. In my opinion the original card bore a name and other information, which insertions were selectively removed or prevented from showing in the photographs either by retouching or by masking, which operations were performed either on the photographic negative or on the print therefrom or on both negative and print in order to achieve a final print which simulated an original blank form. This form was then further processed by insertion of the information which now appears thereon.

On the photographic Selective Service card the inserted information by typewriter or by indents from a typewriter are as follows, here shown in the approximate relative positions occupied on the card:

ALEK JAMES HIDEILL

42 224 39 3321

x (Local Board)

FEB 5 62 Good Hoffer (Illegible signature by ball point pen, blue ink)

Photograph (Corresponding to published photographs of Lee H. Oswald)--and at the left and the signature "Alek J. Hideill" in green ink.--on the reverse:

GREY 7 BROWN

FAIR

$ 9 153

TEXAS LOCAL BOARD I

SELECTIVE SERVICE

9N 2226 400 W VICKERY ST.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

On the photographic certificate of service the inserted information on the face is "ALEK JAMES HIDEILL" by typewriter, and on the reverse: (From) Oct. 13 1958 (To) Oct. 12, 1961. On this card the signature of the certifying officer is a photographic reproduction along with the remainder of the card.

The probable reason for the faintness of the added typewriting on these glossy photographs is that the surface did not readily accept ink. In fact, there is, in addition to the typewriting that can be read with fair to poor legibility, evidence of other typewriting of two classes: (1) with a lighter ribbon, and (2) showing an indent only as though the machine lacked a ribbon or was set on stencil. In most instances the other fainter typewritten indentations repeat the same information as that which has the moderate to poor legibility but there are differences of position and some differences of content. For example on the photographic certificate of service the "From" date is shown by indent "24 OCTOBER 1957" and the "To" date is shown by indent as "23 OCTOBER 1959". While not all of the indentations can be read with complete certainty it appears that none of the others give any information appreciably different from the typewriting that can be read with moderate to poor legibility.

The signature in the name of the member or clerk of local board on the purported Selective Service card was made with a ball point pen and it is recorded partly by a scanty deposit of ink and partly by a sharp indent in the photographic paper. The depth of the indentation from the pen may be the result of an effort to persuade it to deliver ink. It is also possible that some of the extra pressure might be the result of tracing from some other signature; however, the speed of writing is somewhat greater than would be expected in an ordinary tracing. On this card the signature in the name of Alek J. Hidel was made with a fountain pen delivering a green fluid ink and the flow of ink was considerably more than would be obtained from most ball-point pens.

A method for photographing an original document and the subsequent selective removal of information appearing on such original for the purpose of simulating a blank printed form is as follows: Information in certain colors can be prevented from recording on panchromatic photographic film by the use of colored filters over the taking lens, but if the information is in black the photographic negative may be retouched with opaque material (finely divided carbon in a liquid medium which will dry to a thin hard film). The technique is to deliver a familiar one in printing and photoengraving shops for the purpose of dropping out unwanted text and for spotting of pinholes in negatives.

Where information on the original document crosses a part of the printed form such as a ruled line, rule, box, or lettering, the opaque operation will often result in the removal of a section of a line or letters or parts of letters. A method for restoring such lines is to make a photographic print of the opaque negative.
(often this print will be enlarged more than actual size in preparation for the next operation to be described). On this print the lines or letters or sections of letters damaged by the opaque and showing impairment in the print are corrected thereon by hand work with pen and ink. The corrected print is then re-photographed and if the print was enlarged it may now be reduced to actual size on the negative. A print from this second negative will now simulate a blank form. A matte finish photographic paper will accept ink fairly well. A glossy paper such as that used for these documents takes ink poorly.

Evidence that the above described operation was performed on some original document is shown on these photographic prints as follows: On the Selective Service card the lower lines of the four boxes for "No." show evidence of hand retouching. The right side of the first box shows the same effect. Other small boxes for "Local Board, Appel Board, and President" show a similar effect. The center and right of the dotted line following "Class" has been repaired. The right of the ruled line above (number or clerk of local board)" shows some evidence of retouching and the word "local" in the legend just given shows serious impairment as does the word "violation" below. This would indicate that some original writing extended through the word "local" and into the word "violation" but not lower than the latter word. On the reverse of this card short sections of the dotted lines after "Eyes, Hair, and Weight" show evidence of re-touching.

The face of the photographic certificate of service does not show evidence of retouching. If the original card contained a line of typewriting properly centered this could have been blocked out by opaque without touching any printing of the form proper. On the reverse of this photograph there is evidence of repair or retouching in the letters "U" and to a smaller extent in the "F" of the word "SIGNATURE" and on the ruled line below at the center and to the left of center there is further evidence of retouching. The impairment of the F's of "OFFICER" may also be due to retouching.

The absence of retouching on the line for signature of registrant on the Selective Service card means that there was no original signature cutting through this line or that if one was present it was in a colored ink that could be removed by filters.

There is no evidence of erasure on these photographic cards, although it appears that the original typewriting might have been worn away to some extent as it would not dry as well on this glossy paper as on paper intended to receive typewriting.

The photograph of Lee H. Oswald at the lower left of the Selective Service card is of a good photographic quality. It was separately mounted on the photographic card and is not a part of the original copying of the card. This photograph is readily identifiable as being of the same person shown in newspapers and magazines from November 22, 1963, to the present under the name of Lee H. Oswald. Photographs of the photographic Selective Service and Certificate of Service cards have been made and they will be transmitted by a separate memorandum when completed.

ALVIN COLE
Examiner of Questioned Documents.
The following investigation was conducted in connection with the Imperial Reflux camera identified as Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory D-146.

On February 16, 1964, ROBERT LEE OSWALD, 1009 Sierra Drive, Denton, Texas, viewed photographs of a Stereo Realist camera and a Cuer-2 camera and advised that he did not recognize either of the cameras as having been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but also stated he was not familiar enough with the cameras owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to either state that the cameras in question did or did not belong to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On February 17, 1964, a photograph of the "Esma-2" camera (referred to above as the Cuer-2 camera), which is Inventory Item 378, and bears Serial No. 627250, was exhibited to MARINA OSWALD and she identified this camera as identical with the Russian camera owned by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She was also shown the photograph of the Stereo-Realist camera which is Inventory Item No. 378 and which bears Serial No. A6979, but she could not identify this camera and stated it was not the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as far as she knew.

On February 18, 1964, MARINA OSWALD described the camera with which she took the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD holding a rifle in his hands. She stated she believed she took this photograph with an American camera owned by OSWALD. She stated it was an American-made camera which had a grayish color, somewhat like aluminum and stated it was a box-type camera. She stated she was not completely sure, however, as to whether

**Commission Exhibit No. 2557**

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the camera had an extending bellows. She stated she could recall that she sighted the camera by looking down into a viewer at the top of the camera. She stated she did not know the whereabouts of this camera at the present time, but could identify it if she saw it again.

On February 19, 1964, Detective JOHN A. MC CABLE, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, advised that he was present at the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE on November 23, 1963, when the Dallas Police Officers executed a search warrant of Mrs. PAINE's residence.

Detective MC CABLE advised that he assisted the Dallas Police Officers in this search and is certain that he saw a light gray box camera in a box in Mrs. PAINE's garage. MC CABLE stated that this camera was in a box which contained books and photographs belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MC CABLE stated he searched this box and did not take the camera since he did not consider it to be of evidentiary value.

On March 23, 1964, Detective MC CABLE advised that during the search of the garage at the PAINE residence, where most of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's belongings were located, he was going through a box containing some books, some pictures, and a camera. He took the camera out of the box, put it on a dresser and searched the box in detail, and then put the camera back in the box. He described the camera as of a square, reflex type which appeared in such poor condition that he believed it was not capable of taking pictures.

Detective MC CABLE was shown Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory Photograph D-146 of an Imperial Reflux camera which had been obtained from ROBERT OSWALD on February 24, 1964, and he stated the camera in this photograph appeared identical with the one he described above.

Detective MC CABLE stated that in his opinion the Dallas Police Officers, who were also participating in the search, did not see this camera and did not search this particular box. He stated he had already searched the box and told them so. He did not point out the camera to them.
On February 19, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that approximately three weeks after the assassination of President KENNEDY, ROBERT OSWALD, accompanied by two individuals whom she later determined were JAMES MARTIN and JOHN THORNE, came to her residence and requested that they take all the remaining property belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. Mrs. PAINE advised that she pointed out to them the boxes and other materials in her garage belonging to the OSWALDS and they removed this property.

On February 24, 1964, ROBERT LEE OSWALD made available a Duo-Lens Imperial Reflex camera made in the United States of America. It is aluminum colored and has a matching gray plastic carrying strap. The film size is indicated as 24 x 24 and it uses Rod Film No. 630. ROBERT LEE OSWALD advised that in about 1957, LEE HARVEY OSWALD purchased a camera at about the time he first went into the U. S. Marine Corps. About 1959 when LEE HARVEY OSWALD went to Russia, he left this camera with ROBERT at Fort Worth, Texas. In about August 1962, after returning from Russia, LEE HARVEY OSWALD regained possession of this camera from ROBERT and, to ROBERT's knowledge, retained possession of it until his death on November 24, 1963.

In December 1963 ROBERT stated he obtained this camera, along with other effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, from the home of Mrs. R. R. PAINE, Irving, Texas. The above-described Duo-Lens Imperial Reflex camera was the camera described above by ROBERT LEE OSWALD and the camera which he made available on February 24, 1964. To the best of ROBERT's knowledge, the camera did not have film in it at the time he obtained it from Mrs. PAINE's residence and he has no undeveloped film or pictures made with this camera.

On February 25, 1964, the above-described Imperial Reflex camera obtained from ROBERT LEE OSWALD on February 24, 1964, was exhibited to MARINA OSWALD, at which time she identified it as the camera belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD with which she had taken the picture of OSWALD holding the rifle and newspaper and wearing the pistol.
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

small American-made camera. He stated he had never made this camera available to authorities before February 24, 1964, because he had never been asked for it previously and because he could see no evidentiary value to anyone interested in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY of this cheap camera which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that it had never occurred to him that anyone would be interested in the camera.

ROBERT advised he has no letters in his possession that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had written and that the only letters he did have were those turned over by him to the President's Commission.

ROBERT OSWALD made available the box which contained this camera, and the items it still contains, all of which were the property of either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARINA OSWALD. The first thirteen items are books:

1. V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM
2. "Baby and Child Care" - DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK
3. "The Iliad" - HOMER
4. "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - STEPHEN LEACOCK
5. "Squibb Product Reference"
6. "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
7. "Russian - Elementary Course I"
8-13. Six books in Russian language. In one book designated as No. 6, a note is written in the front:

"Dear Lee

-5-

Commission Exhibit No. 2557—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"Great Congratulations,
Let all your dreams come true!
19. x 1959
Moscow
Rimma"

(October 18 is LEE HARVEY OSWALD's birthday.)

14. Cellophane tape, one roll
15. One small fuse
16. One pair dice
17. 29 dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"
18. One pencil sharpener
19. One carriage bolt
20. One clothespin

ROBERT OSWALD made available all other property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD still in his possession, which he obtained from the home of RUTH PAINE on December 8, 1963:

1. Val-pak type suitcase
2. One Texas flag - small
3. One Master Lock Padlock
4. One shower spray attachment
5. One treated cloth in paper container
6. One Marine Corps belt and buckle

- 6 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2557—Continued
3. One pencil
6. One sea bag
9. One carton for "Vegian Chewables"
10. One set long underwear
11. Three ties
12. One pair men's black gloves
13. One brown and gray leather cap
14. Two mufflers
15. One summer khaki overseas hat
16. One chess set - board and 27 pieces and 15 dominoes
17. One extension cord
18. One pair shoe trees
19. One can black shoe polish
20. One pencil sharpener
21. One sea shell
22. One green eraser
23. One shoe brush
24. One coloring pencil
25. One shaving brush
26. One Schick box for electric shaver

- 7 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2557—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 19, 1964, which reported that Marina Oswald had expressed the belief that she took the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald with the rifle and pistol using her husband's American camera. She described the camera as greyish in color, something like aluminum.

On February 24, 1964, Mr. Robert Lee Oswald, brother of Lee, furnished to a Special Agent of this Bureau a half-frame Brownie box camera which he stated was the property of Lee. This camera is aluminum colored, uses roll film, number 106, has a matching grey plastic carrying strap and is equipped for use with a flash attachment. Robert advised that he obtained this camera from the residence of Mrs. Ruth Pfau, Irving, Texas, in December, 1960. At that time it did not contain film. He advised that this camera was purchased by Lee in about 1957 and Lee subsequently left it with Robert in about 1959 when Lee went to Russia. After Lee returned from Russia, he regained possession of this camera and, as far as Robert is aware, retained possession of it until his death. Robert stated that, although this camera is equipped for use with a flash attachment, he had no knowledge that Lee had such an attachment.

On February 25, 1964, this camera was displayed to Marina Oswald and she immediately identified it as the American camera which belonged to her husband and the one which she used to take the photograph of him with the rifle and the pistol.

On February 24, 1964, Robert also made available to a Special Agent of this Bureau an eastern-made Brownie box camera which is currently in an inoperable condition. According to Robert, this camera also belonged to Lee and Robert first saw it in about 1958 in New York City when Robert visited his mother at her home in New York City. Robert last saw this camera in about 1958 when Lee gave it to Robert's daughter Cathy. To the best of Robert's knowledge, Lee did not have this letter camera in his possession subsequent to 1961.

Both of the above-mentioned cameras will be retained by this Bureau along with the other items of evidence in this case.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Commission Exhibit No. 2558

Commission Exhibit No. 2558—Continued
Honorables J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
203 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of February 28, 1964, concerning the CI4 rifle, a 6.5 millimeter Italian Service Rifle, Serial Number C5766.

Enclosed are two copies of a "Secret" memorandum, nine photographs prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory and a copy of one page of the shipping manifest, number 3376 relating to the CI4 rifle.

This completes your request and upon removal of the classified enclosure this communication becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (12)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2559
The owner of the Carlo Riva Machine Shop, during a visit made to the United States in December of 1960, verified that about 7,000 of the rifles shipped to Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., were in the possession of a company owned by Louis Feldsott of Yonkers, New York.

There follows a detailed description of the markings and numbers which appear in the photographs of the C14 rifle, serial number C2766.

Photograph 1. Depicts one of the weapons 91/38 modified by the Carlo Riva Machine Shop and sold to the Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., of New York.

Photograph 2. The number C2766 is definitely the serial number of the rifle. The letters "3D" mean the inspector of the rifle.

Photograph 3. 1940 is the year of manufacture. The inscription "MADE ITALY" was placed on the rifle by Carlo Riva Machine Shop at the request of Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc. The crown emblem means the rifle was tested by the Army Arms Company.

Photograph 4. 1940 is the year of manufacture. "MADE ITALY" is the inscription Adam Consolidated Industries, Inc., wanted inscribed on the weapon prior to shipment. The crown R. E. Terni means the rifle was manufactured and tested by the Army Arms plant of Terni, Italy. "CAL.6.5" indicates the caliber of the rifle.

Photograph 5. The crown and TNI means the barrel of the rifle was inspected by an official of the Army Arms plant of Terni, Italy.

Photograph 6. It was not possible to establish what the letters "AD-3/12" mean; most probably they indicate the quality of steel used to manufacture the rifle and the letters remained after the rifle was completed.

Photograph 7. "Rocca" indicates the name of the designer or artisan of the rifle who manufactured and furnished the bolt cocking piece. Rocca, in fact, is named Giuseppe Rocca who owned a machine shop in Lamezzana, BRESCIA, Italy. The shop is no longer in existence.

Photograph 8. P.G indicate the initials of the designer who during the period of manufacture of the rifle furnished the bolt handle.

Photograph 9. The number 40 indicates the year of manufacture while the mark on the extreme right of the photograph is the inscription made by the person who inspected the breech.

- 2 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2559—Continued
Lee Harvey Oswald

On June 16, 1964, the confidential source abroad which had furnished information classified Secret on March 16, 1964, concerning the C-14 rifle, Serial No. C-2766, which information was incorporated into a memorandum dated March 17, 1964, captioned as above, gave permission to declassify all of the information it had provided on March 16, 1964, concerning the C-14 rifle.

Commission Exhibit No. 2559—Continued

Menu for the Record

Mr. Eisenberg

Telephone message received from Mr. Hades Werner of the EML of the Aberdeen Proving Ground on April 6, 1964:

"There were three pieces in the scope examined by the EML gunsmith. Two pieces were .013 inches thick so placed as to elevate the scope with respect to the gun. One piece was .020 inches thick so placed as to point the scope leftward with respect to the gun. The gunsmith observed that the scope as we received it was installed as if for a left-handed man."

Commission Exhibit No. 2560

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request on March 30, 1964, of Mr. Kelvin Eisenberg, paraffin tests were conducted with the assassination rifle, C14, by the FBI Laboratory.

The paraffin test consists of pouring warm paraffin over the hand or cheek, peeling the paraffin cast off and testing the inner surface of the paraffin for the presence of any gunpowder residue. The reagents used in this test, however, are not specific for only gunpowder residues and will react positively with most oxidizing agents. Oxidizing agents that will react are also present in such common substances as fertilizer, urine, tobacco and others, as well as gunpowder residues. In prior experiments conducted by the FBI Laboratory, it has been found that the paraffin test is unreliable as to whether a person recently fired a weapon, since in some instances, positive reactions were obtained on casts from the hands of persons who had not fired weapons and no reactions were obtained on casts from the hands of persons who had fired weapons.

Before conducting the tests with the assassination rifle, control paraffin tests of the right cheek and both hands were conducted on a Laboratory examiner who had thoroughly washed his face and hands and who had not recently fired a weapon. The paraffin casts were then treated with diphenylbezalidine, a sensitive reagent for the detection of most oxidizing agents. Numerous positive reactions were noted on the casts of both hands.

Commission Exhibit No. 2561
and no reactions were noted on the check cast. It is pointed out that warm paraffin can remove the foreign matter that is present on the skin or in the pores.

The assassination rifle was then rapid-fired three times by the same man on which the control tests were made. Paraffin casts of the examiner's right cheek and both hands were then prepared. These paraffin casts were also treated with diphenylbenzidine and there were no reactions.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Honororable 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 February 21, 1964, and my letter dated March 27, 1964, relating to the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number C2766, and to your request for this Bureau to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to this rifle as well as an Italian carbine rifle, serial number 2766.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a twenty-page self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated April 22, 1964. This communication describes in a systematic manner the documents obtained by this Bureau in accordance with your request. The documents relating to the rifle bearing the serial number C2766 are described first followed by data on the rifle bearing serial number 2766.

In addition, there are enclosed two photographic copies each of thirty-six documents relating to the above rifles arranged in the same sequence as described in the enclosed Dallas communication.

For your information, copies of exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77 and J 1 have been previously furnished to you and were consequently not duplicated for this particular request. The originals or copies of the

Honororable J. Lee Rankin

Commission Exhibit No. 2561—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

enclosed documents obtained by this Bureau are being
retained in our Laboratory under the indicated exhibit
identification numbers.

This concludes inquiries by this Bureau pursuant
to the requests set forth in your letter dated February 21,
1964.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (74)

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2562—Continued
Since the rifles were used and in need of repair, they were subsequently trucked by Mr. Fred Rupp under Crescent company instructions to Pekasia, Pennsylvania, where Rupp serviced the rifles and shipped them to purchasers as directed by the Crescent company.

Office Copy of Ten Shipping Slips Reflecting Carton Numbers (Exhibit D 173)

Office copy, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, shipping slip No. 3620 pertaining to carton No. 3376, lists a rifle having Serial Number C2766 as the third gun in the carton. This list was prepared at the time the rifles were packed in Italy.

Bill of Lading Number 18 for Motor Ship Elettra Fassio (Exhibit D 174)

This Bill of Lading, dated September 29, 1960, pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles to Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, by S.N.T. Fratelli Condrand. The rifles are further described as "No. 1700 Mod. 38 Cal. 6.5" and "No. 3500 Mod. 91 Cal. 6.5." The port of loading is indicated as Genoa and the port of discharge is New York. This Bill of Lading contains cartons "3305/3436" among the cartons listed.

Copy of Inventory List Reflecting Carton Numbers Attached to Above Bill of Lading Number 18 (Exhibit D 175)

This inventory list indicates carton No. 3376 contains ten serial numbers including "C2766."

- 2 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2562—Continued

Copy of Notice Dated October 10, 1960, with Estimated Date of Arrival of Shipment from Genoa to Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated (Exhibit D 177)

This notice is on the letterhead of Norton, Lilly and Company, Incorporated, 26 Beaver Street, New York 4, New York, and advises shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles shipped on Bill of Lading Genoa No. 18 via Elettra Fassio was due about "10-15."

Copy of Warehouse Entry Form from Friedmann and Slater, Incorporated, No. 52737, dated October 24, 1960 (Exhibit D 176)

This exhibit on Customs Form 7502 Treasury Department pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of rifles exported from Italy September 29, 1960, at Genoa on Bill of Lading No. 18 via Elettra Fassio. The importer of record is Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., and the warehouse is "Harborside Terminal Warehouse." Included are cartons numbered "3305/3436" with the date imported given as "10-17-60."

Copy of a Bill of Lading Dated October 25, 1960, from Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated (Exhibit D 178)

This memorandum pertains to 520 cartons of rifles consigned to Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, via Waterfront Transfer Company, Custom House License No. 290, "In bond cargo." The cartons listed include "3305/3436" and the memorandum makes reference to Bill of Lading No. 18 Genoa dated September 29, 1960.

- 3 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2562—Continued
LIE HARVEY OSWALD

Exhibits D 173 through D 178 were made available by Louis Feldcott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Warehouse Receipt Dated November 9, 1960, of Herborides Terminal Company (Exhibit D 182)

The billing copy of this receipt referring to Lot No. 91594 pertains to 520 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" with charges for storage to Adams Consolidated from October 26, 1960. Also shown on this instrument are five deliveries to "Rupp" with dates and delivery order numbers. The warehouse receipt indicates a balance of 86 cartons remained as of May, 1963.

Five Delivery Orders Numbered
89138, 14473, 03408, A01660, and A00662 (Exhibit D 190)


Exhibits D 189 and D 190 were furnished by Frederick Peterson, President, Harboidees Terminal Company, Incorporated, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 9, 1964.

Copy of Sales Invoice No. 03408 from Adams Consolidated, 404 Fifth Avenue, Dated October 16, 1962 (Exhibit D 179)

This invoice appears to be identical with delivery order No. 03408 listed under Exhibit D 190 other than it does not bear the notation "70 10-16-62 J. W. Presslutchy" and the initial "V" in the upper right corner. This instrument reflects the sale of 70 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" to Fred Rupp "Via: Rupp." The signature "Fred Rupp" appears at the bottom as the person receiving the merchandise.

Exhibit D 179 was furnished by Louis Feldcott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Klein's Purchase Order for the Hundred Dallas Effective January 15, 1962 (Exhibit D 183)

On April 15, 1964, William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information regarding the above purchase order which was directed to Crescent Firearms, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York. This purchase order is the bottom page of a multipage document containing data from various purchases, and in this case, all relating to Italian Mannlicher Carcano rifles. The center of the page contains a series of vertical columns each bearing the designation "A/A." Mr. Waldman noted that on an unused purchase order blank, in addition to a bottom page similar to this exhibit, there would be other pages with their leading edges extending to the vertical lines of each of the "A/A" columns. Each subsequent page in the purchase order blank would be narrower: in width than the preceding page and as a result would make reference only to one specific vertical column and the data contained thereon.

Mr. Waldman advised the "Effective 1/15/62" appearing on the above exhibit is correct and the date is utilized for administrative purposes only by his firm and indicates when the purchase order was first initiated. This date does not indicate in any way the date the order was placed, shipped, billed, or invoiced.
This particular purchase order is only concerned with the column headed by Order No. 1243 dated January 24, 1963, and the vertical line drawn through the column makes reference only to a shipment of 100 of the described rifles which he commented is the shipment containing rifle bearing Serial Number C2766. The figures "200 x 600" in adjoining columns have no reference to the shipment of 100 rifles which contained the rifle having Serial Number C2766. Mr. Waldman advised this purchase order as shown makes reference only to an order and subsequent shipment of 100 Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles, Klein's Catalog No. C29-7749. The bottom of the purchase order indicates the shipment of 100 rifles consisting of ten packages was received February 21, 1963, via Lifschutz Freight under Bill of Lading No. 3041342 which weighed 750 pounds. He also noted this form under the column "Accounting Department" and "Extension" bears Klein's Extension No. 85000 which indicates the receipt of the one hundred rifles was recorded for accounting purposes on February 22, 1963.

Exhibit D 153 was furnished by Mr. Waldman on March 12, 1964.

Original Sales Order, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, No. 3178, Dated February 7, 1963 (Exhibit D 121)

This instrument shows a sale to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Customer's No. 1243 consisting of "100 st. 8-38 6.5 I. Rifles" at $8.50 each. This sales order shows ten cases were shipped February 12, 1963, via Lifschutz and that one of the cases bore number "3370."

Exhibit D 172 was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.
This exhibit is the shipping order copy containing the same information as Exhibit D 171 with the exception that it indicates the shipment concerned was received at Ottsville, Pennsylvania, and has the stamped number 394857 in the upper middle of the page.

This exhibit was furnished by Arthur H. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 63 at 202, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

North Penn Transfer, Incorporated.

Delivery Receipt for Shipping Order No. 3178
(Exhibit D 153)

The above instrument bearing North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Pro. No. A394857, pertaining to ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles, weighing 750 pounds, shows the shipper as Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Ottsville, Pennsylvania, Shippers No. 3178, and the consignee as Klein Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, with the connecting carrier indicated as "LIFS FF." A receiving stamp indicates this shipment was received by Lifschutz Fast Freight, February 13, 1963.

This exhibit was obtained from Arthur H. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 63 at 202, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Consignee: Pro No.
A394857 Dated February 12, 1963
(Exhibit D 168)

This instrument was issued by North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and indicates receipt by Lifschutz Fast Freight, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1963. This item also bears the stamped number "41342."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2562—Continued

LIFE SCHULTZ FAST FREIGHT

Delivery Receipt No. 3-041342
Dated February 13,
(Exhibit D 162)

This instrument was issued by Lifschutz Fast Freight, 28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois, for a shipment of ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles weighing 750 pounds. The shipper is Crescent Firearms, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the consignee is Klein’s Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison, no city shown. This receipt bears the perforated number 48969 and was received at Klein’s Sporting Goods, Incorporated, on February 21, 1963.

Cashier’s Copy, Chicago
Run Sheet, No. 48969, Dated
February 21, 1963
(Exhibit D 170)

The above run sheet of Lifschutz Fast Freight, driver Jones, No. 293, trailer No. 43, shows a delivery was made to Klein’s Sporting Goods consisting of ten pieces weighing 750 pounds on Bill No. G1342.

Exhibits D 168 through D 170 were furnished by Merrill Brown, Lifschutz Fast Freight, Chicago, Illinois, November 25, 1963.

Invoice No. 3178,
Crescent Firearms, Incorporated,
Dated February 7, 1963
(Exhibit D 165)

This invoice shows 100 "738 6.5 It. rifles" were sold to Klein’s Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on the basis of Order No. 1243 via North Penn Transfer - Lifschutz. The invoice bears the stamped date of "Feb 20 1963" and a vouchering stamp indicating the invoice was paid March 4, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2562—Continued
Five Pages of "Customers Invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated (Exhibit D 164)

The above accompanied the shipment of rifles to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on invoice No. 3178. There is one "Customers Invoice" for each carton shipped and on it is listed the serial number of each of the ten rifles contained in the carton. "Customers Invoice" No. 3620 which pertains to carton No. 3376 reveals rifle No. C2766 is listed as No. 3.

Exhibits D 164 and D 165 were furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photostat of List Prepared by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods (Exhibit D 167)

This list is described as a copy of a record made by Scibor upon opening the gun cases on February 22, 1963. The notation "RR 1249" indicates the receiving report number which detailed the method of travel of the guns. The date "2-22-63" indicates when the gun cartons were opened. The bold-face numbers are control numbers assigned to each rifle with the serial number of each listed thereafter as it is taken from the carton and checked for accuracy. Control No. "836" shows a weapon having Serial Number C2766.

Exhibit D 167 was furnished by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

One Check and Attached Klein's Voucher No. 28966 (Exhibit D 166)

Check No. 28966 of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4240 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 1, 1953, in the amount of $850 is payable to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, and it is drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. The voucher bearing No. 28966 bears the date "2-7" and refers to payment of invoice No. 3178 in the amount of $850.

Exhibit D 166 was furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photograph of Roll of Microfilm from Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, which contains Photograph of Envelope, Order Form, and Draft Blank for Italian Carbine, Serial Number C2766 (Exhibit D 77)

This roll of microfilm is further described as Filmfill No. 83, 269688-270596, General Files, and contains photographs of various business documents.

Exhibit D 77 was made available by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

Photographs Made from Microfilm (Exhibit D 77) of Envelope, Order Form, and Order Blank from Klein's pertaining to Italian Rifle, Serial Number C2766 (Exhibit J 3)

The envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is addressed to Klein's and bears the return address of A. HideII, Post Office Box 2912, Dallas, Texas. The order form which accompanied the envelope is a small advertisement of Klein's. This item is an order.
for item No. "C20-T750" and indicates the sum of $19.95 is the purchase price. This order form was signed A. Hidell with the address of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Klein's Sporting Goods "Order Blank" bearing the machine date of March 13, 1963, on transaction No. 2703202 reflects the purchase of one Italian carbine 6.5 "\( \frac{1}{4} \)" Scope, Control Number VC 836, Serial Number C2765, at a cost of $19.95. The item number is shown as C20-T750 which was shipped "PP" on March 20, 1963, to the purchaser who was listed as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The total amount enclosed is shown as "21.45" "\( \frac{1}{4} \)" which included $1.50 for postage or handling charge.

According to William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, the money order received in payment of the above rifle was deposited at the First National Bank of Chicago on March 15, 1963, in company account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit J 1 was made available by Mr. Waldman on November 23, 1963.

United States Postal Money Order Payable to Klein's
(Exhibit D 16)

Money Order No. 2202130462, in the amount of $21.45, issued at Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is payable to Klein's Sporting Goods and the purchaser is shown as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This money order is endorsed in favor of The First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, by Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit D 19 was made available by Special Agent John H. Grimes, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1963.

Application for Post Office Boxes Signed by Oswald
(Exhibit D 17)

Lee Harvey Oswald

The application dated October 9, 1962, signed Lee H. Oswald, directed to Postmaster W. B. Hudson, reveals box No. 2915 was opened October 9, 1962, and was closed on May 14, 1963. This item is also identified as Q 34.

Change of Address
Order by Oswald
(Exhibit D 18)

POD Form 3575 addressed to Postmaster, Dallas, Texas, signed Lee H. Oswald with the effective date of May 12, 1963, changed the address of Oswald from Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, to 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. This form bears the date stamp of "5-12-63." This exhibit is also further identified as K 18.

RE: 6.5 Italian Carbine Rifles, Serial Number 2766, Shipped From Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldons of Chicago, July 3, 1962

Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Invoice No. 1078
(Exhibit 156)

The invoice of Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, 360 Craig Street, West, Montreal, Quebec, dated June 29, 1962, reflects the sale of 700 used Italian rifles made in Italy to Century Arms, Incorporated, 34 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. Also included in this invoice were 900 rifles of a different make.

Exhibit D 156 was furnished by Ann L. Quant, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Original List of Serial Numbers of 700 Carcano Italian Carbines
Received by Century Arms, Incorporated, From Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods Limited Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Serial Number 2766 Appears on Last Page of Numbers (Exhibit D 155)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The above list accompanied Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, invoice No. 1078. The top of the first page bears notations "Carcano" "Case #8," and "Italian Carbines." It is noted on pages one through six there are 25 serial numbers listed to each case. On page seven there are listed 50 serial numbers to each case. In addition, the top of the last page bears a notation "Italian Carbine 46".

Exhibit D 103 was obtained from James L. Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Photostat of Canadian National Railways Freight Bill of Lading Dated June 22, 1962 (Exhibit D 180)

This document pertains to a shipment from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal Quebec, consigned to Century Arms, Incorporated, 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. The shipment is described as 41 cases of used guns (1300) and "No further use except for ornamental purposes CLASSIFICATION No.: 73080."

Exhibit D 180 was furnished by William Sucher, owner, International Firearms Company, Limited, 1011 Bleury Street, Montreal, Canada.

In connection with efforts to obtain documentary exhibits from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal, Canada, it was learned the concern is not active, it is operated by a Mr. Ickovitch, a brother-in-law of William Sucher, owner of International Firearms Company, Limited, Montreal, and is reported as probably fully owned by the latter company.

William Sucher on March 12, 1964, advised he has bought hundreds of thousands of rifles overseas as Italian Government surplus and he does not maintain the serial numbers of these rifles. Many were collected from battlefields and places of improper storage and they were in very poor condition. They were usually bought by the pound rather than units. Upon arrival in Canada, defective parts were removed and salable rifles were sometimes composited of parts of three or more weapons. Sucher advised the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was manufactured in Italy from 1891 until 1941 however in the 1930's Mussolini ordered all arm factories to manufacture the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Since many concerns were manufacturing the same weapon, the same serial number appears on weapons manufactured by more than one concern. Some bear a letter prefix and some do not. Sucher stated at times he has prepared a listing of serial numbers of rifles in a given shipment for customs purposes and that listing was thereafter transmitted with the shipment. International Firearms Company, Limited, did not maintain a copy of the serial numbers of the rifles and no such listing is required by law.

Sucher located a record of documents listed as Exhibit D 156 which invoice was paid by Century Arms, Incorporated, on August 6, 1962, and Exhibit D 180. He advised there are no additional records of this shipment in the possession of his company and he is sure the serial numbers of the individual weapons involved were not recorded at the point of shipment as he is certain his purchase was on a per pound basis.

Photostat of Customs Entry No. 77, Bureau of Customs (Exhibit D 128)

The above Treasury Department form dated July 6, 1962, shows the port of entry as St. Albans, Vermont, and the "Tera Box No." as "3." The importer of record is indicated as A. R. Deringer, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, for account of Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans. The country of importation is Canada with the importing vessel or carrier shown as Central Vermont Railway, Incorporated. The date of "Exportation" and "Importation" is given as July 1, 1962. The shipment pertains to 700 used Italian rifles and 600 used English rifles.
Photo Copy of Examination and Appraisal of Entry No. 73

(Exhibit D 159)

The above document dated July 6, 1962, which is to be attached to the invoice, reflects the merchandise was examined and released under immediate delivery permit No. 3 on July 3, 1962.

Exhibits D 158 and D 159 were furnished by Mark K. Gardner, United States Customs Agent in Charge, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Century Arms, Incorporated,
Order No. 82/4, Dated June 29, 1962. Reflected Sales of 700 6.5 Caliber Italian Carbines to
Aldens 5000 West Roosevelt Road,
Chicago, Illinois
(Exhibit D 102)

The above order refers to Aldens Order No. 82803 and bears a handwritten notation that it was shipped July 5, 1962.

Exhibit D 102 was furnished by James L. Quimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Memorandum for Bill of Lading From H. P. Welch Company,
Dated June 23, 1962
(Exhibit D 157)

The above memorandum of H. P. Welch Company home office, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, relates to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles. It also refers to Order No. 82803, Catalog No. 33-3541M.

- 16 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2562—Continued
This copy bearing No. "7" in upper right corner dated July 6, 1962, pertains to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles under Order No. 82803.

The stamped notation "T-NELEAN 7526" indicates the shipment was loaded on a McLean trailer and transported to Scoville, Massachusetts, the same date by a Welch Company driver where it laid over until Monday, July 9, 1962. On July 9, 1962, the shipment was unloaded from truck No. 7526 at the Scoville terminal of the Welch Company and reloaded on company truck No. 544739 operated by driver J. Dillon as noted by a stamped impression in the upper left corner of the waybill. The waybill was then transferred by Dillon on July 9, 1962, to Eastern Express Company terminal at 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, where it was again unloaded as the Eastern Express Company was to transport the shipment to the consignee at Chicago, Illinois. The signature "Conway" in the lower left corner indicates receipt of the shipment by Eastern Express Company.

Exhibit D 182 was obtained from Albert C. Penney, Office Manager, H. P. Welch Company, 400 Somerville Avenue, Scoville, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, who also furnished explanations for the entries.

Copy of Customer's Copy of H. P. Welch Company Waybill No. B-7526 (Exhibit D 183)

This copy of the waybill dated July 6, 1962, bears a penciled notation "191947."

James Noreen, Office Manager, Boston Terminal, Eastern Express Company, 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, advised the number "191947" is the waybill number assigned by his company to this shipment. His company's manifest has been destroyed and he has no records to show the date of receipt by

Commission Exhibit No. 2562—Continued
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Aldens Checking Slip
No. 263779
(Exhibit D 162)

This document dated July 12, 1962, refers to a shipment having waybill No. 191947 received from Century Arms, Incorporated, via Eastern Express consisting of 25 packages. The catalog number is given as 39 B 3541 and the total received is "700." The bottom of the slip near items "received by" and "checked by" bears the date of July 12, 1962.

Exhibits D 161 and D 162 were furnished by Albert Lesko, Manager, Accounting Department, Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1964, who advised these two items are the only records still available at his company and the serial numbers of the rifles received are not available.

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The following information was furnished by a confidential source abroad on March 17, 1964:

The travel document with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, is described as a Mexican Ministry of Gubernación (Interior) FM-8 and is commonly referred to as a tourist card, which consists of two sections, an original and a carbon copy duplicate. At the time of OSWALD's travel to Mexico, the FM-8 was valid for a single entry to the interior of Mexico and residence therein for no longer than fifteen days. The original tourist card utilized by OSWALD, which is reproduced on the following page, records the following data:

FM-8 No.: 24085, valid for 15 days.
Full Name: LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
Sex: Male
Marital Status: Married
Document with Which Nationality Was Established: Birth Certificate
Final Destination: Mexico, D. F.
Place and Date of Issue: New Orleans, La., USA, September 17, 1963.
Signature of Bearer: LEE H. OSWALD

It bears the stamp of the Consulate General of Mexico at New Orleans, Louisiana, indicating issuance by that agency, and the date stamp of Mexican Immigration official HELDO TURCO MAYTIN, reflecting entry into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. The stamp for departure is that of Immigration official ALBERTO ARGANDBEZ CHAPA and the date shown is October 3, 1963. Under normal procedures, the means of travel of the bearer upon entry to Mexico is recorded on both sections of the tourist card at the top thereof with a stamped, typed or handwritten notation; however, this record does not appear on the FM-8 for OSWALD.
A review of the original tourist cards (FM-5, FM-8, and one FM-17), latter explained below in the possession of the Immigration Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" revealed that 79 persons documented with those forms had departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 3, 1963, among them LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, advised that in a circular instruction dated March 20, 1962, the Chief of the Immigration Department described the Immigration form "FM-11" as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." Mr. HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico. He explained that separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and are submitted in duplicate (an original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based.

Under current procedures, twenty names are placed on each page of the FM-11 in alphabetical order by date, and prior to final filing these are reviewed by a clerk who may make corrections and report possible discrepancies which might require investigation in order to make certain that the Immigration Laws of Mexico are not being violated. The items of information which are recorded on the FM-11 in horizontal columns are: chronological number (chronological listing number during fifteen-day period), identification document number, complete name, sex, age, marital status, nationality, occupation, place and country of origin, final destination, date of entry, date of departure (latter columns to determine period of residence), and remarks.

A review of the original tourist cards for persons traveling as tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, disclosed that in no instance did any notation appear on the travel documents to indicate manner of travel of the bearer or destination in the United States upon departure from Mexico. Because of an unusual circumstance, however, it was noted that in a single instance a tourist,
one JOHN H. BENNETT, had reported to Immigration authorities that he had lost his tourist card, and after being fined he was provided with a special document which would permit his departure from Mexico, an FM-17.

It was observed that on the FM-11 forms, the "destination" of the traveler at the time of departure was completed invariably with the same information as appeared on the tourist card as to place of residence, the place of issuance thereof, or a notation that the information was not available.

REVIEW OF TOURIST CARDS AND FM-11 RECORDS

A review of the FM-11 form listing persons who exited from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, with alien tourist cards revealed that for the 79 persons who were recorded as having departed their means of travel could be defined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Travel By</th>
<th>Number of Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automobile</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data unavailable</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A review of the original portions of the tourist cards of these travelers disclosed that none contained any information concerning means of transportation utilized by these people on departure from Mexico with the exception of JOHN H. BENNETT, who had lost the original portion of his tourist card.

Dear Mr. Ruskin:

I am forwarding two documents with translations, concerning the visa application of Lee Harvey Oswald, which were given by the Government of Cuba to Ambassador Stielboefer on August 26, 1964, and were given by Ambassador Stielboefer to the Department in New York on August 26, 1964.

The Department is not keeping copies of the original documents and would appreciate copies of them when they are reproduced.

You will note that the translators found certain words illegible. We would be happy to attempt again to translate these words if the Commission is able to have the original documents enlarged or clarified.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard C. Weeker
Acting Legal Adviser

Enclosures:

- Visa application of Lee Harvey Oswald, with translation.

The Honorable
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel,
President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy,
200 Maryland Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

L:1/SCA:Ref:Frank:pat 8/31/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2564

- 4 -
Commission Exhibit No. 2564—Continued
Consulate of Cuba

Mexico, D.F.

Visa application No.: 779

Date: September 27, 1963

Name: Lee Harvey Oswald

Citizenship: American

Date and place of birth: October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, U.S.A.

Passport No.: D-092526

Permanent Address: 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

Occupation (specifying concern for which you work): Commercial Photographer

Previous visits to Cuba: --

Reasons for previous visits: --

Members of family or acquaintances residing in Cuba: --

Were you invited by persons in Cuba? (Yes: ) (No: X )

For what purpose? --

What is the purpose of the proposed trip? In transit on the way to the Soviet Union.

Signed: Lee H. Oswald

Handwritten notation reading: Hotel del Comercio
Room 18 46-50-67

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2564—Continued
La Habana, 18 de octubre de 1961

"Año de la Organización"

Estimado compañero,

Gúíame notificar a usted, en relación con la solicitud de visa de tránsito del ciudadano norteamericano LUI S HARTLEY OSWALD, que para cumplir a su solicitud debe comunicarnos por cable con respuesta pagada cuando tenga la visa de la Subejid de la URI autorizada.

Con saludos revolucionarios de "Patria o Muerte", me refiero a usted,

Fraternalmente,

[Signature]

Juan Mile Orozco
Director

Al señor, A. Hermes Morales Martínez
Cónsul de Cuba en Washington, D. C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2564—Continued
Habana, October 15, 1963

YEAR OF ORGANIZATION

Esteemed comrade:

With regard to the application for a transit visa submitted by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, an American citizen, I respectfully inform you that in order for us to comply with his request, he must inform us by cable, with prepaid reply, when he has the authorized visa of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R.

With revolutionary greetings of FATHERLAND or DEATH, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

By order:  

Mercy Martínez
Juan Milo Otero
Director

To Comrade Alfredo Mirabel Diaz

Consul of Cuba, Mexico, D.F.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2564—Continued
May 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:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated April 21, April 22 and April 23, 1964, concerning the travel of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico.

In connection with Oswald's possible expenditures during the period September 28, 1963, through October 3, 1963, we have determined that the cost of one-way bus transportation via both the Continental Trailways and the Greyhound bus lines on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas, was $9.70 and from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Laredo, Texas, was $20.25. While Oswald's mode of transportation between New Orleans and Houston on September 25, 1963, is unknown, it has been established that he boarded a Continental Trailways bus at Houston on the morning of September 26, 1963, on which he traveled to Laredo, Texas. As set forth in the report in the Oswald case of Special Agent Edwin Dallymple dated February 20, 1964, at Houston, Texas, one one-way ticket for transportation from Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, was sold by the ticket agent on duty at the Continental Trailways bus terminal in Houston, Texas, between 10:30 p.m. on September 25, 1963, and 6:30 a.m. on September 26, 1963. The price of this ticket was $10.00.

Our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's activity between September 23, 1963, and October 3, 1963, is continuing and results will be furnished to you as received.

Commission Exhibit No. 2565

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (6)
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

A confidential source abroad has advised that the baggage manifest of bus No. 516 of the "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V.," (The United Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja bus line, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and arrived in Mexico, D. F., (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal") - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital) the following day included as a passenger thereon the name of "LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

According to source, several persons who traveled on that bus as passengers have definitely identified photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being of a young American who was a passenger thereon.

TIME OF ARRIVAL OF FLECHA ROJA BUS NO. 516 AT MEXICO, D. F., ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1963

A second confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line located at Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja bus line. This ledger contains separate entries for each day, recording the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2566

These records disclosed that bus No. 516 of the Flecha Roja bus line, on which LEE HARVEY OSWALD reportedly traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, arrived in Mexico, D. F., at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, at 10:00 AM on September 27, 1963.

JULIO CASTRO advised that Flecha Roja bus No. 516, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 5:00 PM, September 25, 1963, had a scheduled arrival in Mexico, D. F., of 9:45 AM, September 27, 1963, but, according to the entry in the ledger book, this bus was late in arriving at Mexico, D. F. He mentioned that the buses from Nuevo Laredo often arrive well in advance of their official schedules.

CASTRO made available another record contained in the office files of the Flecha Roja bus line which is captioned "Control de Llegada" (Arrival Control) and which registers the mechanical condition of a bus upon arrival in Mexico, D. F. This record revealed that upon arrival in Mexico, D. F., on September 27, 1963, one of the operators of bus No. 516 in the portion of the form captioned "condition of the bus" had made the notation "arreglo suspension" (repair suspension). A blank space on this form for time of arrival had not been filled out. CASTRO stated that the notation made by one of the bus operators at the completion of the trip to Mexico, D. F., possibly would explain the reason that bus No. 516 was behind schedule.

CROSSING OF INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT NUEVO LAREDO, STATE OF TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO, BY FLECHA ROJA BUS LINE

On April 16, 1964, JULIO CASTRO furnished information concerning the crossing of the International Bridge between Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, by the Flecha Roja equipment as follows:

There are two trips daily by the Flecha Roja bus line which leave Mexico, D. F., for Nuevo Laredo, but with a final terminal point of Laredo, Texas. This schedule was in effect in September, 1963. On both of these trips the Flecha Roja...
buses cross the International Bridge over the "Rio Bravo del Norte" (Rio Grande River) between Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, with the buses stopping in Laredo where they discharge passengers and also pick up new passengers in Laredo for the return trip into Mexico with Mexico, D. F., as the final terminal point.

CASTRO advised that on the return trip to Mexico, D. F., Flecha Roja bus No. 516 had a scheduled departure from Laredo, Texas, on September 26, 1963, of 1:30 PM, arriving in Nuevo Laredo a few minutes later, with departure from Nuevo Laredo for the trip to Mexico, D. F., scheduled for 2:00 PM.

T-16, who is in a position to be well-informed with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Mexico City ticket offices of the "Compania Cubana de Aviacion" (Cuban Aviation Company - commonly referred to as 'Cubana Airlines'), furnished the following information on April 18, 1964:

Most of the office employees at the Cubana Airlines ticket office, Paseo de la Reforma 56, Mexico City, are Mexican citizens. Source would have an excellent possibility of being informed of any visits or inquiries made at the Cubana Airlines offices by an American, and is thoroughly convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear at those offices during late September and early October, 1963, within the regular working hours. Source viewed various photographs of OSWALD and also consulted with associates at the Cubana Airlines office and reiterated the conviction that

OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-78-00.
MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy.

SUBJECT: Hours of Work at Cuban and Soviet
Consulates; Procedures and Regu-
lations for Issuance of Cuban Visas;
Mexican Control of U.S. Citizens'
Travel to and from Cuba

1. I refer to your earlier memorandum in which you request
information on hours of work at Cuban and Soviet diplomatic instal-
lations in Mexico City, details of regulations governing the issuance
of Cuban travel documents and Mexican control of U.S. citizens
travelling to and from Cuba through Mexico.

2. The Soviet Embassy and Consulate are not open to the
public; offices in the Soviet compound may be visited by appointment
only. A twenty-four-hour guard is mounted at the entrance to the
compound in which these Soviet installations are located. Visitors
ring the bell at this entrance at all hours. Russian-speaking visitors
are permitted to enter at any time, but others are usually turned
away by the guard after normal hours of work. Normal work hours
during September 1963, when Lee Harvey OSWALD visited the Soviet
installation, were 0900 to 1800. However, the hours for Mondays
and Fridays have been changed to 0900 to 1400 hours. Sixteen Soviet
families live in the compound.

3. The Cuban Embassy and Consulate are located in their own
compound, but these installations have separate entrances. Visitors
may enter the Cuban Consulate from 1000 to 1400 hours, Monday
through Friday. Embassy working hours are 0900 to 1700 on the same
days. Visitors to the Embassy, however, usually appear before 1400
hours. These work hours were also in effect during September 1963.

Richard Helms
Deputy Director for Plans

4. Prior authorization from the Ministry of the Exterior in
Havana is required before Cuban visas may be issued. On occasion,
requests for permission to issue visas and the resulting decisions
are handled by cable. The applicant fills out a visa application form
at the Cuban consulate. Cuban visas are normally valid for three
months from date of issuance. The Soviets are not known to issue
travel permits to Cuba.

5. The Government of Mexico recognizes the passport as an
identification document only. Mexican immigration officials do not
recognize passport entries prohibiting the bearer's travel to Cuba, if
the bearer holds a visa valid for travel to that country. Non-Cubans,
including U.S. citizens, entering Mexico from Cuba must have
Mexican visas or tourist cards. Depending on their outgoing flight
times, non-Cubans transiting Mexico do not always need a transit
visa. The passports of all persons travelling between Mexico and
Cuba are stamped in Spanish with the phrases "Departed for Cuba"
or "Entered from Cuba", as appropriate.

6. We hope that the information given above meets your need
for data on travel between Mexico and Cuba.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2568

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2568—Continued
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report by: JAMES J. O’CONNOR
Date: JUL 1 & 1964
Field Office File #: 105-8342
Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA
Bureau File #: 105-82555
Name: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.
Synopsis:

JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA OLIVA, Cuban exile residing at Miami, Fla., stated he lived at Hotel Del Comercio, Mexico City, Mexico, from 8/19 to 9/23/63, departing for Miami on the latter date. He saw no other Cubans at the hotel during his stay, and did not see OSWALD.

- F -

DETAILS:

This investigation is related to information which was developed from ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ of Reynosa, Mexico, who had stayed at the Hotel Del Comercio in Mexico City, Mexico, from September 15 to October 1, 1963. He said he noticed an American at the hotel whom he later recognized from new photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he also saw four Cubans at the hotel, with whom OSWALD associated on one or two occasions in an apparently social manner.

The document contains written recommendations on the condition of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is leased to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit No. 2569

MM 105-8342

LIMA also advised that a retired railroad man named GABRIEL CONTRERAS, from Ciudad Camargo, Mexico, had also been staying at the Hotel Del Comercio, and might possess information concerning the Cubans, and might also have seen OSWALD at the hotel.

Information was also received through employees of the Hotel Del Comercio that while several Cubans had stayed at the hotel during part of the time that ERNESTO LIMA was there, all the Cubans had departed before the arrival of OSWALD at the hotel. These Cubans were reportedly seeking immigrant visas to the United States, and the last of them to depart was identified as JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA OLIVA, who reportedly left the hotel as of September 22, 1963, en route to Miami, Florida.

On July 9, 1964, JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA OLIVA, residing at 221 Alton Road, Miami Beach, Florida, displayed his immigrant registration card, #A13 332 144, reflecting his arrival in the United States at Miami, Florida, on September 23, 1963. The card reflected HUERTA’s date of birth as January 28, 1902.

Mr. HUERTA related that he had arrived in Mexico from Cuba on August 19, 1963, on which day he took a room at the Hotel Del Comercio in Mexico City while awaiting the issuance of an immigrant visa by the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. He stated he remained at the Hotel Del Comercio for the entire period of his stay in Mexico City, having departed from Mexico City by plane for Miami, Florida, on September 23, 1963. He said that during this entire period, he observed no other Cubans at the Hotel Del Comercio, and did not see
anyone resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose photographs he
saw in the newspapers subsequent to the assassination of
President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mr. HUERTA stated that the Hotel Del Comercio
has about thirty rooms, and to his knowledge, there were no
Cubans staying at the hotel during the time he was there. He
stated he befriended a retired Mexican railroad man named
GABRIEL CONTRERAS who is from Ciudad Camargo, Mexico, and
was in Mexico City for an eye operation. He stated that
CONTRERAS was still as the hotel as of the date HUERTA de-
parted from Mexico City and may have returned to the hotel
following his operation. He said he believes CONTRERAS
travels frequently from Ciudad Camargo to Mexico City be-
cause he possesses a railroad pass.
drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

INQUIRIES AT HOTEL DEL COMERCIO

CONSULTING ATTORNEYS OF
ANTONIO LUISA JUARES

A confidential source abroad obtained the following information on July 15, 1944:

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, overseer and manager, Hotel del Comercio, Bagacun No. 19, Mexico City, Mexico, and

CARLOS PEREZ HERMOSILLO, the desk clerk at this hotel, advised on July 15, 1944, that the records of this hotel disclosed that ANTONIO LUISA JUARES and FRANCISCO MONASIS occupied Room No. 3 at the Hotel del Comercio from September 10 to October 1, 1933. Mr. GARCIA advised that neither name appears on the payment book after that date and the records disclose that they checked out on October 1, 1933, still owing the sum of 103 pesos (20.60 U.S.), which was later paid by Luis's daughter.

Mr. GARCIA advised that the only Cuban in residence at that time was JULIAN LUNA, who had checked out of the hotel on September 29, 1933.

Mr. GARCIA stated that Mr. HUERTA, during his period of residence in the hotel, spent a lot of time in the lobby where he became friendly with GABRIEL CONTRERAS, ANTONIO LUNA, MANUEL SANTOS and PEDRO M. VALENZUELA, who were also guests at the hotel. Mr. GARCIA was of the opinion that HUERTA joined some of these individuals for coffee and they possibly may have taken him sightseeing.

Mr. GARCIA and Mr. PEREZ identified a photograph of JULIAN FRANCISCO HERNAND OLIVA, born January 25, 1924, in Havana, Cuba, as the JULIAN LUNA who was a guest at the Hotel del Comercio. 

Neither Mr. GARCIA nor Mr. PEREZ could recall any Negro guests of any nationality during this period with the exception of ANTONIO OLIVA, described as a tall, slender, male Negro about twenty-nine years old. Mr. GARCIA said that OLIVA has the dark skin and lanky hair of a Negro and for this reason was sometimes referred to as a Cuban; however, OLIVA claimed to be a Mexican from Veracruz, Mexico, according to Mr. GARCIA.

Mr. GARCIA stated that OLIVA claimed employment as a musician, but neither Mr. GARCIA nor Mr. PEREZ noted any music or musical instruments in his possession and believed that OLIVA worked as a waiter in some nightclub or cafe. Mr. GARCIA said that OLIVA worked nights and lived with a woman about his age who also had a dark complexion but who appeared to be a Mexican.

Mr. GARCIA advised that OLIVA and his companion occupied Room No. 4 on the top floor of the hotel. Other rooms on this floor are numbered 24 through 30. He explained that the space formerly occupied by Room No. 4 on the ground floor had been converted into an office with no room number. Thereafter, an additional room was constructed on the top floor and the number 4 was arbitrarily assigned this room, replacing the Room No. 4 on the ground floor which was converted into an office. This new Room No. 4 on the top floor is one floor above the floor where Room No. 18, occupied by OSWALD, is located.

Mr. GARCIA noted that HUERTA and LUNA were on the top floor and CONTRERAS was on the second floor in Room No. 14 during the pertinent period. Mr. GARCIA and Mr. PEREZ were not certain of the identities of all of the persons on the second floor for this period, but were certain that none of them were Negroes or Cubans.

Mr. GARCIA advised that OLIVA and his companion had no one else staying with them and occupied no other rooms at the hotel.

Mr. GARCIA and Mr. PEREZ checked the hotel records, recalling that two Cuban families had stayed at that hotel.

- 2 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2570—Continued

- 3 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2570—Continued
for some time in the past while awaiting visas from the United States Embassy to go to the United States; however, a check of the records by Mr. García disclosed that these individuals had all departed from the Hotel del Comercio prior to the end of August, 1938.

Mr. García pointed out that Oliva departed using the hotel approximately 150 pesos ($16 U.S.), and Mr. García has not seen or heard anything concerning him since his departure. Mr. García and Mr. Pérez believed that his "wife" was working as a waitress, but they had no information concerning the place of her employment.

Matilde García, maid, Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, Mexico, furnished the following information to the above-mentioned confidential source abroad on July 19, 1938:

Miss García did not recall that anyone had stayed with Oliva and his companion, but recalled that Oliva has a close friend who may be described as being a dark, slender young Negro who is taller than Oliva. She believed that this individual was called "Tony."

Miss García could not recall that any Cubans had resided at that hotel during the pertinent period except Mr. García, an older man who lived in Room No. 23, and Antonio Oliva. She could not recall that any Negroes had resided at the hotel during the pertinent period except Oliva. She stated that Oliva claimed to be a Mexican, but his "wife," Maria, a Mexican of Indian appearance from Oaxaca, Mexico, told her that actually Oliva is a Cuban.

Maria stated that she had an aunt on Sadi Carnot Street in Mexico City, Mexico.

After Oliva and his companion left the hotel, Miss García later saw them together on two occasions, once on Chopo Street near the Hotel Museo, and on another occasion at the Metropolitan Movie Theater. On both occasions they appeared to be avoiding her, presumably because of their outstanding bill at the hotel.

On one occasion Miss García noted that Oliva had a letter which had been directed to him at Calle Sullivan 23, Mexico City, Mexico.
those individuals seated from right to left in the photograph as FRANCISCO SOROLAS, GRABRIEL CONTRERAS, HENRIET SAINTOS and FERDINAND L. JUAREZ. In the photograph OLIVA is seated in the middle with SOROLAS and CONTRERAS to his right and SANTOS and JUAREZ to his left. This photograph is stapled to a white folder, and on the inside of the folder to the left of the photograph appears writing in the Spanish language, which was translated by OLIVA to read: By friend Julian. This is a souvenir of your time in the Mexican Capital from your friends, GRABRIEL CONTRERAS, HENRIET SANTOS, FRANCISCO SOROLAS (according to OLIVA, another name for FRANCISCO SOROLAS), ERNESTO L. JUAREZ, and dated September 20, 1963.

On the front of the folder are signatures which OLIVA states are the signatures of FRANCISCO SOROLAS, ERNESTO L. JUAREZ (with printed name of JUAREZ below), HENRIET SANTOS and GRABRIEL CONTRERAS.

OLIVA states that the note below those signatures refers to a FERNANDO VALENZUELA, who was called MARTIN POBRES as a joke, and could not be there at the time the photograph was taken. OLIVA stated the VALENZUELA was another individual staying at the hotel who he had become acquainted with. According to OLIVA, this photograph was taken by a vendor.

In regard to the above-mentioned individuals, OLIVA stated that they were all Mexicans and he was the only Cuban. He advised that to his knowledge there were no other Cubans staying at the hotel during the period of time he stayed there, nor were there any Americans. OLIVA had several conversations with the owner of the hotel whose name he did not know, but called him "HÉRO" and he is sure had there been other Cubans staying at the hotel he would have known of this.

There was a negro, according to OLIVA, staying with a woman at the hotel, and OLIVA was told, by whom he did not...
recall, that this person was a Cuban, but although OLIVA did not speak with him he heard his speech and from it did not believe that this person was Cuban, but Puerto Rican. OLIVA stated that CUBANETA had advised him that this person was an artist.

OLIVA stated that when he arrived in Mexico he was met at the airport by a NICHOL CLARK who was a friend from Cuba who was in the newspaper business, that this was on August 19, 1963, and that he remained at the Hotel Del Concorde until as departed Mexico for Florida on September 23, 1963.
BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardo de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, under the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. His name was contained in the guest records of the hotel through October 1, 1963. He occupied room No. 18.

According to the guest records of the hotel, FERNANDO VALENZUELA, Chihuahua, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, occupied room No. 8 from September 28 through October 1, 1963.

INTERVIEW OF FERNANDO VALENZUELA

On July 10, 1964, FERNANDO VALENZUELA, Calle 33 No. 2213, Chihuahua, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, furnished the following information to a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past.

VALENZUELA stated he resided at the Hotel del Comercio during the last week of September, 1963, and the first part of October, 1963, but could not recall the exact dates.

VALENZUELA viewed a series of photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated he knew who this individual was as a result of the publicity concerning him following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. VALENZUELA said he did not recall ever having seen the subject.

VALENZUELA said he did recall that there were a few Americans, or at least persons who spoke English, at the hotel during the period of time he was there. VALENZUELA also recalled that a Cuban family and possibly one or two young Cuban men were also there, but he could not recall the names or descriptions of those individuals, other than the Cuban family.

VALENZUELA recalled that a political dispute arose between a tie salesman of unknown origin and the Cuban, who was awaiting passage for Miami, Florida, with his family. VALENZUELA recalled that this discussion led to some comments concerning communism and vaguely recalled that the tie salesman was trying to convince the Cuban concerning a point about communism. VALENZUELA did not recall any of the details of the discussion, but it was his impression that the Cuban who was planning to travel to Miami, Florida, apparently opposed any communist ideas.

VALENZUELA stated he could not furnish any additional identifying information regarding any of the other guests at the hotel or any of the activities at the hotel which may have concerned OSWALD, during the period of time that VALENZUELA was a guest at the hotel.
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

August 4, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald

Basis for Inquiry

As has been previously reported, Oswald was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel reflect that Ernesto Lima Juarez, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was registered in Room No. 8 on September 26, 1963, and Francisco Morales, also of Reynosa, was registered in Room No. 8 from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963.

On interview in Reynosa on June 16, 1964, Ernesto Lima Juarez, a masonry contractor, advised he was in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, where he stayed in Room No. 8, Hotel del Comercio, for a few days in the latter part of September, 1963, and possibly the first day or two in October, 1963. He was in Mexico, D. F., on business and was accompanied by Francisco Morales, whom he was attempting to aid in securing employment.

While at the hotel, Lima Juarez noticed an American, whom he later recognized from news media photographs as Lee Harvey Oswald. He did not associate with Oswald, and as far as he knows, Morales did not associate with Oswald. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to Oswald.

Lima Juarez also saw four Cubans at the hotel and saw Oswald associating with these Cubans on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses; however, Morales had some 

Drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

Guillermo Garcia Luna, owner and manager, Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and Sebastian Perez Fernandez, the desk clerk at this hotel, advised on July 15, 1964, that Antonio Oliva, described as a tall, slender, male Negro, about 29 years of age, had resided at the Hotel del Comercio during late September and early October, 1963. Mr. Garcia said that Oliva was sometimes referred to as a Cuban, apparently due to his appearance, but claimed to be a Mexican from Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

Results of Investigation Conducted to Locate and Interview Antonio Oliva

A confidential source abroad furnished the following information on July 31, 1964, concerning the efforts that had been made to locate and identify Antonio Oliva at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of various agencies of the Mexican Government including the Immigration Department, the four Mexico City Police Departments, tax records, voters' registration records, and Mexico City Drivers' License Bureau were checked without locating any information identifiable with Antonio Oliva. Source also checked the records of musicians' and waiters' unions with negative results. The confidential source explained that such searches were difficult in Mexico City when the second Spanish surname is not available.

Investigation at Calle Sullivan 23, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, disclosed that a gasoline station is located at this address, and inquiry in the area failed to locate anyone acquainted with an Antonio Oliva.

However, on July 31, 1964, Mr. Rodriguez-Navarro, owner of a night club named Los Pericos, located at Calle Sullivan 13, stated that Antonio Oliva was

Commission Exhibit No. 2573—Continued
formerly employed as a waiter at this night club. According to Mr. RODRIGUEZ, OLIVA is from Honduras and is probably in Mexico illegally. He recalled that OLIVA possessed a waiter's credential that was issued by a labor union in Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ advised that the night club was raided by the police in January, 1964, and OLIVA was taken into custody. He stated that OLIVA has not returned to the night club since that time, and, since OLIVA owes money to Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. RODRIGUEZ also is trying to locate OLIVA.

- 3 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2573—Continued
CONTRESAS stated that his normal residence in Ciudad Casarco, Chihuahua, Mexico. He stated that he owns and operates a small store called "El Sol" (The Sun), selling small electrical appliances and new and used electrical parts. He said he is a retired employee of the Mexican National Railroad and is occasionally called upon by the firm known as "Acetil de Algodon" (Cotton Oil Company) to serve as an expeditor of tank cars. He added that he spots and moves cars for loading and transfer on all of the company's sidings throughout Mexico. As a result, he is usually in Mexico City at least once a month.

During his stay at the Hotel del Comercio in late September and early October, 1963, he was in the habit of having his meals at a restaurant next to the Hotel del Comercio, which is operated by a woman named LOLA. CONTRESAS said that it was very possible he had seated himself at the same table as LEE HARVEY OSWALD during one of his visits to the restaurant, since the restaurant is often crowded during mealtimes. CONTRESAS pointed out that he could not see very well at all the time and did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, did not remember ever seeing OSWALD during his stay at the hotel, and if he spoke to OSWALD, it would have been no more than a courtesy greeting.

After viewing a number of photographs that were exhibited to him, CONTRESAS had no trouble in selecting photographs of OSWALD. CONTRESAS pointed out that he became aware of OSWALD and his background as a result of the world-wide publicity which occurred as a result of the death of President KENNEDY. CONTRESAS said that he did not recall ever having seen OSWALD before or after his visit to the Hotel del Comercio in late September or early October, 1963.

CONTRESAS said that LOKA had advised Agents of the Mexican Ministry of Government, who had conducted investigation in regard to OSWALD's stay at the Hotel del Comercio, that CONTRESAS had been at the same table with OSWALD. CONTRESAS said that this was possible but, because of his bad vision, he did not recall this incident.

CONTRESAS said that he was not aware of any Americans residing at the hotel during the period he was there. He associated with three of the guests, to the best of his recollection, and remembered a man named LIMA JUAREZ, who was at the hotel with another individual. CONTRESAS believed that both of these men came from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and were in Mexico City to seek employment. CONTRESAS could not recall the first name of LIMA JUAREZ and could not recall the name of the friend of LIMA JUAREZ.

CONTRESAS stated that the third man with whom he spoke on two or three occasions was a Cuban, who was residing at the hotel while waiting for a visa to enter the United States, en route to the State of Florida. CONTRESAS could not think of the name of this individual, but when the name of JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA was mentioned, he immediately acknowledged that this was the person he had in mind. CONTRESAS recalled going to an office of the Mexican Ministry of Government with HUERTA on one occasion to obtain some papers that HUERTA needed. CONTRESAS was not certain of the name or location of the office and could not identify the person to whom HUERTA spoke.

CONTRESAS said that he knew HUERTA was acquainted with LIMA JUAREZ and the friend of LIMA JUAREZ, but he did not know if HUERTA visited with other persons in the hotel.

CONTRESAS said that he had not known LIMA JUAREZ prior to his visit to the hotel during the pertinent period. CONTRESAS ascertained that LIMA JUAREZ was a member of some labor union and that the friend of LIMA JUAREZ apparently was an electrician.

CONTRESAS said that the best description he could furnish of LIMA JUAREZ, due to his limited vision, was that LIMA JUAREZ was a white, male, Mexican, about 55 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 165 pounds, with grey hair and wearing glasses. The friend of LIMA JUAREZ was a white, male, Mexican, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing about 160 pounds, with black hair.
CONTRERAS recalled going out with LIMA JUAREZ, the friend of LIMA JUAREZ, JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA, and another man, whose name he could not recall. This unknown individual is a huge man, who is a rancher from Zuñacota, Zuñacota, Mexico, or from Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, and CONTRERAS thought that his name might be HACRAS. CONTRERAS recalled that this man occupied Room No. 15 in the hotel and was in Mexico City to conduct some business with the Confederación Nacional Campesina (National Federation of Farmers) and the Mexican Department of Farm and Colonization Letters in Mexico City. CONTRERAS and the other four individuals left the hotel together and visited the Tijuana Bar, located on the corner of Plaza Buenavista and Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros, Mexico City. While at this bar, a sidewalk photographer took two pictures of the group. The photographer developed the pictures on the spot. CONTRERAS bought one of the pictures and HUERTA also bought one. CONTRERAS did not recall whether or not everyone signed the photographs but did say that some of the group signed the photographs.

CONTRERAS said that he looked at the photograph in the hotel the next day and decided that he would not want his wife to see the photograph since she might object to his drinking and being photographed while drinking. He then tore up the photographs and threw the pieces away.

CONTRERAS stated that he usually does not drink and the above-mentioned incident was the only time he went out with anyone to visit a bar.

CONTRERAS said that he did not know if the other man who went with him to the Tijuana Bar were regular customers there. He did not know if they went to other nearby bars. He could not recall that any of these persons had engaged in conversations with any Americans or with any other persons who were not Mexicans.

CONTRERAS was certain that he had not seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, regardless of the statement by LODA indicating that CONTRERAS and OSWALD had shared a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS said that the only reason he could identify a photograph of OSWALD was the fact he had seen photographs of OSWALD frequently in newspapers and other news media.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2574—Continued

Lee E. Harvey Oswald

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1953, through October 1, 1953, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ from Reynosa, Tamuipas, was a guest of the hotel del Comercio on September 26, 1953. LIMA JUAREZ previously advised that a photograph had been taken of a group of the guests of the hotel.

JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA, a Cuban who was residing at the Hotel del Comercio shortly prior to the arrival of OSWALD in September, 1953, furnished a copy of a photograph of a group of the guests at the Hotel del Comercio in September, 1953.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ also advised that he believed that he had seen OSWALD conversing with two Cuban Negroes who were residing at the Hotel del Comercio.

Employees of the Hotel del Comercio stated that ANTONIO OLIVA, a young Negro, possibly a Cuban, had resided in Room No. 16 at the Hotel del Comercio during the period of time that OSWALD was a guest at the hotel. A housemaid at the hotel advised that OLIVA was visited frequently by another young Spanish speaking Negro who may have been a Cuban.

Commission Exhibit No. 2575
EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPH
TO EMPLOYEES OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO

The photograph furnished by JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA was exhibited by a confidential source abroad to SEBASTIAN PEREZ, desk clerk, Hotel del Comercio, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on August 7, 1934. PEREZ advised that he was personally acquainted with all of the individuals in this photograph as being former guests at the hotel. PEREZ identified them as being, left to right:

FRANCISCO HOMILLES, the friend of ERNESTO LINA JUAREZ.

GABRIEL CONTRERAS, from Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

JULIAN HUERTA, the Cuban who was waiting for a visa to enter the United States.

MANUEL SANTOS, the representative of an agricultural workers union from Saltillo, Coahula, Mexico.

ERNESTO LINA JUAREZ, from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

The confidential source abroad exhibited this photograph to DOLORES RAMÍREZ DE BARREIRO, proprietor of "Lonchería Esperanza," a restaurant located at Calle Bernardino de Jahangir No. 18, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and also identified GABRIEL CONTRERAS as the man who sat at the same table as OSWALD on at least one occasion.

INTERVIEWS OF ANTONIO OLIVIA ALVAREZ, JUSTINO RODRÍGUEZ HERNÁNDEZ, and IRMA CAMACO ORTIZ

The records of the Visa Section, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, disclosed that JUSTINO RODRÍGUEZ HERNÁNDEZ, born August 5, 1919, Guanamdo de Guines, Cuba, bearing Cuban passport No. 01596, issued January 17, 1956, at Havana, Cuba, was issued a visa to travel to New York City in April, 1931. RODRÍGUEZ was described as being 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 142 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, and employed as a musician.

The confidential source abroad mentioned above obtained the following information on August 6, 1934:

A photograph of JUSTINO RODRÍGUEZ HERNÁNDEZ was exhibited to HÉTILDE GARAYTCA, the housemaid at the Hotel del Comercio, and she advised that it could be a photograph of the individual who visited OLIVA at the Hotel del Comercio.

JUSTINO RODRÍGUEZ HERNÁNDEZ, Salado Alvarez 17-10, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised on August 6, 1934, that he vaguely recalled ANTONIO OLIVIA as a former employee of the night club called "Los Pericos," Mexico, D. F., Mexico, where RODRÍGUEZ was employed as an entertainer. RODRÍGUEZ claimed that he was not a close friend of OLIVA and did not know his present whereabouts. RODRÍGUEZ claimed that he had never heard of the Hotel del Comercio and had never visited OLIVA there.

When photographs of OSWALD were exhibited to RODRÍGUEZ, he said that he recognized OSWALD only as the result of seeing his photograph in the newspapers.

It is noted that RODRÍGUEZ was barely coherent during this interview and appeared to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, obtained the following information on August 6, 1934:

ANTONIO OLIVIA ALVAREZ was encountered by chance at Salado Alvarez 17, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on August 6, 1964. OLIVIA stated that he was born in La Ceiba, Honduras, and entered Mexico in August, 1931, at Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico.
OLIVA stated that he was formerly employed as a cook at the night club called "Los Pericos," Sullivan 13, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, but is presently unemployed. OLIVA stated that he was visiting JUANITO RODRIGUEZ, a Cuban, residing at Jailado Alvarez 17, Apartment 10, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The confidential source abroad mentioned above obtained the following information on August 7, 1934:

ANTONIO OLIVA ALVARDE was interviewed at his present residence in the Hotel Fornos, Revillagigedo 92, Room 17, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. OLIVA stated that he was formerly a waiter at the "Los Pericos" night club and is currently unemployed. He stated that he was born on June 13, 1893, at La Ceiba, Honduras.

OLIVA said that he resided at the Hotel del Comercio from about June, 1933, until January, 1934, in Room No. 4, located on the roof of the hotel, with his common-law wife, IRNA CARRASCO.

OLIVA stated that he does not recall ever having seen any Americans residing at that hotel during the time that he was a guest.

OLIVA said that he had read about OSWALD in the newspapers but had never seen OSWALD in person and did not possess any information concerning OSWALD, other than that gained from newspapers.

OLIVA stated that he did not associate with any of the guests at the Hotel del Comercio and did not know any of them by name. OLIVA pointed out that he worked late hours and he and his wife limited their personal contacts with the hotel staff to those contacts that were absolutely necessary.

OLIVA was not acquainted with any Cubans residing at the Hotel del Comercio, nor was he acquainted with any Negroes residing in the hotel. OLIVA stated that he is often mistakenly identified as a Cuban, perhaps because he is a Negro and a Spanish speaking foreigner. OLIVA stated that he had a Negro friend, who was in the habit of visiting him at the Hotel del Comercio, but OLIVA could not recall this person's name and did not know his present whereabouts. OLIVA stated that he would locate this individual and make him available for interview.

IRNA CARRASCO OLIVA was interviewed at the Hotel Fornos where she is residing with ANTONIO OLIVA in Room No. 17. She stated that she was born on August 15, 1894, in Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico.

CARRASCO confirmed that she had resided with OLIVA at the Hotel del Comercio from approximately June, 1933, to January, 1934. She stated that the housemaid was the only person at the hotel with whom she had any contact.

CARRASCO stated that she had never seen an American at the Hotel del Comercio and the only information she possessed concerning OSWALD was obtained through newspaper reports.
May 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The inquiries recorded hereinafter were conducted on the basis of information received from a confidential source abroad to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was alleged to have visited "some museums" during the time he was in Mexico City from September 27 to October 2, 1963.

INQUIRIES AT PRINCIPAL AND MOST ACCESSIBLE MUSEUMS

The information which follows was provided by a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and who explained that, while he had made a thorough survey of personnel at the various museums mentioned, all located in Mexico City, he had not always been able to obtain the names and in some instances the complete names of individuals interviewed, because of their sensitivity to questions concerning their identities and insistence upon receiving an explanation as to the manner in which their names would be utilized prior to furnishing same. He explained that he had desisted from inquiring further concerning their full names when he encountered resistance in connection therewith.

MUSEUM OF NATIONAL HISTORY
(MUSEO NACIONAL DE HISTORIA)

Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to the following persons at the Museum of National History located near the Chapultepec Castle, Chapultepec Park, without locating anyone who could recall his having visited the museum at any time:

AGUSTIN ZARATE, ticket salesman and collector mornings
RAYMUNDO ESPINOSA, ticket salesman and collector afternoons
LUIS BANDA, guide
SALVADOR BRAVO, guide
JOSE BRITO, guide
LUIS ESTRADA, caretaker
JESUS BLANCO, caretaker
LUIS ARELLANO, caretaker
JUAN MARTINEZ, caretaker
NIOLAS JIMENEZ, caretaker
RAFAEL AVILA, caretaker
ALFONSO TFUEZE, caretaker
JOAQUIN H. OCAMPO, caretaker
ANTONIO LUNGUIA, caretaker
ANTURO LANGLE, Assistant Director
BERTOLDO TORRES ALDANA, caretaker of parking area
BARTOLOME CASTILLO, elevator operator
Eight other individuals who have business concessions in the area of the museum and whose complete names were not obtained.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY
(MUSEO NACIONAL DE ANTROPOLOGIA Y HISTORIA)

The foregoing museum is located in the heart of Mexico City near the Government Square (Zocalo) at Calle de la Moneda No. 13. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were shown to the following personnel thereof without locating anyone who could recall his having been a visitor at that establishment:

Mr. FLORES, guide
Mr. AVILA, guide
Mr. GUERRA, ticket seller
Mr. HAYES, ticket seller
Mr. PEREZ, librarian
JUAN BALTAZAR, caretaker and security
Mr. VARELA, caretaker
AGUSTIN MIGUELES, caretaker
FRANCISCO CARDENAS, caretaker

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2576

WASHINGTON, D.C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2576—Continued
MARCIAL ROJAS HERNANDEZ, caretaker

Miss SOPHIA GÓMEZ, director of Office of Public Relations, sale of post cards, booklets, official publications, etc.

Most of the persons interviewed were able to recognize the photographs of OSWALD from having seen them in the newspapers, but they were unable to remember his having visited the museum.

BEÑITO JUÁREZ MUSEUM
(MUSEO RECINTO DE JUÁREZ)

This museum is at the National Palace (Government Offices). It was determined that there are few employees, as no charge is made for admission. A review of the museum registration book failed to develop any information identifiable with OSWALD. The following employees were shown photographs of OSWALD and stated that they did not remember his having visited the museum:

Mr. BETANCOURT, caretaker of the registration book
Mr. HENAO, librarian
Miss MURATA, assistant librarian
Mr. SANTILLANA, caretaker
ANDRES ROJO, caretaker
ENRIQUE ROJO, caretaker

THE INTERAMERICAN INDIGENOUS INSTITUTE
(INSTITUTO INDIGENISTA INTERAMERICANO)

The foregoing establishment is at Calle Ninos Heroes 139. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to the following persons connected therewith without locating anyone who could recall him as a visitor to the Institute:

Mr. JODI, office employee
Mr. CANTU, office employee
Mrs. KOLY, office employee
Mrs. DERIES, office employee
Mrs. AGUILAR, office employee

Miss GABELOW, librarian
JULIAN RUZ, caretaker
FELIPE RUIZ, policeman at entrance
ROJELIO CALERO, car watchman
BALDOSERO CASTRO, car watchman
MARCELINO NOGUEDA, car watchman
LINO HERNANDEZ, car watchman
Six or seven other persons who operate concessions or commercial establishments in the vicinity of the entrance to the museum.

THE ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM
(MUSEO ETNOLÓGICO - Ruins of an Aztec Temple)

This museum is located at the corner of Guatemala and Seminario Streets.

It was determined that only two employees are present on a regular basis, IGNACIO SENDERO, ticket vendor on duty at the entrance, and EDUARDO JUAREZ, caretaker, both of whom viewed photographs of OSWALD without being able to remember him as anyone who had visited the establishment.

THE WAX MUSEUM
(MUSEO DE CERA)

The foregoing is located at Calle Argentina (no number) and there are only two employees on duty who function as ticket vendors and caretakers. GUSTAVO HERNÁNDEZ and CONSEJO HERNÁNDEZ, after viewing photographs of OSWALD, advised they could not recall him as having been a visitor at the Wax Museum.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
(MUSEO NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA NATURAL)

The following information was obtained by a confidential source abroad:

The Museum of Natural History is located at Calle Dr. Enrique Gonzalez Martinez No. 10 and on April 16, 1964,
ALFONSO LANCILLO GOMEZ advised that he is the caretaker at that museum, a position which he has occupied for the past twenty-five years. He related that few American tourists visit the museum and that he follows the practice of spending some time assisting and explaining the interesting exhibits of the institution to those tourists who do appear there. He stated that he believed he would remember most American visitors, and upon viewing a photograph of O'SULLIVAN, advised that he could not recall him as a visitor at the museum and did not believe he had ever seen him at the Museum of Natural History.

- 5 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2576—Continued
### Los Angeles—Houston—Lake Charles—New Orleans

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**To Thru Schedules Between Houston and New Orleans**

- No Change of Bus

**The "Old Spanish Route"**

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**No Change of Bus**

**All Trips Operate Daily Unless Otherwise Noted**

*Commission Exhibit No. 2577—Continued*
On May 27, 1964, Special Agent James H. (Bike) Howard, United States Secret Service, was interviewed in the presence of Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, Secret Service, by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to an article which appeared in the May 9, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian", a weekly newspaper published in New York City. The article under discussion bore the caption, "Oswald Case: A New Angle", and information set out therein was attributed to Attorney Mark Lane.

Special Agent Howard explained that on Sunday morning, February 9, 1964, he, along with his brother, Pat C. Howard, Deputy Sheriff of the Tarrant County, Texas, Sheriff's Office, was assigned to transport Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from her residence at 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, to Love Field, Dallas, Texas, where Mrs. Oswald was to take a plane to Washington, D.C., for purposes of her appearance before the President's Commission. Special Agent Howard further stated that at the insistence of Mr. Oswald, he and his brother also were accompanied by Thayer Waldo, who, Mrs. Oswald explained, was making the trip with her from Fort Worth to Dallas at the suggestion of her attorney, Mark Lane. Howard related that after Mrs. Oswald was placed aboard the plane, he and his brother, along with Special Agents in Charge Forrest F. Sorrels of the Dallas office of Secret Service, went into the airport restaurant or coffee shop, also accompanied by Waldo. The news column in the "National Guardian" alleged certain conversation between Deputy Sheriff Pat Howard and Waldo and Special Agent Bike Howard stated he had no knowledge whatsoever of any such conversation between Waldo and Deputy Howard.

Commission Exhibit No. 2578
Agent Howard related at the airport Waldo
asked if Agent Howard would give him a ride back to
Fort Worth from Love Field and Agent Howard acquiesced
inasmuch as he was driving his personally-owned vehicle.
En route to Fort Worth, Agent Howard drove the car
with his brother, Pat Howard, riding in the front seat and
Waldo was riding in the rear seat alone. During the
ride Agent Howard, in discussion with his brother,
related to his brother Pat a story which Agent Howard
had told on January 1, 1964, while on a special
detail accompanied by two detectives of the Dallas
Police Department. On that occasion Detective Jack
Bryan had told Agent Howard about an incident involving
a Negro man who was questioned by the Dallas police in
connection with his being in the Texas Book Depository
Building on the day of the assassination of President
Kennedy and that the Negro man had left the building
hurriedly after the shooting. When later questioned by
Dallas police why he had left the building in a hurry,
the Negro man stated that because he had a police record,
he feared he would be suspected of having been involved
in the shooting.

Special Agent Howard stated while relating
this incident to his brother Pat, he did not know Waldo,
in the back seat of the car, could have overheard the
conversation; however, Waldo leaned forward over
the rear of the front seat and asked Agent Howard if this
person, the Negro man who was the topic of conversation,
would be called to testify before the Warren Commission.
Agent Howard stated that he did not feel he needed to do
so as he felt the story was not pertinent to the Warren
Commission. Pat Howard replied that if the Negro
man, whose name was Johnny Green, was called to testify,
he would be a witness to the shooting of the President. Pat
Howard stated that he would be a witness to the shooting
of the President. Agent Howard stated that he would not
grant the request.

Agent Howard stated neither he nor his brother,
Pat Howard, realized Waldo was a newspaper reporter
and later that night, after having returned to Fort Worth,
he learned television and radio coverage had been given
to a story attributed to Waldo that a witness who was so

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Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
testify before the Warren Commission was being hidden
by police officers. Special Agent Howard stated the
Fort Worth newspaper "Star-Telegram" carried a story
by Waldo in the same vein and he immediately called
Waldo telephonically to make inquiry where Waldo had
obtained such a story. In reply Waldo told Agent Howard
he (Waldo) had talked to his attorney and that Waldo
did not have to divulge the source of his information
and said Agent Howard had nothing to worry about.
Agent Howard stated he feared for his life and that Waldo,
also contacted Waldo telephonically and received a similar
assurance.

Agent Howard stated that during the ride
from Dallas back to Fort Worth with Waldo in the car,
Agent Howard did not make any statements such as were
attributed to him concerning, "Yes, until that old
black boy gets in front of the Warren Commission . . . ."
Agent Howard stated he did not make any statement to
the effect that the Negro janitor was a witness to the
shooting of the President. Agent Howard stated these
alleged quotes attributed to him were entirely a fabrica-
tion.

With regard to the article in the "National
Guardian", Agent Howard prepared a memorandum dated
May 29, 1964, and a copy of this memorandum furnished
by Inspector Thomas J. Kelley is attached hereto.
Inspector Kelley furnished the copy on May 29, 1964.

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Commission Exhibit No. 2578—Continued

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Commission Exhibit No. 2578—Continued
In the May 9, 1964, issue of the "National Guardian", there appears an article captioned "OSWALD CASE: A NEW ANGLE". According to this article, HANK LANE claims that the United States Secret Service deliberately planted a false story in the press to cast further guilt on OSWALD. This article names a U. S. Secret Service Agent MIKE (MICHAEL) HOWARD; PAT HOWARD, a Deputy Sheriff of Tarrant County, Texas; and a brother of the U. S. Secret Service Agent, MIKE HOWARD; and, THAYER WALDO, a reporter for the "Fort Worth Star Telegram". This article alleges that MIKE HOWARD, PAT HOWARD and THAYER WALDO engaged in conversations on or about February 9, 1964, in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, concerning the existence of a Negro witness who saw OSWALD shoot President KENNEDY.

THAYER WALDO, news reporter, "Fort Worth Star Telegram", dictated the following signed statement to "Star Telegram" stenographer BETTY JOHNSON in the conference room at the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" in the presence of Special Agents B. TOM CARTER and JOSEPH L. SCHOTT. After dictating the statement, WALDO said he intended to read it over after it was typed, make any corrections which he deemed necessary in his own handwriting, maintain one copy for himself and another copy in the files of the "Fort Worth Star Telegram".

Special Agents SCHOTT and CARTER returned to the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" approximately five hours after this statement was dictated and WALDO handed over the original. He said that he had signed his name on each individual page and that all corrections in ink on the statement were made in his own handwriting, and for that reason did not consider it necessary to initial each correction.

The statement is as follows:

"Fort Worth, Texas May 9, 1964

I, Thayer Waldo, make the following voluntary statement to B. Tom Carter and Joseph L. Schott, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On the morning of February 9, 1964, attorney Mark Lane called me from San Francisco and asked if I would accompany Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and a secret service man on the drive from Fort Worth to Dallas Love Field. Lane said Mrs. Oswald was to take a plane to Washington, D. C. to appear before the Warren Commission and wanted "someone she knew and could trust to make the ride with her."
"I went to Mrs. Oswald’s house shortly after noon. Two men were standing by a car in the driveway and one of them greeted me by name, saying, ‘I’m Mike Howard.’ The other one introduced himself as Pat Howard.

“We drove to Love Field; Mrs. Oswald and I were in the back seat, Mike Howard driving and Pat Howard by him. At the airport Forrest V. Sorrels, Chief of the Secret Service Office in Dallas and another agent who was to accompany Mrs. Oswald on the flight, met us.

"After Mrs. Oswald’s plane took off, Sorrels invited all of us to have a cup of coffee with him. We sat at the counter in the coffee shop; Sorrels and Mike Howard conversed between themselves and I was talking to Pat Howard on my left. (Pat Howard at that time identified himself as a deputy in the Tarrant County Sheriff’s Department, and as a brother of Mike Howard).

“We were discussing various angles of the assassination of President Kennedy, of the subsequent killing of Oswald when Pat put his hand on my knee and said: ‘Waldo, if it hasn’t already come out of the Warren Commission by then, after this Ruby trial is over I’m going to come up and give you a story that will blow everybody’s head off.’

“I tried to get him to give me more details, but he refused. However, when we left the coffee shop—Sorrels and Mike Howard walking some distance ahead of us—Pat took me by the arm and added:

‘I’ll tell you just this much right now. It has to do with a witness who saw the shooting of the

173
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2579—Continued

"President and can positively identify Oswald as the killer. Is that good enough?"

“In the car on the return trip, I sat alone in the back seat. Mike was driving and began talking, a rather long monologue about various aspects of the two killings. Then, very casually, he said:

“Well, when that old black boy gets up before the Warren Commission and tells what he knows, that will stop them all talking.’

“Pat turned half around in his seat and gave me an elaborate wink, with raised eyebrows, as if to say, ‘so here is what I was telling you about.’

“Then he leaned close to Mike and said something inaudible to me. But Mike appeared to pay no attention and continued telling his story.

“He stated that a Negro employee of the Texas School Book Depository had been on the sixth floor of that building at mid-day on November 22, 1963; that he was looking out the window at the passing presidential motorcade when he heard a shot close beside him; then he looked and saw Oswald kneeling at the next window with a rifle aimed into the street.

“Mike Howard said the Negro later told Dallas Police officers to whom he surrendered, ‘I was scared to death, I thought he would kill me too. I just turned and ran way over to the far side of that room and squeezed me down behind some empty crates. While I was running, I heard another shot, maybe two. When Oswald dropped his gun and ran out down the stairway, he almost stepped on me as he went by.’

174
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2579—Continued
"Mike said the unnamed Negro waited a few minutes, then left the building, and went straight to Dallas Police Headquarters, where he turned himself in to Special Services.

"He said he knew about that branch because they handle gambling cases and he had been picked up a few times for shooting crap," Mike Howard explained.

"Howard said he had seen this Negro witness once, while the latter was still in the Dallas City Jail.

"They slapped a vagrancy charge on him so they could hold him," Mike said. "He was still just about the scariest Negro I ever saw—nothing but whites to his eyes.

"They have now transferred him somewhere else, I understand. I don't know where.

"During this recital, Pat Howard kept giving me significant glances and broad winks. Nothing was said at anytime by either of them about not repeating this story, that it was off the record or in anyway confidential. There was no request to omit use of names.

"Mike and Pat dropped me off at the Star Telegram. This was not a normal working day for me, but I felt that the editors should know at once about what I had been told.

"The city editor naturally saw it as a sensational good story. He called the managing editor and a decision was made to make it a copyright story in the first edition for Monday. It was then about 5:45 P.M.

"I wrote the story at once and it appeared under an eight column, double bank banner in the one star edition, which hit the streets shortly after 8 P.M. Within minutes the story was being broadcast on radio and TV.

"At about 8:25, I received a call from Pat Howard, who said:

"'Hey, boy, that's quite a story! You aren't using anybody's name on it, are you?"

"'I assured him I was not, and he said, 'Good stuff.

"Less than ten minutes later, Mike Howard called me. He seemed considerably upset and agitated, but conceded that no request to withhold the story had been made.

"'Well, for God's sake at least don't use my name,' he said.

"'I told him I had not and would not.

"'Except for the Star-Telegram's editors and the local Associated Press correspondent, I did not mention Mike Howard's name to anyone—including the F.B.I., to whom I talked by telephone on Tuesday, February 11—until about one month ago.

"At that time, Mark Lane called me from Dallas, said he was on his way to give a talk at the University of Texas in Austin and asked if I could see him in Dallas.

"I explained that I was too busy to leave the newspaper, so he took a rent car and came to Fort Worth to see me.'
He said he was conducting an investigation on ‘four or five important angles’ of the Kennedy-Oswald-Ruby case and was particularly interested to know further details about my February 9th story.

His manner of speaking gave me to understand that anything I told or showed him would be held in confidence. I took him to the reference room, where he read the Star-Telegram for the morning of February 10th. Then he asked if I would mind telling him my source. Believing this to be a lawyer’s request with normal legal discretion, I told him the complete story.

I heard nothing more from Mr. Lane. About two weeks later Mrs. Marguerite Oswald called and asked me if I could come to her home, ‘as I have several important things to show you.’

One of the items she showed me was a copy of the National Guardian for May 9th, 1964. In a front page article, Mark Lane was quoted, revealing all the details I had given him on the story.

As regards identity of the Negro referred to by Mike Howard, Howard said he didn’t know the name, “or if I did, I’ve forgotten it now.”

I dictated the above statement containing 7 pages to Star-Telegram stenographer, Betty Johnson, and it is true and correct.

Thayer Waldo

Joseph L. Schott, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 5/28/64.
B. Tom Carter, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas, 5/28/64.

Commission Exhibit No. 2579—Continued
At Love Field in Dallas they met FOREST SORRELS, the special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service in Dallas, and also another Secret Service Agent, whose name was not recalled by PAT HOWARD at this time. This Agent who accompanied SORRELS got on the plane for Washington with Mrs. OSWALD to accompany her on the trip.

After the plane departed, SORRELS, MIKE HOWARD, PAT HOWARD and THAYER WALDO went into the coffee shop at Love Field Terminal to have a cup of coffee. In the coffee shop, the four seated themselves in such a way that FORREST SORRELS and MIKE HOWARD could engage in a private conversation out of earshot of the other two, and PAT HOWARD and WALDO could converse privately. PAT HOWARD said this situation arose because of the way they were seated at either the counter or a long table.

In conversation with WALDO, PAT HOWARD said he had some interesting highlights on the events immediately following the Presidential assassination that he might tell WALDO sometime.

PAT HOWARD said what he had in mind when he made the statement was that he had accompanied Sheriff LON EVANS of Fort Worth and several Secret Service Agents to Dallas on November 22, 1963, after the news of the Presidential assassination was broadcast. They arrived at Parkland Hospital just about the time the news of the President’s death was announced. When the news was announced, PAT HOWARD observed the reactions of many of the individuals in the hall and outside the hospital and referred to these reactions as “interesting human dramas”. He said that he thought these little incidents of human drama would make good newspaper stories, and these incidents were what he referred to when he told WALDO he would sometime like to give him some interesting sidelights on the events immediately after the assassination.

On the return trip to Fort Worth from Love Field, Dallas, MIKE HOWARD drove and PAT HOWARD sat in the front seat with him. THAYER WALDO sat in the back. On the return trip, MIKE HOWARD mentioned that there had been a Negro male in the Texas School Book Depository at the time the assassination had occurred. After the shooting, the Negro left the building hastily because he was afraid he might be implicated in some way as he had several minor arrests against him for gambling or vagrancy. PAT HOWARD said MIKE HOWARD told this as an amusing incident and never at any time did he indicate that this Negro male had actually been a witness to anyone shooting at the President.

PAT HOWARD recalled that MIKE HOWARD’s source of information about the Negro male was a detective on the Dallas Police Department, whose name was not recalled by PAT HOWARD. PAT HOWARD said it was his recollection that this Negro male had been identified shortly after the assassination and had been checked out by the Dallas Police Department and the Secret Service.

PAT HOWARD said that the next morning after the story came out in the “Fort Worth Star Telegram” that a Negro witness had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD shooting the President, he called THAYER WALDO at the “Star Telegram” and protested, but had not received any sort of satisfactory answer from WALDO regarding his reasons for having written the story.

At the conclusion of the interview, PAT HOWARD reiterated that neither he nor his brother, MIKE, had told WALDO that the Negro male MIKE talked about had been a witness who had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD shoot at the President in the Texas School Book Depository at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.
4. CLAIM: Oswald was treated at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, at the age of seven after an automobile accident. Pages 124 and 199.

INVESTIGATION: Records of the hospital do not substantiate Gun's claim. Those records do show, however, that Oswald, at age five, was treated as an emergency case on April 18, 1945, for an injury sustained when hit in the left eye by a rock. He was treated with ice packs and discharged on April 19, 1945.

5. CLAIM: A doctor examining President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital found on his stretcher a bullet that, without doubt, had fallen from one of the President's wounds in the course of surgical measures. Page 133.

INVESTIGATION: The Secret Service has advised this Bureau that the intact bullet found in the hospital in connection with the assassination was reportedly found as it fell from a stretcher used in the handling and treatment of Texas Governor John B. Connally. This bullet was examined by the FBI Laboratory and was found to have been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald.

6. CLAIM: A "Buddy Walthers" of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office affirms that the shots, or at least one of the shots, fired in the assassination had come from the overpass in front of the Presidential motorcade. In addition, Walthers ran in that direction and with a Secret Service Agent found a bullet, "the fourth bullet," in the grass near the overpass. Pages 153 and 211.

INVESTIGATION: Walthers is undoubtedly Eddie Raymond Walthers of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office who has denied making the above statement regarding the origin of the bullet, has denied looking for a bullet with any Secret Service Agent, and has denied finding "the fourth bullet." In addition, the Secret Service has advised that it has no knowledge of any of its Agents finding a "fourth bullet."

7. CLAIM: The number of employees in the Texas School Book Depository Building is referred to as 91 and more than 250. Pages 153 and 206.

INVESTIGATION: In connection with this Bureau's inquiry, signed statements were taken from 72 individuals reportedly working in this building on the day of the assassination and it was determined that two individuals in the building on the day in question were on sick leave on the day when the signed statements were taken.

- 2 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2580

8. CLAIM: Captain Will Fritz, Chief of Detectives of the municipal police of Dallas, had the description of Oswald broadcast over the police radio system after he had been advised by Roy S. Truly, Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, that Oswald was missing from the building. Pages 153 and 194.

INVESTIGATION: Captain J. W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department, was advised that he did not have a description of Oswald broadcast for fear that Oswald might learn he was wanted. Captain Fritz has also stated that he did not advise anyone else at the Dallas Police Department of Oswald's description. The description broadcast by the Dallas Police Department at 12:43 p.m. on November 22, 1963, was obtained from an unidentified individual who furnished the information to a police official at the scene of the Texas School Book Depository Building. It is noted that at the time of the above broadcast Captain Fritz had not yet been advised by Mr. Truly that Oswald was missing from the building.

9. CLAIM: According to police, Marina Oswald is said to have recognized the weapon of the crime as belonging to her husband. Page 157.

INVESTIGATION: Marina Oswald advised an Agent of this Bureau on November 22, 1963, that she had been shown a rifle at the Dallas Police Department on that date that had been reportedly found in the Texas School Book Depository Building. She advised that she was unable to identify it positively as the same rifle kept in the garage at Mrs. Ruth Paine's residence by Oswald.

10. CLAIM: Following Oswald's arrest, a paper found in his wallet had his Beckley Street address. Page 197.

INVESTIGATION: After Oswald's arrest, he admitted to Dallas Police Department interrogators and FBI Agents that he had been living at 1026 North Beckley Street, in Dallas, Texas. However, no such paper was found among photographs of the articles in Oswald's wallet shown an FBI Agent on November 24, 1963.

11. CLAIM: In a certain photograph taken by an amateur at the passing of the President's procession, Oswald can clearly be seen brandishing the rifle of the crime and the pistol which served to kill Dallas Police Officer Tippit. Page 163.

INVESTIGATION: By investigation by this Bureau has failed to develop any information regarding the existence of such a photograph.

- 3 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2580—Continued
"THE RED ROSES OF DALLAS"

12. CLAIM: The Dallas Police Department found on Oswald after his arrest the Post Office Box number to which the alleged assassination rifle had been shipped. Page 166.

INVESTIGATION: No such item was observed by Agonte of this Bureau among photographs of things taken from Oswald when he was arrested.

13. CLAIM: Oswald affirmed to Pauline Bates, public stenographer of TOff North, Texas, in June, 1962, that he had become a "secret agent" of the United States Government and that he was soon going to return to Russia "for Washington." Page 172.

INVESTIGATION: Miss Bates has denied a newspaper report that Oswald told her he was working for the United States Department of State. She has advised that when Oswald first told her that the State Department had advised him he would be on his own while in Russia she assumed that he was working with the Department of State. However, she realized later that her assumption was false.

14. CLAIM: One Lucio Lopez, employed by the Mexican bus line, Transportes Frontera, recognized Oswald on television as a passenger who had asked him to indicate a cheap hotel and then to obtain a reduction in the Federal tax on the ticket. Gun claims that Lopez showed him Oswald's name on a list of travelers crossing the border into Mexico. In addition, Lopez stated that Oswald confided in him an intention to go to Cuba and asked him if a secret route existed. Pages 173 and 174.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has shown that a Lucio Lopez Medina, baggage and freight handler for Transportes Frontera in Mexico City, believes he wrote "Oswald" on an October 2, 1963, manifest of the bus line. However, Medina has stated he had no personal recollection of Oswald, could not recognize Oswald in a photograph as anyone who had been at the bus terminal, and did not believe Oswald embarked on the bus noted in the manifest.

15. CLAIM: At the time of Oswald's trip to Mexico he was under surveillance by the FBI. Page 176.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was not under day-by-day surveillance by this Bureau and was not "wanted" in the sense of a fugitive. This Bureau, of course, alert to any information which would indicate that a Soviet intelligence service had an interest in Oswald and was in contact with him.

- 4 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2580—Continued

2

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After typing the 10 pages, she told him she had typed $10 worth of material and would be glad to type the remainder of his notes on credit. He was not agreeable to this and picked up his notes and typed pages, paid her with a $10 bill and left. He never returned.

After typing the notes, she mentioned this to her friend, CAROLINE HAMILTON, who is a reporter for The Fort Worth Press. Later, CAROLINE HAMILTON told her her people had tried unsuccessfully to contact LEE OSWALD regarding his diary.

After President KENNEDY was assassinated, she was contacted by CAROLINE HAMILTON. This was the first time she had tied up LEE OSWALD with the assassination.

On the afternoon of November 29, 1963, she had a recorded interview with the television network in her office. She pointed out the story by CAROLINA HAMILTON which appeared in the Fort Worth Press on November 29, 1963 is current in every detail with the one exception that LEE OSWALD never stated he was working for the United States State Department. She explained LEE OSWALD stated the State Department was reluctant to give him a visa and told him he would be on his own while in Russia. From this statement she at first assumed he was working with the State Department but later realized her assumption was false.

About 3:30 PM, November 29, 1963, she received a phone call at her office from a woman who stated she was Mrs. OSWALD, mother of LEE OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD stated "I cannot tell you where I am because I am under tight security. I heard an interview of your on the radio regarding typing Lee's diary. I remember him saying he had a public stenographer type some of his notes. I wish you wouldn't talk with anyone about this until I can talk with you. Otherwise you may hurt his wife and the children."

BATES stated she explained to Mrs. OSWALD she had originally been interviewed by a television network and had received almost 100 telephone calls from the news media from all over the United States. She also pointed out there was nothing of a derogatory nature in any of her statements to the press and television people. Mrs. OSWALD never mentioned if she knew where
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Comberling dated November 30, 1963, page 35, which sets forth the results of an interview with Jean Hill who was present with Mary Ann Moorman in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was assassinated.

Subsequent to this interview Mr. Mark Lane, a New York attorney, at a meeting sponsored by the "National Guardian" in New York City on February 18, 1964, entitled "An Inquiry Into The Oswald Case," played a tape recording of a telephone conversation with one Miss Hill who claimed to have heard four to six shots at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your information are four copies of a memorandum dated March 18, 1964, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald," which contains the results of a re-interview with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill who resides at 9402 Bluffcreek, Dallas, Texas.

This Bureau is currently conducting additional investigation endeavoring to identify an individual observed by Mrs. Hill running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting.

When the results of this investigation are received, they will be furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (4)

Commission Exhibit No. 2582

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Dallas, Texas March 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In an effort to identify the "Miss Hill," a Dallas woman who heard four to six shots at the time of the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, with whom Mark Lane, a New York attorney, had a taped telephone conversation made on February 18, 1964, the following interview was conducted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 13, 1964:

Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, 9402 Bluffcreek, telephone EV 1-7619, advised her and a friend, Mary Ann Moorman of 2832 Ripplewood, were in the vicinity of Main and Houston Streets on November 22, 1963, for approximately one and one-half hours before the arrival of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and his party. While waiting for the motorcade to arrive at this location, Mrs. Hill and Mary Ann walked around the parkway area near the Texas School Book Depository Building in attempts to determine the best vantage point for taking photographs of the President. Mrs. Hill said she recalls talking to a uniformed policeman of the Dallas Police Department on the sidewalk near the main entrance to the Texas School Book Depository Building. While conversing with the policeman, Mrs. Hill noticed an automobile circling the area. The windows of the vehicle were covered with cardboard and the name "Honest Joe's Pawn Shop" was painted on the side of the car. Mrs. Hill made a remark about the automobile and the policeman told her the driver had permission to drive in the area.

Just before the motorcade appeared, Mary Ann Moorman and Mrs. Hill were standing on the lawn in the area between Main and Elm Streets opposite the main entrance of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Mrs. Moorman was taking photographs of the motorcade as it came into view and when the car occupied by President Kennedy was passing Mrs. Hill, she recalls shouting, "Hey!" She stated President Kennedy was looking down when she shouted, and when he turned to look

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2582—Continued
at her a shot rang out and he slumped toward Mrs. Kennedy. Mrs. Hill heard more shots ring out and saw the hair on the back of President Kennedy's head fly up. She stated she thought Mrs. Kennedy cried out, "Oh, my God, he's been shot!" As the President fell forward in his seat Mrs. Hill knew he had been hit by a bullet. Mrs. Hill stated she heard from four to six shots in all and believes they came from a spot just west of the Texas School Book Depository Building. She thought there was a slight time interval between the first three shots and the remaining shots.

When the firing stopped, Mrs. Hill noticed that everyone in the vicinity seemed to be in a trance wondering what had happened. Mrs. Hill recalled it was then she noticed a white man wearing a brown raincoat and a hat running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks. She said she does not know why but she started across the street in an effort "to see who he was." In so doing, she ran in front of the motorcycle escort following the President's car and was nearly hit by one of the policemen. Mrs. Hill said she lost the man from view when she looked down at what she first thought was a blossom but later determined to be a red snow cone. She did not get a good look at this man, does not know who he was, and never saw him again. She thought the man was of average height and of heavy build.

Mrs. Hill then rejoined Mrs. Moorman where she had left her, and they started to leave the area. They were stopped by Mr. Featherstone, a Dallas newspaper man, who took them to the press room at the Dallas County Sheriff's Office.

Mrs. Hill stated she and Mary Ann Moorman were at the Sheriff's Office for about two hours and were questioned repeatedly by representatives of the press and various Federal and local law enforcement officers. She said the Sheriff's Office was a scene of extreme confusion and it was impossible to remember what questions were asked of her by the Secret Service Agents and Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents. She recalled that a man identifying himself as

either a Secret Service Agent or Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent asked her what she thought when a bullet hit near her feet raising the dust. Mrs. Hill told him she had no recollection of a bullet hitting near her feet. Mrs. Hill told the Agents she heard from four to six shots and heard one of the Agents make the remark, "There were three shots, three bullets, that's enough for now." She advised that at no time did any Federal Agent or other law enforcement officer attempt to tell her what she should say in regard to the number of shots fired or to force any other opinions upon her.

Mrs. Hill advised that about a month ago she received a long distance telephone call from Mark Lane, a New York attorney, who questioned her regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. Mrs. Hill stated that from reading some of Lane's statements regarding this conversation she determined that Lane had taken some of her remarks out of context, thus changing the meaning of her replies, had not used her full answers to some of the questions, and had misquoted her in this conversation. Mrs. Hill stated Lane asked her occupation and she replied she was a housewife. This point was pressed by Lane and Mrs. Hill told him she did some substitute teaching. Lane told her this was great because teachers made very good witnesses.
Honorabe 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 July 24, 1964, requesting the investigation of four allegations made since the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated July 29, 1964, containing the results of our investigation of the latter three allegations contained in your letter.

With regard to the first allegation set out in your letter, I would like to point out that this Bureau has been charged by Presidential Directive with the responsibility of coordinating the investigation of espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters. Information developed along these lines is furnished to other Federal agencies within the Executive Branch of the U. S. Government and the armed forces. Any subversive information developed concerning a civilian employee of a contractor or subcontractor for the armed forces would be furnished to the interested military service. I would like to specifically point out that this Bureau does not disseminate internal security information to anyone outside the Executive Branch of the U. S. Government.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (2)
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dallas Police Department and give the model, the license number and the location of the automobile stopped. He stated officer J. D. TIFFIT did not violate radio procedure in not notifying the radio dispatcher at the Dallas Police Department that he was stopping the then suspect LEE HARVEY OSWALD to question him.

Chief CURRY advised that prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Dallas Police Department did not search any buildings in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository Building, the Texas School Book Depository Building itself, or any other buildings.

Chief CURRY advised that prior to President KENNEDY’s visit to Dallas on November 22, 1963, he was advised of this proposed visit by Secret Service. Chief CURRY stated the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department conducted a diligent investigation of organizations comprised of members whose political views are considered extreme, both right and left. He said the Dallas Police Department had infiltrated these organizations and had informant coverage regarding their activities. He said this investigation disclosed that only two of these organizations planned demonstrations during President KENNEDY’s visit to Dallas. Chief CURRY advised that Chief of Police ANDY ANDERSON, Denton, Texas, notified the Dallas Police Department that the Young Peo’le’s Republican Club at North Texas State University, Denton, Texas, planned to meet with GENERAL EDWIN WALKER’s group and organize a demonstration somewhere along the route of President KENNEDY’s motorcade in Dallas. Chief CURRY stated a representative of the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department contacted the Young People’s Republican Club at North Texas State University regarding the proposed demonstration and, as a result, the demonstration did not materialize. Further, CURRY stated, the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department learned that General WALKER departed Dallas on November 21, 1963, en route to another state for a speaking engagement and his group did not make an appearance.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In addition, Chief CURRY stated, he was informed by Chief of Police ANDERSON, Denton, Texas, several weeks prior to President KENNEDY’s visit of November 22, 1963, that NORMAN LEE ELKINS, 1115 West Crawford Street, Denison, Texas, had made comments that he intended to do something to embarrass President KENNEDY. He stated Detective H. M. HART and Lieutenant JACK REVILL of the Dallas Police Department, and JOE HOWELLS of Secret Service, contacted ELKINS and he advised he was not going to be in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Chief CURRY advised the Criminal Intelligence Division of the Dallas Police Department learned that the Indignant White Citizens Council had prepared some signs and placards which were designed to embarrass President KENNEDY. He stated the Indignant White Citizens Council planned to picket the Dallas Trade Mart and were the only demonstrators observed at the Dallas Trade Mart. CURRY advised that shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, six of these individuals were taken into custody by the Dallas Police Department to prevent their assault by spectators at the scene.

Chief CURRY stated the Dallas Police Department had no one under surveillance on November 22, 1963, as a precaution taken during President KENNEDY’s visit to Dallas.

- 2 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2583—Continued
Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President’s Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have received your letter of July 23, 1964. As you know, the Dallas Police Department lifted a latent impression off the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the foregrip of the rifle recovered on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Identification Division of the FBI determined this was a palm print which was identical with the right palm of Lee Harvey Oswald.

With respect to your specific question, no representative of this Bureau has made statements of any type to the press concerning the existence or nonexistence of this print.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Commission Exhibit No. 2584

*WHO KILLED KENNEDY?*

By Thomas G. Buchanan

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. CLAIM: The railway overpass toward which the President’s motorcade was heading when the assassination shots were fired was left unguarded on November 22, 1963, "contrary to the most elementary security provisions." Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President’s motorcade approached that point. In addition, there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. None of the above individuals has furnished any evidence that an assassin fired at the President from the overpass.

2. CLAIM: The doctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the President’s car. According to Buchanan, several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, following a visit by Secret Service Agents showing them a document described as the autopsy report at Bethesda Naval Hospital, retracted their original statement concerning the nature of the throat wound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy had not been noticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden from them. Pages 82-86.

INVESTIGATION: Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital did not retract previous statements made by them but did state that their efforts had been directed at keeping the President alive and not at performing an autopsy. The autopsy report prepared at

Commission Exhibit No. 2585
"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

the Bethesda Naval Hospital concludes that the throat wound was an exit-type wound and that all the bullets striking President Kennedy were fired from a point behind him.

3. CLAIM: Oswald was one of the worst shots in the Marines or for that matter in any other military service. Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Buchanan himself has stated that Oswald was in the "sharpshooter" class in his shooting in the Marine Corps. In addition, Buchanan has admitted that this "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the bottom.

4. CLAIM: The FBI denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedly driving a car into a Dallas rifle range for target practice. Page 91.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI has made no such public denial. However, our investigation has shown that Oswald was lacking in ability to drive a car.

5. CLAIM: The FBI in an off-the-record briefing denied that palmprints were found on the rifle associated with the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 93.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBI Identification Division identified a latent impression taken by the Dallas Police Department from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. It is noted that in the "National Guardian" of December 19, 1963, alleged that the FBI in off-the-record briefings had announced that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

6. CLAIM: The paraffin test made of Oswald's hands and right cheek following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a residue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Therefore, according to Buchanan, the test proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle inasmuch as the rifle would have deposited residue of gunpowder on his right cheek. Pages 93-94.

INVESTIGATION: The paraffin test has been found by the FBI Laboratory to be extremely unreliable and inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.

- 2 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2585—Continued

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In this print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository would have eaten his lunch on the sixth floor - especially not Oswald, since it risked additional incrimination. However, an "outsider," hiding for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch, including bones of fried chicken, near the window after he had finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes after noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. He has stated that he did not see Oswald or anyone else at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to have been the fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens, to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor lunchroom, and obtained a soft drink from a dispensing machine before the building superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages 98-100.

- 3 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2585—Continued
INVESTIGATION: A survey was conducted by FBI Agents to determine the time taken by various routes and speeds to follow Oswald's actions immediately after the assassination shots. It is noted that the survey was conducted at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The survey showed that, walking from the window on the sixth floor via stairways, it would have taken Oswald about one minute and forty-five seconds to reach the front door of the Texas School Book Depository. The longest period of time to make the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the lunchroom and involving the use of a passenger elevator for part of the descent to the second floor, was found to be three minutes and forty-nine seconds. It is noted that Truly has advised that he and the police officer arrived at the lunchroom on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination took place.

10. CLAIM: The assassin who fired at President Kennedy from the railway overpass fled the scene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page 107.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rifle used in the assassination was found near the railway overpass and that a second assassin was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

11. CLAIM: The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Page 108.

INVESTIGATION: Examination of the rifle used in the assassination does not reveal the name of the manufacturer of the weapon. However, it is noted that there is an inscription thereon that the rifle was made in Italy.

12. CLAIM: The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1963, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

- 4 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2585—Continued

13. CLAIM: A detailed and "remarkably correct description" of Oswald was sent out over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Pages 114-116.

INVESTIGATION: The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of Oswald or any suspect in the assassination was broadcast at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Beginning at 12:43 p.m. and 12:49 p.m., respectively, and continuing until Oswald was taken into custody, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office broadcast descriptions of an unnamed suspect described as a slender white male, 30 years old, five feet ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pounds, who was possibly carrying a rifle. This suspect was reportedly seen running from the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination. A description of Oswald taken from background information and the autopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weighed an estimated 165 pounds, and had brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast approximated Oswald's height and weight, those descriptions were not accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarding the colors of his hair and eyes. No broadcasts were made before Oswald's arrest that named Oswald as a suspect or gave a description of him. It is also noted that inquiry has shown that Oswald did not become a suspect until he was reported missing from the book building at approximately 12:50 p.m.

14. CLAIM: Police knew Oswald's boardinghouse address, 1026 North Beckley Street. The sources of his address were the records of the Texas School Book Depository, the "Red Squad" of the Dallas Police Department, and the FBI, which had not been given that address by Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's wife was living at the time. Page 119.

INVESTIGATION: The records of the Texas School Book Depository do not show his address as 1026 North Beckley Street, but did contain Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, as his address. The Dallas Police Department has denied that it had any record of Oswald's address prior to the time of the assassination. Also, Mrs. Paine had not advised the FBI of Oswald's boardinghouse address prior to the assassination.

15. CLAIM: Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not in favor with his superiors in the Dallas Police Department and had gone ten years without a promotion. Page 120.

INVESTIGATION: A copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Police Officer J. D. Tippit furnished by that Department has been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows that

- 5 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2585—Continued
disciplin in action was taken against Tippin on several occasions, it contains no information that he was "out of favor." The file, however, shows that Tippin had received several commendations for his performance of duty both from civilian sources and from the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised that he was an average officer who was well liked and was not overly ambitious. Several associates have stated that Tippin had taken promotional examinations but they had no information as to the results. A review of the file fails to disclose any reference to promotional examinations offered or taken by Tippin. While he was not promoted to a grade higher than patrolman, Tippin did receive so-called "service" raises in salary on a periodic basis.

16. CLAIM: Police Officer Tippin, Jack Ruby, and Oswald all lived within a few blocks of each other. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: A survey by the Dallas Office of this Bureau has indicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippin's residence was seven miles from Ruby's residence and from Oswald's boardinghouse and that the distance between Ruby's residence and Oswald's boardinghouse was one and three-tenths miles.

17. CLAIM: Jack Ruby and Dallas Police Officer Tippin were described by Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, to reporters as "like two brothers." Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: Mrs. Grant has stated that at no time before or after the assassination has she made such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She has also advised that she would not make such a statement under any circumstances, since it would be completely untrue and without foundation.

18. CLAIM: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities that radio cars of the type Tippin was driving must have two policemen in them. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: It is true that Tippin was alone in his police car; however, it has been determined from officials of the Dallas Police Department that their policy requires about 80 percent of the patrolmen working the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., as Tippin was on the day of the assassination, to work alone and that Tippin was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone on that day.

**WHO KILLED KENNEDY?**

19. CLAIM: Tippin was violating another order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he had been assigned. Tippin was meant to be in downtown Dallas at the time he intercepted Oswald, shortly after Oswald had left his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Street. Page 122.

INVESTIGATIOn: A review of Tippin's file in the Dallas Police Department and the radio log of that Department does not show that Tippin should have been in downtown Dallas at the time he confronted Oswald. The radio log shows that at 12:54 p.m. he advised the police radio dispatcher he was in the Oak Cliff area and that he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Tippin shows that Tippin was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassination scene.

20. CLAIM: There are witnesses - "anonymous, it seems" - who saw Oswald run into a vacant lot, eject the spent shells from his revolver after shooting, and reload that revolver. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has developed witnesses and these witnesses, not anonymous as claimed by Buchanan, have advised that they saw Oswald apparently trying to unload his revolver near the location where Tippin was shot.

21. CLAIM: Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater at 1:36 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: The radio log of the Dallas Police Department shows that Oswald was reported in the Texas Theater at 1:45 p.m. by a squad car. The same radio log shows that shortly after 1:45 p.m., the radio dispatcher received a report of the arrest of Oswald. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that at 1:53 p.m., the report was given that Oswald had been taken into custody.

22. CLAIM: The Dallas Police officers who arrested Oswald "beat him up" after they had disarmed him. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: A Special Agent of this Bureau on the scene at the time of the arrest of Oswald has advised that Oswald was not mistreated and that no force was used to subdue him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.
23. CLAIM: Oswald was first questioned "exclusively about the Tippit murder." Police, as long as they were able to maintain the prisoner in isolation, permitted him to think that he was just a suspect in that murder. Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agents of this Bureau were present during the early hours of questioning of Oswald at Dallas Police Headquarters, at which time Oswald vigorously denied having shot President Kennedy and Tippit.

24. CLAIM: Oswald insisted on his right to see a lawyer, making this demand before reporters, yet for two days of "persistent questioning" this right was "relentlessly denied him." Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to counsel by both a Dallas police officer and by FBI Agents present during the early interrogation of Oswald. Oswald, when arraigned at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, was advised by Justice of the Peace David Johnston of his right to an attorney's services. Late that night representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union went to the Dallas Police Department and later departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of this right. There is no indication Oswald made any attempt to contact an attorney on November 22, 1963. Again on November 22, 1963, Oswald was advised by a Dallas police official of his right to have an attorney. At that time Oswald indicated he wished to call attorney John J. Abt of New York City. He was taken from his cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via public telephones in the Dallas Police Headquarters, but on each occasion he was unable to make contact with Abt in New York City. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Communist Party, USA, in its litigation on several occasions with the Government of the U. S.

25. CLAIM: The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city government of Dallas and on November 22, 1963, Oswald was a municipal employee. Pages 131, 143, 151 and 155.

INVESTIGATION: The Texas School Book Depository is not a government agency of any municipality, county, state or Federal jurisdiction. It is a private concern which receives and distributes books for its various customers, including educational institutions. Therefore, Oswald, in his employment at the Texas School Book Depository, was not a municipal employee.

26. CLAIM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on Oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of our Dallas Office. Oswald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however, his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Office, and the entry "MU 8605" or "MU 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Office telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November 1, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Mrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. Marina Oswald has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605.

27. CLAIM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosty had seen Oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in September, 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has furnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to Oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

28. CLAIM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, has furnished the Commission with an affidavit categorically denying that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI, was ever assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was ever paid any money by the FBI in any regard. It is noted that the Central Intelligence Agency has denied that Oswald was ever associated with it in any capacity.

29. CLAIM: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.
"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 (Walter-McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit required by a U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

30. CLAIM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald possessed the alleged assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem unlikely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by Oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 31, 1963, regardless of Buchanan's claim.

31. CLAIM: Oswald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill General Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963, and had no reason to regard Oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when Marina Oswald furnished information that Oswald had, on the night in question, attempted to kill General Walker. The Dallas Police Department has also indicated that it had no record of Oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered Oswald as a suspect in the attempted shooting of General Walker.

32. CLAIM: It can be inferred from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about Oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.
FOURTH ENDORSEMENT on 1st Lt. MILLER’s ltr JIV/rdd AL7-6 of 31 Mar 58

From: Commanding General, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
To: Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C.
Via: Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

Subj: Investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Private Martin D. SCHRAUD 1639694/6711 USMC at about 1900 hours on 5 January 1958

1. Forwarded.
2. The proceedings, findings of fact, opinions and recommendations of the investigating officer and the action of the appointing and reviewing authorities thereon are approved.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2586—Continued

257/art
AL7-6

THIRD ENDORSEMENT on 1st Lt MILLER’s ltr JIV/rdd AL7-6 of 31 Mar 1958

From: Commanding General, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, Aircraft, PEG, Pacific
To: Judge Advocate General of the Navy
Via: (1) Commanding General, Aircraft, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
(2) Commanding General, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific

Subj: Investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Private Martin D. SCHRAUD 1639694/6711 USMC at about 1900 hours on 5 January 1958

1. Forwarded.
2. The proceedings, findings of fact, opinions, and recommendations are approved.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2586—Continued
MARN AIR CONTROL SQUADRON 1
MARINE AIR CORPUS, PACIFIC
1ST MARINE AIRCRAFT WING, ALAMO, PACIFIC
30/01/35, P.O. BOX 1480, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

From: First Lieutenant James R. Miller 063552/7303 USNR
To: Commanding Officer, Marine Air Control Squadron 1

Subj: Investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Private Martin P. Schrand 1633694/6711 USMCR at about 1900 hours on 6 January 1958

Ref: (a) Letter from Staff Legal Officer to CO, MAG-11 1956/7178-9/1 of 30 January 1958

(a) Conditions:

1. Preliminary Statement.

(a) In accordance with enclosures (1), and in accordance with reference (a), an investigation was started on 6 January 1958 to inquire into the facts and circumstances surrounding the death of Private Martin P. Schrand.

(b) The investigation was conducted in the following manner:

(1) The interviewing and/or procuring of written statements from available witnesses and each other persons whose testimony appeared to yield information as to the death or related events.

(2) The interviewing and/or procuring of written statements from organizations involved after the death.

3. Finding of Fact:

(a) That on or about 1900 hours on 6 January 1958 in the area of the carrier pier, NAVAL AIR STATION, GUAM, Private Martin P. Schrand 1633694/6711 USMCR was fatally wounded with a discharge from a riot-type shotgun, under the circumstances listed below.

(b) That on the above time and place the sentry on post at the cryptographic unit, a Private First Class PERSONS, heard a shot from the area containing the carrier's motor vehicles and informed the Squadron Duty Officer, Captain R. C. ROBINSON II USNR and the Corporal of the Guard, Corporal Ronald L. RYNUS USMCR, to whom he had been inspected by a civilian or so before, in their inspection of the area and guard. (Encl. 46)

(c) Upon checking, the SGD and CPL of the Guard discovered Pvt. SCHRAND lying on his back in a manner similar to the photograph (Encl. 8) except the weapon was underneath him. Pvt. SCHRAND was lying in a pool of blood and wounded as set forth in (Encl. 8).

(d) The SGD notified Sink Bay from a telephone in the Crew Crew area and returned to the scene. (Encl. 3)

(e) At 1920 an ambulance driven by Robert A. Holt, JM3 USN arrived at the scene and removed Pvt. SCHRAND to the Station Hospital. (Encl. 3)

(f) Death occurred between 1920 and 1930 hours in the ambulance (Encl. 46).

(g) It is medical opinion of the Medical Officer of the Bay that Pvt. SCHRAND was beyond aid from the moment of the shooting. (Encl. 10)

(h) By interview of all persons involved, the investigator established that no definite form of first aid was applied due to the extreme nature of the wound.

(i) Pvt. SCHRAND had been fully instructed in his duties and the Model 12 riot gun, having been on guard duty and attended guard school for at least two days previously, (Encl. 4)
1. The M412 guard was operating under verbal appointments at this time having recently assumed its duties. There was no guard book or log that this information could find (Exhibit 4).

2. It was and is an established practice policy that sentries on post carry their weapons with chambers empty, the safety on, and five rounds in the chamber. Under no circumstances were rounds to be injected into the chamber unless the weapon was to be fired or under supervised instruction. In the interests of safety, permission has been extended for some sentries to carry the rounds in their pockets (Exhibit 9).

3. The weapon at the scene was a Winchester Model 12 riot type shotgun No. 932244 containing one spent round. This weapon does not have a sling and is illustrated in Exhibit (8).

4. Under extensive examination by Fred R. TAMMISOON, Medical Officer of the Unit, no discrepancy in the weapon was revealed. (Exhibit 7).

5. There was no evidence discovered of criminal activity in this case. There was no evidence discovered of suicide (Exhibit 2).

6. Opinion:

   a. In the absence of any evidence of gross negligence or intended self-inflicted, it is my opinion that Private Martin D. SORAND, 163904/6721, USA, died in the line of duty and not as a result of his own misconduct.

   b. Pvt. SORAND was completely familiar with his duties and with the operation of the Model 12 riot type shotgun, and was in sound physical condition.

   c. The wound was inflicted by the Winchester Model 12 riot type shotgun No. 932244 found at the scene.

   d. The discharge of the riot gun was not due to malfunction.

   e. Attempts to reconstruct the act of the shooting resulted in my opinion being formed as to the manner in which the weapon was fired.

   f. No definite form of first aid treatment could have been employed nor was by the people present due to the nature of the wound.

7. Recommendation:

   a. That continuing emphasis be exerted to acquaint all personnel with the instructions for standing guard duty and in handling the Model 12 riot gun.

   b. While it had no effect on the death occurring in this case knowledge of the location of telephones in the Guard area should be had by all persons concerned. (Exhibit 3)

   c. That proper guard logs and records be kept whenever possible by the Sgt. and Opl. of the Guard.

JAMES M. MILLER
Chief of Police

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2586—Continued
From: Commanding Officer
To: First Lieutenant James R. Miller, O6552/7303 USNR
Subj: Investigation to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of Private Martin D. BENTON on 16 January 1942 at about 1900 hours on 8 January 1942.

1. You are hereby designated as investigating officer to inquire into the facts and circumstances surrounding the death of Private Martin D. BENTON on 16 January 1942 at about 1900 hours on 8 January 1942 on board the U.S. Naval Air Station, Oahu Point, Philippine Islands.

2. You will make a thorough investigation into all of the circumstances connected with his death. You will include in your report findings of fact and conclusions as to the cause and responsibility for the death, including any recommendations made.

3. At any time during the investigation there is any suggestion that assistance on the part of any personnel is involved in the incident, you are further directed to notify subject personnel of the time and place of the meeting of the investigating officer and to request that he will be a part of the investigation, and record his rights as such pursuant to the Naval Supplement to the Manual for Courts-Martial. As the duty of the investigating officer to desist, denunciation, in any investigation during the proceedings when appropriate, attention is particularly directed to Section 2004, Naval Supplement to the Manual for Courts-Martial.

N. C. Wiley
Acting

RECEIRED (1)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2586—Continued

U. S. NAVAL STATION
OAHU POINT, PHILIPPINES

9 January 1948

Sir: Security Officer
You: Commanding Officer, 1423

Subj: Statement of Donald B. Lindley, B.S., 319895/1000, Security Officer, U. S. Naval Air Station, Oahu Point, concerning the incident occurring on 2 January 1942 involving COMDAIDE ARAZ, 1628040, Private, U. S. Marine Corps

1. This statement incorporates entries from the Level Air Station, Oahu Point Security Department log, and opinions derived from the investigation conducted by the Security Officer and the Criminal Investigator of the Naval Air Station, Oahu Point.

2. The incident was reported to the Naval Air Station Security Patrol office at 2040, 5 January 1942, by Mr. Edward L. CORNELIUS, Crash Fire Captain, Naval Air Station, Oahu Point Operations Department. The incident report was the shootings of a Marine enroute to the west port of the carrier aircraft, parking area aboard the Naval Air Station, Oahu Point. The identity of the victim was established as Private First Class Martin D. BENTON, 1628040, FHA, USMC by his identification card removed from the body and by the Corporal of the Guard of MAG-1 on duty at the time of the occurrence of the incident. At 2040h, the victim was removed from the scene to the Oahu Ridge Naval Hospital via ambulance. The victim was pronounced dead on arrival by the Medical Officer of the Wing.

3. The Naval Air Station Security Officer was notified at 2048h and, accompanied by the Criminal Investigator, Mr. Kenneth V. DAVIS, arrived at the scene of the shooting at 2049h. Photographs of the surrounding areas and a mock-up of the victim's body were made. The Corporal of the Guard was used to represent the victim since he was the first individual on the scene.

4. The Naval Air Station Security Officer and his Criminal Investigator concluded an initial investigation to determine if another person or persons were involved in the incident. The initial inspection of the area was conducted during hours of darkness, therefore, the area was placed under security guard and re-inspected the following morning after sunup. This second inspection disclosed beyond doubt that no other person or persons were involved in the incident. This being the case, the Naval Air Station Security Officer released all information, personal belongings of the victim, and the weapon to the Commanding Officer, 1423, so that he might conduct his investigation. This delay

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2586—Continued
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DALLAS, TEXAS
July 9, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALT

By letter dated June 30, 1964, the President's Commission called attention to page 269 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMEBLING dated March 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth the details of an interview with WARREN REYNOLDS, who has been the subject of a newspaper article written by BOB CONSIDINE.

The President's Commission pointed out that in this interview of REYNOLDS, he states that General EDWIN A. WALKER attempted to contact him and that in the event such contact was made, REYNOLDS would report the results of such contact to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The President's Commission letter requested that REYNOLDS be interviewed to determine whether General WALKER has been in touch with REYNOLDS and, if so, the nature of any conversations or communications between REYNOLDS and WALKER.

On July 9, 1964, WARREN A. REYNOLDS, 8707 Mesowood, Dallas, Texas, telephone EVergreen 9-1314, was telephonically contacted at his residence for the purpose of making an appointment for interview. REYNOLDS stated he was not feeling too well and suggested that he be interviewed at that time over the telephone.

REYNOLDS was asked if he had had any recent contact with General EDWIN A. WALKER. REYNOLDS informed he was contacted telephonically by General WALKER on March 2, 1964, and at that time WALKER read an article to him from some newspaper, which article had been written by BOB CONSIDINE, a reporter.

Commission Exhibit No. 2587

Commission Exhibit No. 2586—Continued
Lee Harvey Oswald

and which stated, in substance, that it was unusual that Reynolds had been shot because he had "fingered" Oswald. Reynolds stated that actually he did not "finger" Oswald. He stated that on January 23, 1964, he was shot in the head by a bullet from a .22 caliber rifle in the basement of the Reynolds Motor Company, 500 East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, where he had gone to turn out the lights at the close of business.

Following this telephone call by General Walker, Reynolds stated he went to the residence of General Walker in Dallas, Texas, and discussed the newspaper article written by Bob Considine with General Walker. He stated he and General Walker believed that, although the article was "fiction-like," it was nevertheless true. Reynolds stated both he and General Walker believe that the shooting of Reynolds has some relation to the part Reynolds played in the apprehension of Lee Harvey Oswald. Reynolds stated they concluded this because the prime suspect picked up by the Dallas Police Department for the shooting of Reynolds was Darrell Wayne Garner, also known as "Dago." Reynolds stated that "Dago" is the bragging type of person. He stated further that after "Dago" was picked up by the Dallas Police Department he was released after he, "Dago," and three other individuals had been afforded a polygraph examination by the Dallas Police Department and were judged to be telling the truth. Reynolds said that, since he has no enemies he knows of and since "Dago" was released by the Dallas Police Department, he can only reason that he was shot because of the part he played in the apprehension of Lee Harvey Oswald. Reynolds stated he has no other reason other than the above for reaching this conclusion. He said it was during this March 1964, visit at General Walker's house that General Walker agreed with him.

Reynolds advised that approximately two weeks ago he telephonically contacted General Edwin A. Walker and requested an appointment to see Walker, which was granted. Reynolds said he sought this interview with Walker because he had been "scared" as a result of having been shot through the head after the assassination of President Kennedy, which shooting he states he feels is connected with the fact that he had witnessed Lee Harvey Oswald running with a gun from the scene of the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. Reynolds said he wanted General Walker's advice as to what he should do.

Reynolds advised that on June 24, 1964, he went to the residence of General Walker in Dallas, Texas, and discussed the above with him. He said that, following his discussions with General Walker, General Walker prepared a telegram addressed to the President's Commission, Washington, D. C., and sent it with his permission. He read the telegram which General Walker sent and it is as follows:

"Testimony of Warren Reynolds, victim of attempted assassination by a shot in the temple, cannot be ignored in a complete investigation. I respectfully request his appearance before your Commission.

"/s/ General Edwin A. Walker"

Reynolds stated he has only seen General Walker on two occasions as set out above.

Reynolds stated that in March 1964, his daughter, Terri, aged 9, at that time, informed him that on her way home a man stopped his automobile and offered her money to get in the car with him. Reynolds said his daughter ran away and volunteered that she is not the type of child that would make up a story. He said this also has made him apprehensive and feels that the troubles he has had since the assassination of President Kennedy are in some way connected to the part he played in the apprehension of Lee Harvey Oswald. He said he has no actual facts to substantiate his beliefs, but has made his beliefs known to the Dallas Police Department.

Reynolds was advised that in the event he felt his life was in danger he should make any information of this nature available to the Dallas Police Department.
Re: LEONARDO OSAWAG

On July 7, 1964, WARREN A. REYNOLDS, 8707 Housewood, Dallas, Texas, telephone Evergreen 8-1314, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and spoke with a Special Agent.

REYNOLDS stated that since his interview earlier that day he had been wondering if there was some reason he should not contact General EDMON A. WALKER. He also inquired if there was anything wrong with someone contacting General WALKER.

REYNOLDS was informed it was not the function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to advise anyone whom they could or could not contact. He was also informed that no comment would be made as to whether there was or was not anything wrong with a person contacting General EDMON A. WALKER.

On July 8, 1964, WARREN A. REYNOLDS, 8707 Housewood, Dallas, Texas, telephone Evergreen 8-1314, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and spoke with a Special Agent.

REYNOLDS stated he was calling to inquire if this office had any information that he was going to be called to appear before the President's Commission in Washington, D.C.

REYNOLDS was informed that this office had no information that he was going to be called by the President's Commission. He was also informed the President's Commission functions on its own and that this office had no information as to when they would or would not call.

REYNOLDS then asked if it would be all right for him to make plans or if he should wait for a call from the President's Commission.

REYNOLDS was informed that, as mentioned above, this office does not know whom the President's Commission is going to call or not call, and he should use his own judgment on any future plans.

- 4 -
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
March 23, 1964

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

WARREN A. REYNOLDS, Johnny Reynolds Motor Company,
500 East Jefferson Street, Dallas, Texas, was a witness to the
flight of the murderer of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT
was shot in the head by a bullet from a .32 caliber rifle and
the prime suspect was DARRELL WAYNE GARNER.

On February 22, 1964, there appeared in the "New York
Journal-American" an article by Mr. BOB CONSIDINE which indi-
cated that GARNER had been released based in part on the testimony
of BETTY (HOONEY) MAC DONALD, who had allegedly worked as a
stripper at the Carousel Club and that MAC DONALD subsequently
hung herself.

On March 17, 1964, Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau,
Dallas Police Department, furnished the following information from
the results of the investigation by the Dallas Police Department
into the shooting of WARREN A. REYNOLDS:

On January 23, 1964, at approximately 9:15 P.M.,
WARREN A. REYNOLDS, employee, Johnny Reynolds Motor Company,
500 East Jefferson, Dallas, Texas, after pulling the keys out
of all the cars and locking them, walked down to the office base-
ment to turn out all the lights. He flipped the light switch at
the door of the basement; however, the basement remained dark.
Thinking the light was burned out, he proceeded downstairs to the
basement fuse box and, as he reached for the fuse box, was shot
in the head with a .22 caliber weapon.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2589

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

REYNOLDS, not knowing if he had received an electrical
shock or had been shot, started up the stairway. At this point
an unknown, small white male carrying a rifle raced past him on
the stairs.

REYNOLDS proceeded out of the building, fell over the
hood of a vehicle near the office door, then entered the office,
tried to use the telephone, and fell over on a couch.

SONNY CARTY, 425 East Jefferson, Room 5, was watching
television when he heard a shot coming from the direction of
the Reynolds Motor Company. He ran down the hall to the balcony
and observed in the bright light of the motor company car lot a
white male, 5'5", wearing brown Khaki trousers, a blue flowered
shirt, carrying a rifle, run out the rear of the car lot and
then south in the 200 block of South Patton.

CARTY than saw REYNOLDS staggering up to the office
and then observed a white compact car, believed to be a Valiant,
containing two men and a woman in the front seat in front of
the car lot. CARTY raced down the hall and down the stairs, by
which time the vehicle was gone. He ran over to assist REYNOLDS,
who advised CARTY he did not know what had happened.

Mrs. CHRISTENE JEFFERIES, Apartment 101, 429 East 12th,
advised she had just walked out to her car parked on Patton and
she observed a small male, race unknown, about 5'6", running
down the street towards her from the direction of the Reynolds
Motor Company car lot waving a rifle. The man ran down an alley
and disappeared from her sight.

Investigating police officers located REYNOLDS' broken
glasses and a .22 rifle bullet on the floor of the Reynolds
Motor Company basement and a blood trail leading over the route
traveled by REYNOLDS to the couch. Also, it was determined
REYNOLDS was not robbed of anything.

L. J. LEWIS, 7616 Huna, salesman at Reynolds Motor
Company, advised the light bulb had been screwed out the night
before the shooting.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2589—Continued
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 23, 1964, JOHNNY REYNOLDS, 622 West Five Mile Parkway, brother of WARREN, advised he was at home at the time of the shooting and that WARREN usually closed the lot at night.

On January 24, 1964, DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, also known as "DALE", 1006 North Bishop, white male, age 24, born January 1, 1940, 5'8", was arrested at Topper's Cafe, 315 East Jefferson, and charged with investigation, assault to murder and "drunk and disorderly." GARNER had been talking about how sorry the REYNOLDS brothers were and that WARREN REYNOLDS had received what he deserved. GARNER had been at the Reynolds Motor Company car lot on Monday, January 20, 1964, attempting to sell a 1957 Oldsmobile for which he did not have a title and became extremely upset when REYNOLDS would not purchase the vehicle.

The day after the shooting, January 24, 1964, an anonymous telephone caller advised JOHNNY REYNOLDS to go see "DALE" and hang up.

It was determined GARNER owned a 1961 white Ford Falcon, License Number 3M 1269, which he was in the process of purchasing from WELDON MC COWEN, 619 North Winnetka.

Mrs. Janice GARNER, 1006 North Bishop, mother of DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, advised DARRELL does not generally reside at 1006 North Bishop and is presently living in his car. Mrs. GARNER stated DARRELL was a mentally unstable person whom she did not desire to have hanging around influencing her other boys, RICKY, age 16, and EARNEST, age 19.

A .22 caliber rifle, Marlin Model 80-DL, was obtained in a search of 1006 North Bishop, which rifle was found not to be the one which fired the bullet removed from WARREN REYNOLDS.

DARRELL WAYNE GARNER advised that on the night of January 23, 1964, he was driving around in his car with AUDIE ANDERSON, white male, age 18, 728 Melba, and they picked up

- 3 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2589—Continued

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

NANCY JANE MOONEY, also known as BETTY MCCONNAUGH, white female, age 24, 319 North Winnetka, and HELEN WOELSLAUGER, white female, age 24, 319 North Winnetka, in front of the Foodie Salon on Jefferson Avenue between Beckley and Zangs about 9:00 P.M. The four drove across the river and obtained some beer. When coming back from across the river they heard from the radio about a shooting on East Jefferson. NANCY MOONEY wanted to go see what happened so they drove around near the Reynolds Motor Company car lot for about five minutes and then left. They drove around town for a while and took HELEN home about 10:30 P.M. DARRELL and AUDIE dropped NANCY at her place at 11:30 A.M., January 24, 1964.

A Polygraph examination on January 27, 1964, was afforded DARRELL WAYNE GARNER, RICKY GARNER, EARNEST GARNER and AUDIE ANDERSON, and all were judged to be telling the truth and were released.

On February 3, 1964, DARRELL WAYNE GARNER made a long distance telephone call to Mrs. BILLIE BLAYLOCK, Las Vegas, Nevada, his sister-in-law, and advised her he had shot WARREN REYNOLDS.

On February 3, 1964, DARRELL GARNER was arrested on charge of investigation, assault to murder. GARNER admitted calling his sister-in-law in Las Vegas but would not state what he said. He was drunk and belligerent at this time. On February 4, 1964, GARNER stated he had been bragging to his sister-in-law so she would think he was a big shot. He also stated he frequently made statements like this when he was drunk.

On February 5, 1964, NANCY JANE MOONEY gave an affidavit substantiating GARNER's alibi for the night of January 23, 1964, when the shooting occurred. She was afforded a Polygraph examination which indicated she was telling the truth.

On February 13, 1964, at 2:45 A.M., NANCY JANE MOONEY was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace after engaging

- 4 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2589—Continued
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

in a fight with PATSY SNOPE MOORE over the affections of one JIMMY WALTER KIRKPATRICK.

After being placed in a cell at the Dallas City Jail, NANCY JANE MOONEY hung herself with her toreador trousers, causing death by asphyxiation.

On February 13, 1964, WILLIAM GRADY GOODE, 1618 Lebanon, furnished an affidavit in which he stated he had known NANCY JANE MOONEY for about six weeks, during which time she had attempted suicide on two occasions. The first attempt was by gas in her bathroom at 319 Windemere, but GOODE arrived in time to revive her. The second attempt at suicide was made by cutting her wrists. MOONEY also exhibited previous scars on her wrists and stomach and advised GOODE she had done that to herself.

NANCY MOONEY, on February 5, 1964, advised Detective RAMSEY, Dallas Police Department, she had worked as a stripper at JACK RUBY's place when she was very young.

PATSY SNOPE MOORE had known NANCY MOONEY about six weeks prior to their fight over KIRKPATRICK and had shared Apartment 4 at 5400 Live Oak, Dallas, with MOONEY. Both were employed at Mickey's Bar, 1402 Greenville Avenue.

NANCY advised PATSY she had four children who resided with NANCY's mother in Paris, Texas. PATSY understood these children had been taken away from NANCY, causing her to be very despondent at times. NANCY also stated to PATSY that she had been a former striptease girl working at various bars of that type in Dallas, but the only one PATSY can specifically recall is JACK RUBY's Carousel Club.

Interviews with GEORGE SENATOR, RUBY's former roommate, and with present employees of the Carousel Club failed to identify NANCY MOONEY as a former stripper at the club.

Captain O. A. JONES received a telephone call, date unrecalled, from BOB CONSIDINE prior to CONSIDINE's article in the "New York Journal-American", at which time CONSIDINE related substantially the material contained in his article and requested Captain JONES to comment on it. Captain JONES declined to comment on the material.

During the course of the investigation into the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY under the caption "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR", no information was received to the effect that NANCY JANE MOONEY, also known as BETTY MAC DONALD, had ever been employed at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, for JACK L. RUBY.

- 6 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2589—Continued
Previous investigation has reflected information concerning WARREN REYNOLDS of Johnny Reynolds Motor Company, 500 East Jefferson Street, Dallas, Texas, who witnessed the flight of the murderer of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIE on November 22, 1963. On January 23, 1964, REYNOLDS was shot in the head by a bullet from a .32 caliber rifle and the prime suspect in this matter was DARRELL WAYNE GARNER. On February 23, 1964, there appeared an article in the "New York Journal American" by Mr. BOB CONSIDINE which stated in substance that GARNER had been released, based in part on an alibi provided by BETTY (MOONEY) MAC DONALD, who had allegedly worked as a stripper at the Carousel Club and who had subsequently hung herself.
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN: Field
OFFICE: Dallas, Texas
FILE NO.: DC-5-11-030

TYPE OF CASE: Protective Research
STATUS: Continued
PERIOD COVERED: Aug 1, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
Kennedy

SYNOPSIS:

Kilometers believed to have been walked by Lee Harvey Oswald on
11-22-63.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Investigation was requested by Inspector Kelley via phone on 8-4-64.

Other Investigations:

- Kilometers from cab stand, Griswold Bus Station, on Lamar between Jackson
  and Commerce to the intersection of Beckley and Market Streets is 2.5 miles.
  The following route was used for measurements: Lamar north to Jackson, east
  on Jackson to Austin, south on Austin to Veal, west on Veal to Houston, south
  and west on Houston to Beckley, south on Beckley to Essex.
- Kilometers from 1026 North Beckley to 601 East 10th Street is .9 miles. The
  following route was used for measurements: South on Beckley from 1026 North
  Beckley to Davis, east on Davis to Crawford, south on Crawford to 10th Street,
  east on 10th Street to 601 East 10th.
- Kilometers from 601 East 10th Street to the Texas Theatre, 231 East Jefferson,
  is .7 kilometers. The following route was used for measurements: west on 10th St.
  to Patton, south on Patton to Jefferson, west on Jefferson to the Texas Theatre,
  231 East Jefferson. The above measurements were made by using the Cadiometer in
  a 1964 Plymouth, Secret Service car number 166.

DISPOSITION

This phase of the investigation is considered closed.

Chief

Orig. & 1 copy

8-5-64

DALLAS

2 sets

8-5-64

(Continued on plain paper)

August 21, 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 undated letter
received on July 29, 1964, concerning the appearance of
Mr. Mark Lane on the Danny Gray radio program over
Station WNCA in New York City.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication
from our Dallas Office dated August 7, 1964, pertaining
to our investigation of the allegation made by Mr. Lane
alleging the existence of another female eyewitness to
the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit. The files of this
Bureau fail to disclose that Mr. Lane or anyone associated
with him has ever furnished any information to the FBI
indicating the existence of a second female eyewitness
to the Tippit murder. No such individual has been
identified or interviewed by this Bureau and had we
knowledge of such a witness you would have been promptly
notified.

Also enclosed are the two original recording
tapes furnished with referenced letter and two copies of
a verbatim transcription of the program prepared by this
Bureau. A copy of each recording tape has been made and
both will be maintained for future reference.

Commission Exhibit No. 2593
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The alleged announcements made by representatives of this Bureau, which are discussed on pages three and four of the enclosed transcription, are completely without foundation as no such announcements were made.

No further action is being taken in this matter,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2593—Continued

HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 2, 1964, which enclosed copies of a memorandum revealing the results of a reinterview with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill. Mrs. Hill commented she observed a white man, wearing a brown raincoat and a hat, running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting. Mrs. Hill did not closely observe this individual; did not know who he was; and never saw him again. Mrs. Hill described this man as "average height and heavy build."

Additional investigation has been conducted by this Bureau endeavoring to identify this individual. This investigation included a review of all available film taken near the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting; a re-examination of the results of all interviews with individuals who were in the vicinity of the shooting; a review of an additional film taken by Mr. Thomas P. Alyea, KFAA-TV newsmen; and interviews with Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office personnel, none of which revealed the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill.

Investigative results appear on pages 43 through 49 in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gomberling dated April 15, 1964. This report was furnished to you by letter dated May 4, 1964, and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2594
Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk.

Commission Exhibit No. 2595

From left, Uncle Vasily, Aunt Lubova, and Marina Oswald.

Commission Exhibit No. 2596
From left, Uncle Vasily, Aunt Lubova.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2597

Uncle Vasily, Marina Oswald, Aunt Lubova.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2598
Marina Oswald on train leaving Russia.

Commission Exhibit No. 2599

Marina Oswald in Minsk.

Commission Exhibit No. 2600
Uncle Vasily, Aunt Lubova.

Commission Exhibit No. 2601

From left, Eleanor Zieger (daughter of Alexander Romanovich Zieger and Anna Zieger) and Anatole who is holding June Oswald.

Commission Exhibit No. 2602
Uncle Vasily, Aunt Lubova, and Marina Oswald.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2603

From right, Larissa Petrovna Petruševič and her cousin, believed named VALENTIN (last name unknown).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2604
From left, Petrusevich and Marina Oswald.

Commission Exhibit No. 2605

River scene at Minsk taken from Oswalds' apartment.

Commission Exhibit No. 2606
River scene at Minsk taken from Oswalds' apartment.

Commission Exhibit No. 2607

From left, Marina Oswald, Valentin (last name unknown cousin of Petruievich) and Petruievich.

Commission Exhibit No. 2608
In front from left, Lee Harvey Oswald and Pavel Golovachev. At rear from left, Rosa (last name unknown) (Intourist guide in Minsk and friend of Lee Harvey Oswald) and Ella German, friend of Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2609

Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald and Aunt Lubova.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2610
From left, Lee Harvey Oswald, Anita Zieger, and Mrs. Zieger. Person standing is believed to be a Hungarian resident of Minsk, Alfred (last name unknown).

Commission Exhibit No. 2611

Lee Harvey Oswald and Alfred (last name unknown).

Commission Exhibit No. 2612
The Palace of Culture where Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald met.

Commission Exhibit No. 2613

From left, Lee Harvey Oswald, person with back to camera unidentified by Marina, Mrs. Zieger, standing, and Anita Zieger (lying on ground).

Commission Exhibit No. 2614
June Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Mrs. Zieger, in Oswalds’ apartment in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2615

Anita Zieger and Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2616
Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk.

Commission Exhibit No. 2617

Pavel Golovachev in Minsk.

Commission Exhibit No. 2618
Pavel Golovachev in Minsk.
Commission Exhibit No. 2619

Lee Harvey Oswald and Pavel Golovachev in the Oswalds' apartment in Minsk.
Commission Exhibit No. 2620
Larissa Petrovna Petrushevich and Marina Oswald.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2621

From left, Marina, June, and Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk.

COMISIÓN EXHIBIT No. 2622
From left, Uncle Vasily, Aunt Lubova, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Marina Oswald.

Commission Exhibit No. 2623

From left, Lee Harvey Oswald, Anatole (last name unknown) (a boy friend of Larissa Petrovna Petrushevich, a girl friend of Marina in Russia) and Mr. Alexander Romanovich Zieger.

Commission Exhibit No. 2624
Lee Harvey Oswald (in dark glasses) and fellow workers at the radio-TV factory where Oswald was employed in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2625

Lee Harvey Oswald and the Intourist guide Rosa (last name unknown).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2626
A close-up of the Palace of Culture in Minsk.
Commission Exhibit No. 2627

From left, Mrs. Zieger, Mr. Zieger, June Oswald, Eleanor Zieger, Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald in Minsk.
Commission Exhibit No. 2628
Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald on train leaving Russia.

Commission Exhibit No. 2629

Apartment in which Oswalds resided—Minsk.
Commission Exhibit No. 2630
September 4, 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 September 1, 1964, concerning a palm print which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination weapon, Commission Number 139.

This palm print lift has been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden foregrip. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

A photograph marked to show several of the irregularities referred to is attached.

The results of the other investigation requested in your letter will be subsequently furnished.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Commission Exhibit No. 2637
Concerning the markings on the large and small maps depicted in Exhibit D-240, a confidential source abroad has advised that the central markings in the J-7 and the H-3 areas of these maps define Lee Harvey Oswald's place of residence at the Hotel del Comercio at Bernardin de Sahagun Street, Number 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

Examination by the FBI Laboratory of Exhibit D-237, the portion of the Transportes del Norte bus ticket obtained from Mrs. Oswald, established that D-237 was originally connected to the two ticket stubs depicted in Exhibit D-202. The examination further established that the D-202 ticket stubs were originally connected.

According to a confidential source abroad, Mr. Ricardo Medina, Mexico City manager of the Transportes del Norte line, explained that tickets issued by his company for travel from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, consist of three sections which are delivered to the purchaser. Each of these sections bears the same number. According to Mr. Medina, one section is for travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and the second is for the travel between Monterrey and Laredo, Texas. The third section, recording the total travel from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, is retained by the passenger. This section (Exhibit D-237) records the price of the ticket to be ninety-three pesos and seventy-five centavos. The tickets of the Del Norte line are pink in color and are torn from a bound, numbered book of tickets in which a stub remains to record the sale thereof.

Commission Exhibit No. 2638
Dallas, Texas
September 2, 1964

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

By letter dated August 31, 1964, the President's Commission requested that Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, (TSBD) be interviewed to determine if he knows of any curtain rods having been found in the TSBD building after November 22, 1963. It was also requested that it be established through interview of Truly whether it would be customary for such discovery of curtain rods to be called to his attention.

On September 1, 1964, Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, TSBD, advised that he is certain no curtain rods were found in the TSBD building following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963. He stated that it would be customary for any discovery of curtain rods to immediately be called to his attention and that he has received no information to the effect that any curtain rods were found subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Commission Exhibit No. 2640

On March 26, 1964, the President's Commission advised that Cecil J. MC WATERS, a bus driver for the Dallas Transit Company, had testified before the President's Commission on March 17, 1964, and had stated that on November 23, 1963, he identified the number "2" man in a line-up as a man who had been on his bus on November 22, 1963. MC WATERS advised the President's Commission that he was mistaken and that the young man who was the subject of his testimony is a "teen-ager" named MILTON JONES.

The President's Commission advised that MC WATERS had seen this boy on a Marsalis bus several times since the assassination, and informed that this boy allegedly gets off the south-bound bus in the vicinity of Bernalee Street and lives about two blocks from the bus line, attends school half days, and has a part-time job.

On March 30, 1964, ROY MILTON JONES, 512 East Brownell Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he is an 11th grade student attending half-day sessions at the N. R. Crozier Technical High School, Live Oak and Bryan Streets, Dallas, and is employed part time as a clerk at Buddy's Supermarket, 10th and Jefferson Streets, Dallas, Texas. JONES stated that he uses the name MILTON JONES rather than his full name and is better known by that name at school and at work.

He stated that on November 22, 1963, he attended the usual morning session of classes at high school and got out of school at about 11:45 AM. He stated he walked to Elm Street near the Capri Theatre, where he waited for the Marsalis bus, which arrived at approximately 12:10 or 12:15 PM. He stated that, upon boarding the bus, he sat in the first seat facing forward on the curb side of the bus and was alone. He recognized the driver by sight as one who frequently drove the bus at this time of day, but stated he

Commission Exhibit No. 2641
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

did not know him by name. JONES advised that the bus proceeded in the direction of Houston Street and, approximately four blocks before Houston Street, was completely stopped by traffic which was backed up in this area. He recalled that at this time a policeman notified the driver the President had been shot and he told the driver no one was to leave the bus until police officers had talked to each passenger. JONES estimated that there were about fifteen people on the bus at this time and two police officers boarded the bus and checked each passenger to see if any were carrying firearms.

JONES advised that before the bus was stopped the driver made his last passenger pickup approximately six blocks before Houston Street, that one was a blonde-haired woman and the other was a dark-haired man. He said the man sat in the seat directly behind him and the woman occupied the seat further to the rear of the bus. JONES advised that when the bus was stopped by traffic and prior to the appearance of the police officers, the woman left the bus by the rear door and the man who was sitting behind him left the bus by the front door while it was held up in the middle of the block. JONES stated he did not observe this man closely since he sat behind him in the bus, but, on the following Monday when he caught the same bus going home from school with the same driver, the driver told him he thought this man might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

JONES said that after the driver mentioned this, and from his recollection of OSWALD’s picture as it appeared on television and in the newspapers, he thought it was possible it could have been OSWALD. He emphasized, however, that he did not have a good view of this man at any time and could not positively identify him as being identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he was inclined to think it might have been OSWALD only because the bus driver told him so.

With regard to this man who sat behind him, JONES stated he did not notice anything unusual about the man when he boarded the bus or when he left it. He said the man was not carrying any packages and he certainly did not see a gun in his possession at any time. He said the man did not seem to appear nervous or excited and seemed to him to be an ordinary passenger.

He described this man as follows:

- Race: White
- Sex: Male
- Age: 30-35
- Height: 5'11"
- Weight: 150
- Build: Medium
- Remarks: Wore no glasses and no hat
- Hair: Dark brown, receding at temples
- Dress: Light blue jacket and gray khaki trousers

He said he did not notice the shirt or shoes this man was wearing.

JONES stated the blonde woman who boarded the bus at the same time was definitely not traveling with this man, and that she occupied a separate seat, although they both left the bus at the same time.

JONES stated that subsequent to the shooting of the President they had seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD’s wife in the newspapers, and he is positive this woman was not Mrs. OSWALD.

JONES estimated the bus was held up by the police officers for about one hour and, after they were permitted to resume, they crossed the Congress Bridge, where a woman, about forty to forty-five years of age, boarded the bus. She sat in the side seat immediately in front of him near the door and the bus driver asked her whether she had heard that the President had been shot. She replied that she had not heard anything in this regard, and stated:

Commission Exhibit No. 2641—Continued
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

She did not believe it was true. The driver then pointed to JONES and said, "Ask him, he saw it." JONES said the driver was smiling at this time and the woman turned to him and she told him, "I don't know anything about it. I just heard some others say that the President had been shot." He said that because of the expression on the woman's face both he and the driver were smiling at the time, and she then said, "You are both smiling, so I don't believe it."

JONES advised he could not recall any conversation between the bus driver and himself or any other person on the bus about the President being shot in the temple. He said he did not hear any person make this remark on the bus. JONES advised he believes he left this bus at Brownies and Mexia Streets at about 1:45 PM and went straight home. He said that, in conversation with this same bus driver on the following Monday, the driver told him the Dallas Police Department had him up until one o'clock on Saturday or Sunday morning questioning him about the passenger on his bus who looked like LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

JONES advised he is 17 years old, born December 21, 1946, at Dallas, Texas, is a white male, 5'2", 145 pounds, dark-brown hair, and brown eyes.

EDERAL BUREAU OF
Commission Exhibit No. 2642

Date 3/25/64

Mrs. LILLIAN BRADSHAW, Director, Dallas Public Library, 1934 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

A file of membership is not retained by the Dallas Public Library System; therefore, she has no records pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She further advised that the only records maintained by the Library are keycard delinquencies; therefore, it would not be possible to determine a listing of the books read by OSWALD. In this connection, microfilmed records are maintained on books charged out. It would take a detailed review of over 2,600,000 such microfilmed records in order to establish the identity of the books charged out by OSWALD.

Mrs. BRADSHAW made available two copies of a Dallas Public Library delinquency notice which reflects LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 602 Elizabeth, Dallas, was delinquent on a book entitled, "The Shark and the Sardines", by JUAN JOSE AREVALO. The book was due on November 13, 1963, and, according to Mrs. BRADSHAW, it would have been charged out on November 6, 1963. The delinquency notice was never mailed. According to library records, the book was never returned.

Mrs. BRADSHAW indicated her records contained no other delinquencies for OSWALD.

She made available a copy of the above-described book which was authored by a former President of Guatemala, JUAN JOSE AREVALO, translated from the Spanish by JUNE COGS and DR. RAUL OSGUEDA, and published by LYLE STUART, 225 Lafayette Street, New York 12, New York.

The Introduction to the American Reader by the Author, in part, reads as follows: "In your hands you hold a controversial book — a book that speaks out against your
State Department's dealing with the peoples of Latin America during the Twentieth Century. In it there is intended no insult to, nor offense to, the United States as a nation. The future of your country is identified with the future of contemporary democracy. Neither does this book seek to cast blame on the North American people — who, like us, are victims of an imperialist policy of promoting business, multiplying markets and hoarding money."

The two copies of the Dallas Public Library delinquency notice are being retained as part of this file, the copy of "The Shark and The Sardines" being returned.
Mr. JOHN R. LIGON, Assistant Principal, W. H. Adamson High School, 9th and Beckley Streets, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. LIGON stated that a review of High School Junior's Permanent Record, Dallas Independent School District, reflects that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was last residing at 1604 Cerson Street, Dallas, Texas, and was born at Corpus Christi, Texas, on April 29, 1945. He entered the Dallas Independent School District from Salem, Oregon. These records further reflect that ARNOLD's father was ARNOLD PATRICK ROWLAND; his mother's maiden name was BERTIE M. BROWN, and her last known name was MRS. CLYDE TIDMORE.

These records reflect that ROWLAND was given an IQ Test in 1959 and scored 109 on this test. In addition to the IQ Test, ROWLAND was given the National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test in the spring of 1963 and scored 127 on this test. Mr. LIGON stated this test was given in two parts throughout the United States and those scoring sufficiently high grades on the first examination were subsequently given a second examination. He stated ROWLAND did not score sufficiently high on the first examination to qualify him to take the second examination. A third test, Iowa Test of Educational Development, was administered to ROWLAND while at Adamson High School, and he scored in the 94 percentile group of this examination.

Mr. LIGON stated that Dallas Independent School District does not use a numerical system of rating students. He furnished the following ratings given by this school district:

A = Excellent
B = Good
C = Fair
D = Poor
E = Poor Passing
F = Failure
G = Bad-Failure

Mr. LIGON advised the records of this school district reflect the following grades for ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND:

School Adamson

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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Date or Entrance 1-18-60

School Crozier Tech

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Date of Entrance 2-1-60

Commission Exhibit No. 2644

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2644—Continued
### School: Crozier Tech

**Session 1960** Term Fall

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### School: Adamsom

**Session 1961** Term Fall

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Mr. Ligon advised that ROWLAND had enrolled for the spring session of the 1962 class, but was dropped on March 19, 1962, for non-attendance of classes. He also enrolled for the fall term of the 1962 session, but was dropped on December 8, 1962, for non-attendance. No grades or credits for any classes were given ROWLAND during these two terms because of the lack of attendance.

### School: Crozier Tech

**Session 1961** Term Spring

<table>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2644—Continued
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Absent: 13

School: Crozier Tech
Session: Fall 1963

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Mr. Ligon advised that his records reflect Rowland attended Topka High School, Topka, Kansas, during an unknown period of time, probably during the spring or fall term of the 1962 school year. Topka High School transferred 1/2 credit for History 8 and 1/8 credit for Phys. Ed., to the Dallas Independent School District for Rowland.

Mr. Ligon stated that Arnold Louis Rowland was refused admittance into the Adamson High School for the spring session of 1963 because of his past record at this school. Rowland applied for admission at N. R. Crozier Technical High School for this session after being refused admission at Adamson High School and attended Crozier Tech for a short time during 1963.

Mr. Ligon stated that Adamson High School offered no special sound courses and to his knowledge neither did Crozier Tech. He stated he could not imagine any course of study in any of the high schools of the Dallas Independent School District doing research or special work in sound and study of echo effects.

Mr. Ligon stated he had two students accepted by Rice Institute out of the entire class graduating in 1963. These students learned they had been accepted by Rice about two weeks prior to graduation from high school and both students were outstanding in citizenship and scholastic accomplishments. He stated he seriously doubted that Southern Methodist University, Texas A & M, or Rice Institute had accepted Arnold Louis Rowland for admission into the respective institutes inasmuch as he has not graduated from an accredited high school in the state of Texas.

Mr. Ligon advised he had counseled Rowland while he was attending Adamson High School on various occasions because of his abstinence from this school. He stated he learned from contact with Rowland that he (Rowland) would not hesitate to fabricate a story if it was of any benefit for Rowland to do so. Mr. Ligon gave as an
example an incident that occurred while ROWLAND was attending
Adamson High School. ROWLAND drove a Volkswagen automobile to
school and on occasions parked in the teachers’ parking area. This
Volkswagen automobile was repossessed by a finance company one
afternoon during school hours and after school. ROWLAND reported to
Mr. LIGON that his car had been stolen. He asked Mr. LIGON what
action he was going to take regarding the theft and Mr. LIGON
advised him that since it was his (ROWLAND’s) car he should report
it to the police and that he was welcome to use the school telephone
to make this report. ROWLAND used the telephone briefly and then
left Mr. LIGON’s office. Mr. LIGON stated he thought the conver-
sation was very short for such an incident and therefore he (Mr.
LIGON) called the Dallas Police Department Auto Theft Bureau and
asked if they had received a report from anyone at Adamson High
School reporting the theft of a vehicle. Mr. LIGON stated he was
advised that the Police Department was aware that a finance company
in Dallas was repossessing a Volkswagen from this school’s parking
lot but that there was no theft and they had received no calls from
ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND or anyone else at the school concerning
the Volkswagen.

Mr. LIGON stated ROWLAND was not a problem student in that
he caused trouble or agitated other students, but he did request
almost on a daily basis special privileges and seemed to have the
attitude that he was superior to most of the teachers and all other
students. Mr. LIGON stated he advised the Secret Service Agents
attempting to locate ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND just prior to his
appearance before the President’s Commission that anything ROWLAND
might tell the President’s Commission would be questionable. He
stated he had informed the Secret Service Agents based on his past
experience with ROWLAND.

Dr. WALTER J. E. SCHIEBEL, Principal, N. R. Crozier
Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised
this school had no records concerning ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND although
he did attend this school. Mr. SCHIEBEL advised that all records
pertaining to ROWLAND had been transferred to the W. H. Adamson High
School, 9th and Beckley Streets, Dallas. He stated Mr. EDITH
MCKISSOCK, Dean, Crozier Tech, had counseled ROWLAND and she would
be able to furnish firsthand information concerning his veracity
and reputation.

72

Commission Exhibit No. 2644—Continued
Mrs. EDITH McKISSOCK, Dean, N. R. Crozier Technical High School, Bryan and Live Oak Streets, Dallas, advised she had counseled ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND while he was attending Crozier Tech during the fall term of 1960, spring term of 1961, and the spring term of 1963. Mrs. McKISSOCK stated ROWLAND entered Crozier Tech during the spring term of 1963 after being refused admittance at Adamson High School in Dallas. She stated he had few friends at Crozier Tech and was generally regarded as a "lone wolf." She stated from her dealings with him she determined he could not be trusted and would not tell the truth regarding any matter. She stated he was a conman and prevaricated whenever it was to his advantage to do so. She described ROWLAND as a smooth talker who dressed above his apparent means.

Mrs. McKISSOCK stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special courses in sound and study of echo effects at Crozier Tech while attending this school.

Mr. SAM POSTER, 2729 Overcast, Dallas, was interviewed at the Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas and furnished the following information:

Mr. POSTER stated he was a teacher of physics at Crozier Technical High School in Dallas and had so been employed for over 20 years. He stated he remembers ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was a student at Crozier Technical High School having transferred to this school from Adamson High School in Dallas. Mr. POSTER stated that ROWLAND attended the spring session of his physics class as a regular student during the 1963 term. He advised that this was the regular class physics class taught in regular high schools throughout the State of Texas and was not any special course or class. Mr. POSTER stated that part of the subject matter covered in this class was a section on sound, but this was very basic study and in no way consisted of special study of sound and echo effects. Mr. POSTER stated that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND took no special course from him nor was he enrolled in any special class studying sound and echo effects. He stated that ROWLAND did not pass the regular physics course at Crozier Technical High School.

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

Commission Exhibit No. 2644—Continued
Mrs. POLLY REDFERN, Chief Clerk, Registrar’s Office, Southern Methodist University, advised that a check of the records of this institution failed to disclose any information pertaining to ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND. She advised that if ROWLAND had applied for admission to this institution, she would have a record of the application and a file concerning ROWLAND. She further advised that ROWLAND could not have been accepted by Southern Methodist University without first having graduated from an accredited high school in the State of Texas or from a high school outside the state and completing Southern Methodist University examinations for admittance. She stated that in no event could ROWLAND have gained admittance to this University without a high school transcript which had not been filed with this University.

Dr. JOHN E. FINN, partner, Finn and Finn-Optometrists, Fidelity Union Tower Building, 1507 Pacific, Dallas, Texas, advised that a check of the records of this firm covering the past 15 years fails to reflect any information indicating that ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND had ever been examined by this firm. Mr. FINN advised that a record is kept on each patient examined and had ROWLAND been examined, his name would be in the files of this firm.

Dr. FINN stated he was at a loss to explain how his firm’s name had been obtained by ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, but stated that his firm was housed in a central location in Dallas and was generally known by most residents of this city.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  

Dallas, Texas  
June 15, 1964  

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 19, 1964, advised that Mrs. EARLHED ROBERTS, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, during the period that OSWALD resided there in October-November 1963, had stated that at about 1:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963, a Dallas Police car drove slowly by the front of the premises at 1026 North Beckley Street and honked the horn several times. Mrs. ROBERTS stated that the occupants of the car were not known to her, even though she did have some acquaintances on the Dallas Police force who called upon her at the above premises. She had previously stated that the Dallas Police car was number 207.

Mrs. ROBERTS, when interviewed on November 29, 1963, advised that she recalled the number of the police car as being 207 because she had worked for two policemen who drove squad car number 170, and she looked to the car to see if the two officers she knew were the ones occupying car 207. Results of this interview are reflected on page 256 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GORMEDEEN, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

CHARLES E. BATECHELOR, Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, advised on May 27, 1964, that his department is divided primarily into three divisions; Uniformed Traffic Division, Uniformed Squad Patrol Division, and Investigative Division. The traffic division consists of plain-clothes detective personnel. He advised that, of this group, only the Traffic Division and Squad Patrol Division are uniformed and have occasion to operate numbered and marked police patrol cars.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2645  

- 2 -  

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2645—Continued
these officers might be more cognizant of the location of their cars at any particular time and that each of these officers frequently makes a log on the activities of his squad. Batchelor advised that Sergeant H. P. Davis was in charge of the "90" series cars during the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift, November 22, 1963, and that Sergeant W. G. Jennings was in charge of the "100" series cars during that period.

Batchelor advised that Squad Car Number 170 was not in operation in the City of Dallas during November 1963. He advised his records indicate Car Number 170 was a 1961 Ford four-door sedan, which was sold by his department in April 1963, and that the number "170" was not reassigned until February 1964, at which time the number was given to one of the new Ford squad cars purchased during that month. Batchelor advised his records further indicate that Patrolman J. M. Valentin was the sole occupant of Car Number 207 on November 22, 1963.

In an effort to determine whether or not any officers of his department were acquainted with any of the occupants of 1026 North Beckley, Oak Cliff, which would explain squad car officers blowing a horn at or near that address, Assistant Chief Batchelor checked all complaint calls for the year 1963 of complaints answered by officers of his department. Batchelor advised his records indicate that on February 14, 1963, Officer R. W. High answered a "Drunk" complaint at 1026 North Beckley from 2:03 P.M. to 2:16 P.M. On July 26, 1963, Officer Q. H. Norvan answered a call of "Disturbing the Peace" from 1:26 A.M. to 1:35 A.M. On September 23, 1963, Officer Bob E. Connor answered a call emanating from 1026 North Beckley with regard to "Auto Theft" from 5:47 P.M. to 6:15 P.M. Officer's report on this call indicates the call was in relation to a suspicious Renault automobile parked at the rear of the Gulf Service Station across the street from 1026 North Beckley.

Batchelor advised his records indicated that Officer R. W. High had the day off on November 22, 1963, and that officers Connor and Norvan were assigned to Platoon Number 3 and assigned to work the 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. shift on November 22, 1963, and, therefore, would not have been in the vicinity of 1026 North Beckley.

On May 27, 1964, Captain Charles E. Talbert, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that he is the Platoon Commander for Platoon Number 2 and that his records reflect that on November 22, 1963, his platoon was on the day schedule from 7:07 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. Talbert advised that, following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy at approximately 12:30 P.M. on that day, he took personal charge of all assignments of his platoon and all officers were told to report to him at the Texas School Book Depository, where he was making the individual assignments.

Captain Talbert advised that, from a review of the Daily Detained Sheets reflecting district and car assignments of each officer on duty that day and comparing same with a transcript from the dispatcher's records on the afternoon following the assassination of the President, he has been able to ascertain, with a reasonable degree of certainty, the area and assignments of each officer under his command. He advised that units from his platoon were the only marked and numbered squad cars in operation that afternoon, with the exception of three or four units, which had been specifically assigned to assist the Traffic Division in the protection of the President.

Captain Talbert advised the following officers were on special assignment to the Traffic Division to aid in the protection of the President:

<table>
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>R. J. Ross</td>
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Commission Exhibit No. 2645—Continued
Captain TALBERT advised that the following officers were on special assignment at specified locations during this shift, and were required to remain at those posts throughout the day on November 22, 1963:

S. B. DANIEL, Headquarters Special Patrol;
Sergeant J. A. PUTNAM, Garage Sergeant;
J. F. BUTCHER, Love Field;
C. W. COMER, Love Field;
Sergeant R. C. CHILDERS, Area Commander,
Northwest Substation;
C. H. WESSON, Love Field Terminal;
J. R. MORROW, Station 636 Northeast;
M. E. FERRIS, Parkland Memorial Hospital
Guard (Room 229);
Lieutenant W. R. FULGHUM, Special Assignment
School.

Captain TALBERT advised that Lieutenant W. R. FULGHUM was attending a traffic school at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, on November 22, 1963, and not available for assignment.

Captain TALBERT advised the following officers were assigned to specific districts and squad cars up to and including the time of the assassination of the President. He advises his records reflect the following subsequent assignments of these officers:

G. W. TEMPLE and R. E. VAUGHN, assigned District 61, Car 53. This unit dispatched to Texas School Book Depository, corner Elm and Houston Streets, for guard duty where it remained until 3:30 P.M.

- 5 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2645—Continued
G. W. HAMMER, assigned Districts 26 and 27, Car 27. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository following assassination and then dispatched to 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, following officer shooting and brought witness back to station.

J. E. CHISM, District 31, Car 126. Conducting theft investigation, Northwest Dallas, at time of assassination call. Dispatched to Parkland Memorial Hospital where remained.

J. H. LEWIS, Districts 35 and 36, Car 193. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository and then to 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, following officer shooting, and then to Texas Theatre to assist in apprehension of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

F. G. WOODROW, Districts 37 and 38, Car 112, was driving south on Stemmons Expressway at time of assassination. Saw motorcade coming through triple underpass en route north on Stemmons Expressway. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of afternoon.

Sergeant R. D. SHIPLEY, Area Commander, Northeast Substation. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository and remained rest of afternoon.

Sergeant D. P. FLUDCIE, dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of the day.

P. K. WILKINS, Districts 43 and 44, Car 192. At time of assassination, was at County Jail with prisoner with Officer G. L. TOLBERT. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository and assisted in search of building. WILKINS located rifle on sixth floor and remained at building rest of the day.

G. L. TOLBERT, Districts 53 and 55, Car 132. Assisted Officer P. K. WILKINS with prisoner and then dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of the day.

N. L. STANGLIN, Districts 45 and 46, Car 67. Ordered to answer calls in respective district. Did not enter Oak Cliff area during shift.

W. F. MORRIS, District 47, Car 158, located at Valley View and Central, Northeast Dallas, at time of assassination call. Assigned to remain in area to answer calls and look for suspect.

A. D. DUNCAN, District 48, Car 70, located Northwest Highway and Central Expressway at time of assassination call. Assigned to set up roadblock at that intersection in effort to locate suspect. Did not enter Oak Cliff Subdivision.

C. R. GILBERT, District 49, Car 91, located intersection of Walnut Hill and Central Expressway at time of assassination call. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained until 4:00 P.M.

G. A. KELLEY, Districts 51, 52 and 54, Car 122, located intersection of Gaston and Abrams at time of assassination call. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of shift.

-8-

Commission Exhibit No. 2645—Continued
W. P. Parker, Districts 56 and 58, Car 77, located East Dallas, Garland Road area, at time of assassination call. Set up roadblocks in that area remainder of afternoon.

J. C. Wallace, Districts 57 and 59, Car 131 located North Dallas at time of assassination. Assigned to set up roadblocks in that area rest of afternoon.

W. A. Everitt, Districts 65 and 67, Car 171. Assigned to set up roadblocks at intersection Pleasant Grove and Samuels in Northeast Dallas. Did not enter Oak Cliff area.


Sergeant C. B. Owens, Area Commander, Southwest Substation, dispatched to Texas School Book Depository. Interviewed witnesses on railroad tracks at rear of Texas School Book Depository following assassination, then dispatched to Oak Cliff following officer shooting. Driving unmarked car.

Sergeant H. F. Davis, Supervisor assigned Districts 80 and 90, Car 179. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where remained until 3:45 P.M.

H. H. Horn, assigned District 76, Car 57. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository and assigned guard duty on railroad tracks at rear of building where remained rest of day.

W. E. Smith, District 77, Car 9. Assigned to guard southeast corner, Texas School Book Depository, where remained until after 3:00 P.M.

J. L. Angell, Districts 81 and 82, Car 20. Assigned to lower floor of Texas School Book Depository where remained until 3:45 P.M.

R. W. Walker, Districts 85 and 86, Car 127. Assigned to remain in district to answer calls in regard to suspects.

R. C. Nelson, District 87, Car 156. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository where stationed in front of building remainder of afternoon.

W. D. Menteel, Districts 91 and 92, Car 84. Was eating lunch at 430 West Jefferson at time of assassination. Left restaurant to answer shooting call in 400 block East 10th Street, Oak Cliff. Did not pass intersection of Sangs and Beckley.

H. M. Ashcraft, Districts 93 and 94, Car 24. Dispatched to Inwood Road and Stemmons Expressway to cut traffic at time of assassination call, then to Texas School Book Depository where remained rest of day.

M. N. Mc Donald and T. R. Gregory, Districts 95 and 96, Car 130. Dispatched to Texas School Book Depository following assassination report. Approximately 1:20 P.M., Officer MC Donald sent to vicinity 400 East 10th Street, Oak Cliff, to assist other officers in investigation of reported shooting of police officer.

- 10 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2645—Continued
On May 27, 1964, HUGH F. DAVIS, Sergeant, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was the supervising sergeant assigned to Districts 80 and 90, of Plano 2, which was working the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift that month.

Sergeant DAVIS advised he recalled at the time of the assassination call he was driving Unit Number 179, an unmarked car, and was dispatched thereafter to the Texas School Book Depository at Elm and Houston Streets, where he remained until 3:45 P.M. that afternoon.

Sergeant DAVIS advised that the course of his travels took him nowhere near 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

On May 27, 1964, Sergeant WILLIAM G. JENNINGS, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to Car 168 to supervise the downtown area of Dallas on patrol, and that at the time of the assassination he had just left his residence at 3147 Casino Drive, in Oak Cliff, after having eaten lunch.

Sergeant JENNINGS advised that en route to town he drove down Hampton Road to Fort Worth Avenue and into town and was not, at any time, near 1026 North Beckley in Oak Cliff. He advised he was dispatched to the Texas School Book Depository where he was assigned to "shake down" passenger freight trains to the rear of the Depository. He advised he stayed there until approximately 4:00 P.M. that afternoon.

On May 28, 1964, Patrolman JIMMIE M. VALENTINE, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to District 104 and was driving police car number 207. VALENTINE said he was patrolling the downtown area of Dallas and, shortly after noon, received a call on the radio to go to R.L. Green Department Store and pick up a fourteen-year-old shoplifter. VALENTINE said he did this and returned with the youth to the Juvenile Bureau of the Dallas Police Department. He said it was about 12:45 P.M. when he received

**Commission Exhibit No. 2645—Continued**
Officer MENTZEL advised he knew no one residing at 1026 North Beckley and would have no reason to stop at that address or to blow his automobile horn in passing.

On May 27, 1964, EDDIE W. ASHCRAFT, Officer, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to Districts 93 and 94, Car 24, on the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift, and recalls that at the time the assassination call came over the radio he was located at the intersection of Fort Worth and Sylvan Avenues. He advised he was dispatched to Inwood Road and Stemmons Expressway to cut traffic. He advised that at about 1:00 P.M. he was dispatched to the Texas School Book Depository Building, and at about 1:45 P.M. sent to the 300 block on East Jefferson to interview witnesses regarding the shooting of Officer J. D. TIPPIT.

ASHCRAFT advised that, en route to the East Jefferson address, he did not have occasion to pass 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and recalled that he was operating alone in Car 24 on that day.

On June 1, 1964, OWEN HERBERT LUDWIG, Officer, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned to Districts 108 and 109, which was his regular beat at that time, and drove Car 242. He stated he was, on that day, assigned to Platoon Number 2, which was working the 7:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. shift November 22, 1963, and he was further given a special assignment to guard the front door of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, because of the President's expected arrival in Dallas.

Officer LUDWIG stated that he patrolled his regular beat in Districts 108 and 109 until approximately 10:45 A.M., when he took up his special assignment duties at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel and continued in that capacity until about 6:00 P.M. the same evening. He advised he did not leave the hotel at any time, with the exception of one trip to Parkland Memorial Hospital, at approximately 1:00 P.M. that afternoon, to transport several plain-clothes agents whom he took to be either military

- 13 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2645—Continued

or Secret Service men. He advised the entire trip took about twenty minutes and, upon returning to the hotel, remained there until 6:00 P.M.

Officer LUDWIG advised he does not know any of the residents of 1026 North Beckley in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and did not pass that area at any time on the day of November 22, 1963.

On May 27, 1964, DAVID L. FATE, Officer, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned alone in Car 32 to patrol Districts 24 and 25. He advised at the time of the assassination he was on Denton Drive in North Dallas and was dispatched to the intersection of Stemmons Expressway and Inwood Road, where he was instructed to cut off all traffic and keep the intersection open for emergency vehicles. He advised he stayed at that location about ten to fifteen minutes, when he was dispatched to the Texas School Book Depository, where he remained until approximately 4:00 P.M.

Officer FATE advised he definitely did not pass the intersection of Beckley and Zangs Boulevard in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas at any time that day; did not drive Ly/ 1026 North Beckley Street; and, did not know EARLENE ROBERTS or anyone else at that address.

- 14 -

Commission Exhibit No. 2645—Continued
WASHINGTON — The White House announced that its "nonpolitical" label for President Kennedy's trip to Austin, Texas, will not be taken care of.

Feeding has been under way between supporters of Gov. John Connally and Vice President Johnson on the one hand and supporters of Sen. Ralph Yarborough on the other.

ONLY POLITICAL

The White House insisted that the Friday night fund-raising dinner in Austin will be the only political appearance of the tour and that the national party will defray any costs incurred.

"The Democratic National Committee will pay for any mileage (flying time) required to get to Austin over and above the normal requirements for the non-political appearances," Salinger said.

He admitted this would not amount to much but declined to name a figure. The President would have to fly to Austin anyway to get to the Johnson ranch.

As of now, newsmen will be barred from the ranch while the Kennedys are guests.

The President will de-arrive in San Antonio at 1:31 p.m. to dedicate the Aerospace Medical Health Center at Brooks Air Force Base. A motorcade will take the President from San Antonio International Airport to the air base.

OFF TO HOUSTON

He will leave San Antonio at 3:30 p.m. for Houston, where a motorcade will whisk him from the airport to the Rice Hotel. He will speak at the dedication dinner for Rep. Thomas, then leave for Fort Worth where he arrives at Carswell Air Force Base at 10:35 p.m. Another motorcade will take him to the Texas Hotel.

The President will address a breakfast sponsored by the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, then fly to Dallas for a luncheon sponsored by the Dallas Citizens Council, the Dallas Assembly and the Graduate Realtor's Union of the Southwest.

Still another motorcade—55 minutes long—will take President Kennedy from Love Field to the luncheon site at the Trade Mart.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Following is the schedule for the visit of President Kennedy's party to Texas Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

THURSDAY

11:00 A.M. — President departs Washington.

1:30 P.M. — Arrives San Antonio airport.

1:45 P.M. — Departs and arrives motorcade in Aeropace Medical Health Center at Brooks Air Force Base.

2:25 P.M. — Arrives Brooks AFB for dedication.

3:00 P.M. — Departs Brooks for Kelly Field.

3:30 P.M. — Departs Kelly Field for Houston.

4:15 P.M. — Arrives Houston airport.

4:25 P.M. — Leaves airport via motorcade for Rice Hotel.

5:00 P.M. — Arrives Rice Hotel.

5:35 P.M. — Departs hotel for Coliseum for Thomas dinner.

6:45 P.M. — Arrives Coliseum.

9:30 P.M. — Leaves Coliseum for airport.

10:00 P.M. — Departs airport for Fort Worth.

10:45 P.M. — Arrives Carswell, motorcade to Texas Hotel.

11:00 P.M. — Arrives hotel.

FRIDAY

8:45 A.M. — Breakfast, Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce.

10:30 A.M. — Departs hotel for Carswell.

11:15 A.M. — Departs Carswell, leaves in motorcade.

12:30 P.M. — Arrives Trade Mart.

2:00 P.M. — Leaves Trade Mart for Love Field.

2:35 P.M. — Departs Love Field for -Berr from AFB.

3:15 P.M. — Arrives Bergstrom, motorcade to Commodore Perry Hotel.

3:55 P.M. — Arrives hotel.

4:15 P.M. — Reception in Commodore Perry sponsored by State Democratic Executive Committee.

6:00 P.M. — Leave for reception at Governor's Mansion.

6:45 P.M. — Leaves mansion for hotel.

8:15 P.M. — Leave for hotel for Municipal Auditorium.

8:30 P.M. — Arrives auditorium for fund-raising dinner.

9:30 P.M. — Leaves auditorium for Bergstrom.

4:45 P.M. — Leaves Bergstrom by helicopter for LBJ Ranch.

10:20 P.M. — Arrives LBJ Ranch.

No schedule available for Saturday. Tentatively plans to leave Austin at midday for Washington.
New Fuss Erupts Over JFK Tickets

By JIM LEHNER Staff Writer

A new controversy flared Thursday day over luncheon tickets for President Kennedy's visit here Friday.

Oscar Maury, a liberal-loyal Democratic leader, charged that "elected Democratic officials are being systematically excluded from the invitation-only affair at the Trade Mart."

His charge followed information that an invitation to the side of Democratic presidential candidate had been withdrawn.

The only conclusion I can draw is that her name has been withdrawn and submitted with that of a Republican, he said.

SEATING PROBLEM

A spokesman for the organization sponsoring the affair said it had never been intended that the precinct chairman be allowed to bring guests because of the limited seating capacity at the Trade Mart.

Mr. Maury, however, said this was not the case. He said all precinct chairs were told earlier in the week they would be able to bring a guest.

In other developments Thursday, it was announced that the President will ride in an open car through the streets of Dallas. Officials revealed that the specially built limousine is being down in advance of the presidential party's arrival.

The car, a blue Lincoln Continental, is an open convertible but a plexiglass bubble top is a part of its equipment so the Kennedy's can still see and be seen in case of inclement weather.

SPACE FOR CROWD

There was also official confirmation that the presidential 707 Air Force 1 will unload at Love Field's Gate 28 at the end of its tour.

This area was selected, authorities said, because a nearby grassy area would provide the most space for people to gather and see the President on his arrival.

There is room for approximately 10,000 people at the site where Mexican Airlines flights normal load and unload.

The presidential plane, preceded by approximately 10,000 people at the site where Mexican Airlines flights normal load and unload.

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ments by squabbles over who gets tickets to what.

Nestled in the spare seats of the President's plane are prime parties to the bickering — Sen. Ralph Yarbrough, acknowledged leader of Texas' liberals, and more conservative-minded congressmen who prefer the Johnson-Connelly wing of the party.

Technically, the President was to dedicate an aerospace medical center in San Antonio, join in a "bipartisan" appreciation dinner for Rep. Albert Thomas in Houston, address the Chamber of Commerce in Fort Worth, speak to a bipartisan civic gathering in staunchly Republican Dallas, and save his political fireworks for a gathering of the faithful in Austin Friday night.

In his San Antonio speech the President said too many Americans assumed that space research was without value here on earth.

In his prepared speech he pointed out that wartime development of radar gave the world the transistor and that "research in space medicine holds the promise of substantial benefits for those of us who are earthbound."

Shortly before President Kennedy left Washington the Senate went along with the House in cutting space agency funds for next year to $5.1 billion from the $5.7 billion requested by the administration.

While urging that the present space effort be maintained, the President cautioned against expecting too much too soon.

"Let us not be carried away with the grandeur of our vision," he said. "Many weeks and months and years of long, hard, tedious work lie ahead."

"There will be setbacks and frustrations and disappointments. There will be pressures for our country to do less and temptations to do something else. But this research must and will go on. The conquest of space must and will go ahead."

Although the tour is officially nonpolitical, where the President goes, politics goes with him.

In San Antonio, he will be on friendly ground. The city gave him its backing in 1960. In Houston, he will bask in the glow of Rep. Thomas, a hometown favorite whose congressional district gave Kennedy more than 56 per cent of its vote three years ago.

The other half of Houston went violently for Richard Nixon.

President Kennedy's hardest tasks come Friday when he runs into Fort Worth — which favored Richard Nixon in 1960 — and Dallas, one of the most rock-ribbed Republican strongholds in the nation.

While his Dallas speech will be before an invitation-only gathering of the city's business leaders, the President's schedule was rearranged to allow a 55-minute motorcade through the heart of the city.

"Austin, site of the infamous political pow-wow, is also friendly ground — of war in 1960."

Commission Exhibit No. 2647—Continued
Dear Lee,

This morning I was speaking with one of our professors who heard the talk you gave to us. He thought that you made a number of good points. One of these was your criticism of speculation in the capitalist system. He equated stock speculation with gambling. It seems to be another form of it. Another point was your criticism of exploitation which occurs in capitalism. In both these points, speculation and exploitation, the Popes have spoken strongly against them in the last 70 years.

On the other hand, the professor in whose classes I am teaching thought that you hadn't made sufficient application. Applying the criticism of speculation and exploitation in our country, it seems that these things are regarded. In the instance where certain individuals, to overtop their bounds, it seems that such occurrences are practically inevitable in a free society. If we are going to have freedom rather than strict regimentation, then the government will naturally find it very difficult to curb all abuses. The difficulty with communism is that it suppresses freedom, as you indicated, in order to obtain efficiency.

You mentioned that there are good and bad points in each system and that possibly the best system would be a fusion of the good points of both capitalism and communism, something approaching socialism. It seems that socialism might work in a small society but again, when we apply this to our own country, it appears that we are very complex and that it would be very difficult for the government sufficiently to control such a complex society as ours along the lines of socialism. Also here again, socialism means the sacrifice of freedom to practice if it is going to work. Freedom seems to be a fundamental human value precious to every man. I think that freedom can be retained but yet we can still have a just economic political and social system. Of course this requires that each man live up to the obligations and responsibilities of respecting the freedom of other men and encouraging his own freedom in a just way. Perhaps it is more difficult to achieve a just social order by relying on individuals to show initiative and responsibility in exercising rights and living up to duties, but it seems that a society based on respect for justice and individual worth is much more lasting and solidly founded and more in accord with man's nature.

The Popes, beginning with Leo XIII in 1901 and continuing up to the present day have given considerable thought and energy in trying to think through to a solution of economic and social and political abuses. You might get some ideas from the enclosed article as to how the Popes have been trying to work out the problem as well as some stimulation to your own thinking on the matter.

That's about it for now. Give my regards to Marine.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

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Commission Exhibit No. 2648

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Dear Lee and Moreno:

Here at the House of Studies during the summer months we have a series of lectures on various subjects given by different persons from the neighboring areas. These subjects usually deal with art, literature, economics, religion, politics, etc. We usually have a speaker every one or two weeks on a Saturday or Sunday night. Since we are studying philosophy, most of us are interested in the various phases of Communism, as this is a very timely and practical subject.

We were hoping that you might come over to talk to us about contemporary Russia and the practice of Communism there. A number of speakers have already been contacted and have definite dates on which they will speak. The best time for us to have you speak, if you are willing, is on Saturday night, July 27. The talk usually begins at 7:00 and lasts for about an hour. Then there is a five minute intermission and the speaker returns for a question period which may last a half-hour or so. When I say that we would like to have you speak on contemporary Russia and the practice of Communism there, this is only a general idea of mine. Of course we want you to choose whatever topic you like concerning your travels in Russia and to present the talk and its material in whatever way you like. It can be as informal as you like and a narration of your own observations. In other words, don't feel that it ought to be very formal and theoretical. Also, when I say that the talks usually last for an hour, I don't mean that it has to be that long. This is rather by way of a time limit. You may use whatever notes you may wish to prepare. In short, do it the way you feel you want to do it and be assured that we want you to feel at home in talking to us.

We have about 90 men who are studying philosophy in the House. Usually about 25 or so will attend these talks. We hope that you will accept our invitation and I think you will find it a good experience, as I'm sure it will be. Most of us are about your age.

I wrote my family today telling them that I planned to invite you for this occasion. They had already told me on their last visit that they hoped to invite you to come over with them when they came here sometime. I asked them that they wouldn't mind arranging to make a visit here for the same occasion so that you could come together. I told them that I would ask you to call them to make plans about this or else for them to call you. Of course we hope Moreno will come too.

You can let me know what you think about the matter and ask any further questions you may want to know about the situation. Drop me a line when you get a chance.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Mr. EUGENE JOHN MURRETT, S. J., Scholastic, Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, advised that his mother and the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD are sisters. He advised he is 31 years of age and is approximately seven years older than OSWALD. He recalled that OSWALD lived with the MURRETT family for approximately one year shortly after OSWALD's father passed away when OSWALD was a very young boy.

MURRETT recalled that OSWALD's mother was a sales lady and that she worked in various clothing and department stores in various cities throughout the United States. He said he recalled OSWALD resided at various times, which times he could not recall, in New Orleans, Louisiana, New York City, and Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, and possibly other places.

MURRETT stated he and OSWALD were never very close because of the difference in their ages and because they never resided together for any length of time, and as a result, he did not know too much concerning OSWALD's background. He recalled that OSWALD completed approximately two years of high school and then enrolled in the U. S. Marine Corps, but he was unable to recall when this occurred. He said the last time he saw OSWALD was when OSWALD visited with the MURRETT family in New Orleans, Louisiana. He said OSWALD was on leave at this time just prior to being shipped overseas. He said this was sometime before 1959 when he entered the Society of Jesus.

MURRETT stated that sometime after 1959 he received information from his parents that OSWALD again visited them in their home in New Orleans. He said he did not recall if OSWALD told his parents he was going to Russia at this time; however, it subsequently developed this was just prior to the time OSWALD left the United States for Russia.

On 11/29/63 at Mobile, Alabama File No. MO 89-25

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MURRETT said that sometime in the latter part of 1962 he heard from his family that OSWALD had returned to the United States after being in Russia for some three years. He said his family told him at this time that OSWALD and his Russian wife were then residing in New Orleans, Louisiana. MURRETT said that he then discussed his relationship with OSWALD and OSWALD's trip to Russia with his fellow students and superiors and with his superiors' permission, wrote OSWALD a letter inviting him to come and address the students at the Jesuit Seminary in Mobile. He recalled he addressed the letter through a friend at 4007 Magazine Street, New Orleans. He recalled this letter was written to OSWALD about two weeks prior to the time OSWALD actually came to Mobile, which was on July 27, 28 or 29, 1963. He said arrangements were made for OSWALD to travel with the MURRETT family to Mobile to save expenses. MURRETT said OSWALD received no remuneration for his talk at the Jesuit Seminary.

MURRETT said OSWALD spoke to approximately 20 students, who were scholastics studying to be Jesuit Priests, and to two priests at the seminary in Mobile on one of the above evenings in July 1963. He said OSWALD told of his travelling to Russia; however, was unable to recall how OSWALD said he reached there. He said that upon OSWALD's arrival in Moscow OSWALD applied for employment and also for permission to remain in Russia. He said OSWALD was then sent to Minsk where he was assigned to work in a factory doing assembly line type of work. He said he did not recall if OSWALD indicated what this factory manufactured.

MURRETT stated OSWALD further stated that while in Minsk he joined a hunting club and that he made regular week end trips into the country where he stayed overnight in the homes of the peasants. He said that on subsequent questioning by students OSWALD indicated that this hunting club was sponsored by the factory in which he worked. He also stated OSWALD said he met his wife in Minsk at a factory dance and later married her. He said apparently OSWALD and his wife had no difficulty obtaining permission from the Russian authorities for this marriage.

MURRETT recalled OSWALD discussed his living and working conditions, but did not recall exactly what OSWALD said. He said OSWALD mentioned that his work and social life was not very closely connected. He advised OSWALD ill not mention attending any schools there, but stated that numerous speeches were given by various Russian officials to the workers of the factory regularly. He said OSWALD indicated he became disillusioned with life in Russia and explained communism was too oppressive to the people there and apparently the people were "dominated by rouenockes." He said he received the impression from OSWALD that it was a type of police state existence without OSWALD actually using those words. MURRETT said further that OSWALD was very vague about his leaving Russia to return to the United States. He said OSWALD mentioned that the Russians apparently had no objection to Mrs. OSWALD leaving, and apparently at the same time the U. S. Government indicated that OSWALD had not legally lost his United States citizenship by renouncing it previously. He said OSWALD evaded the subject of religion and whenever he was asked a question concerning religion OSWALD would pass it over. He said OSWALD definitely left the impression of not believing in God or a Supreme Being and of being an atheist.

MURRETT further stated OSWALD, OSWALD's wife, and the MURRETT family stayed in Mobile only one night on this occasion in July 1963. He said that to the best of his recollection they all stayed at the Palms Motel at the corner of Azalea Road and U. S. Highway 90, west.

MURRETT said the OSWALDS did not appear to be prosperous and OSWALD did not mention where or if he were employed. He recalled OSWALD was wearing a short-sleeved sports shirt and slacks during this visit.

MURRETT said that after OSWALD left Mobile he wrote to OSWALD at the Magazine Street address in New Orleans. He recalled that during OSWALD's speech OSWALD mentioned he did not approve of speculation or the operations of the stock market inasmuch as he considered it gambling. He said OSWALD also claimed that the working class was oppressed and no one was concerned with them. MURRETT recalled that in his letter he pointed out to OSWALD that the Catholic Church was definitely concerned with the welfare of the working people and enclosed a copy of the Encyclical of Pope JOHN XXIII captioned "Mater Et Magistra." He advised he later received a letter from OSWALD, but OSWALD did not indicate he received this Encyclical or read it. He said this was the last time he heard from OSWALD. MURRETT said he no longer has the letter in his possession, having destroyed it.

MURRETT said he did not know any of OSWALD's friends or associates and OSWALD never mentioned them to him. He
also recalled OSWALD never mentioned the country of Cuba or any organizations to which he belonged. He said that to the best of his recollection OSWALD never made any revolutionary statements, nor did he appear prone to violence.

MULLEN stated OSWALD apparently went to Russia after having read the works of KARL MARX and deciding he wanted to see how the people actually lived in Russia.

MULLEN said OSWALD claimed that upon his arrival in Moscow he applied for work and was assigned to Minsk where he worked in a factory. He said OSWALD claimed he joined a hunting club while in Minsk and spent weekends hunting. He claimed OSWALD stated he got to know the Russian peasants on these hunting expeditions as he lived in their homes. He said OSWALD further claimed he liked the Russian people very well and said he was treated well by them, even though the "U-2 incident" occurred during this time and was widely publicized there. He said apparently OSWALD became disillusioned after having been there for three to five years and said that the doors of the factories would be locked and the workers would be forced to listen to speeches by Russian authorities. He said OSWALD also complained of "regimentation" and gave the impression that a police state was in existence, although he never actually used that particular term.

He said that OSWALD further complained that the tourists were shown the collective farms near Moscow and Leningrad, which actually were show places. He said the other farms of Russia were definitely far inferior to those which were shown to visitors.

MULLEN further advised that OSWALD in his speech also indicated he was opposed to speculation and the operation of the
stock market. He said OSWALD considered this to be gambling and advocated the total abolition of the stock exchange. He said he did not recall where OSWALD lived while in Russia, but said it was a beautiful city, however everything was controlled by the government.

Father MULLEN said that OSWALD conducted himself very well in giving the speech. He said OSWALD spoke very well and he at the time, thought he was a college graduate. He further recalled that whenever the subject of religion came up OSWALD passed it off and would not comment on it. He said he definitely received the impression OSWALD was an atheist.

He further advised he did not recall if OSWALD said what type of work he was presently pursuing. He said OSWALD indicated he was glad to be back in the United States, but said he was not completely happy here. He said, however, OSWALD indicated living in the United States was better than living in Russia.

Father MULLEN advised OSWALD was neatly dressed in sports attire; however, did not give the impression of being prosperous.

He further added he could not recall OSWALD making any statement that could be considered revolutionary and did not receive the impression OSWALD was a violent person by nature.

Father MULLEN advised OSWALD spoke for approximately 30 minutes and he understood he had a question period for approximately another 30 minutes. He said he did not attend this question period and left immediately after the speech.

On 11/30/63 Mobile, Alabama File # NO 89-25
by SA HARRY J. DESMAN and SA JOHN J. SWENNEY
Date dictated 12/1/63

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stated he did not care to discuss anything whatsoever concerning religion.

He estimated the entire speech by OSWALD lasted about 30 minutes and was followed by about 30 minutes of a question period.

Father MOORE advised that OSWALD was not an outstanding speaker, but in his opinion was just fair. He said OSWALD used no notes whatsoever during his talk, but handled himself very well. He said he definitely received the impression OSWALD had at least a college education. He also said OSWALD did not appear to be prosperous, but was casually dressed in sports clothing. He further informed that to the best of his recollection OSWALD made no statements indicating he was in favor of a revolution and he did not receive the impression OSWALD was a violent individual.

Mr. ROBERT J. FITZPATRICK, S.J., Scholastic, Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, advised he recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD very well. FITZPATRICK said he was studying the Russian language and learned EUGENE MURRETT, another Jesuit Scholastic, was a cousin of OSWALD and that OSWALD spent three years in Russia. He said that arrangements were then made to have OSWALD speak to a group of the Jesuit Scholastics at the seminary there. He explained that the seminary had invited various speakers to address the Jesuit Scholastics previously and this was in connection with the same series of lectures. He recalled previous speakers had included a Protestant Minister and a Jewish Rabbi. He said it was believed OSWALD would have some information which would be extremely interesting to them.

FITZPATRICK recalled OSWALD, OSWALD's wife, who was named MARINA, and their two year old daughter named JUNE, came to Mobile, Alabama, on Saturday, July 27, 1963. He said that the OSWALDS were accompanied by the parents of EUGENE MURRETT. He also said they were accompanied also by MURRETT's brother and sister and their respective spouses and several children. FITZPATRICK said he did not attend OSWALD's talk, but stayed with the MURRETTS and OSWALD's wife. He further informed that Mrs. MURRETT was very anxious to talk with Mrs. OSWALD without LEE OSWALD being present. He explained Mrs. MURRETT told him she never had the opportunity to communicate at any great length with Mrs. OSWALD inasmuch as OSWALD had to translate for her. He said that as a result of this, he and Mrs. MURRETT and Mrs. OSWALD walked throughout the seminary grounds for approximately an hour.

FITZPATRICK stated that apparently MARINA OSWALD could not speak English except for a few words such as yes and no. He said, however, she appeared to be a very fine woman in his opinion. He said that Mrs. OSWALD told him she had been raised in the Russian Orthodox faith until she was approximately ten years of age, when her relations died. He said Mrs. OSWALD had about the equivalent of what could be considered a high school
education in the United States.

He said Mrs. OSWALD stated she was not a communist and loved Russia and the Russian people. He explained that Mrs. OSWALD's love for Russia was not the same as that he had heard expressed by Nazis for the German fatherland. He further informed Mrs. OSWALD stated there were many inconveniences in Russia; however, people had no difficulty making a living there. He recalled Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no living relatives in Russia and said she met OSWALD at a factory dance in Minsk and that they were subsequently married.

FITZPATRICK also recalled Mrs. OSWALD told him she liked the United States very much and there appeared to be no conflict with this and her love for Russia. He said she stated she had no opportunity to learn English inasmuch as OSWALD kept her completely away from other people. He said Mrs. OSWALD appeared to be very happy with OSWALD; however, OSWALD was definitely the head of the family. He further informed Mrs. OSWALD indicated her husband did a great deal of reading, but that it appeared scattered and apparently had no direction or planning.

FITZPATRICK stated Mrs. OSWALD only mentioned residing in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana; however, in talking to her he received the impression the OSWALDS had lived in other cities of the United States. He stated Mrs. OSWALD said her husband was presently out of work and they were having a difficult time financially. He said she said him OSWALD is away from home a great deal and she did not know any of his associates or any of his activities. He further recalled that Mrs. OSWALD stated she and her husband had a difficult time getting out of Russia, but she did not explain this remark further.

He said Mrs. OSWALD was very neatly dressed, but her clothes did not appear to be expensive. He said OSWALD, although not shabbily attired, did not appear to know how to wear clothes properly.

FITZPATRICK also recalled that Mrs. MURRETT had him ask Mrs. OSWALD if she would care to go to Mass with her the following morning, which was Sunday. He said Mrs. OSWALD stated she would like to do this very much, but could not because of her husband. He further added that on at least two occasions in his talk with Mrs. OSWALD she said a Russian word which indicated OSWALD was 'without God.'
summary were correct. FITZPATRICK said he then made several
additions and deletions and subsequently typed up a five page
summary of ONSWALD's speech and several questions which were
asked him by those in attendance.

FITZPATRICK made available the following five page
summary mentioned above:

"On Saturday, July 27, 1963, a relative of Lee
Oswald, a member of the community at the Jesuit House
of Studies, asked Mr. Oswald if he would address the
scholastics on his experiences in Russia. The
request was not unusual, for the scholastics try
to time to time to have either prominent persons
or others who have something interesting to relate
speak to the scholastics on their experiences. Be-
cause Mr. Oswald was an American who had gone to live
in Russia and who had returned, obviously for a reason,
it was thought that he might be able to communicate
the nature of the Russian people themselves better
than any official reports might. Those who went to
listen to him expected to hear a man who had been
dissillusioned with Soviet communism and had chosen
America to it. What they heard was only partially
this.

The major points of Mr. Oswald's address and
details from it are given below, probably never in
verbatim form, but always true to his intent, at least
as he was heard by a number of people.

"He worked in a factory in Minsk. When he applied
for permission to live in the Soviet Union, the
Russian authorities had assigned him to a fairly well
advanced area, the Minsk area. He said that this was
a common practice: showing foreigners those places of
which Russians can be proudest.

"The factory life impressed him with the care it
provided for the workers. Dancing, social gatherings,
sports were all benefits for the factory workers. Mr.
Oswald belonged to a factory-sponsored hunting club.
He and a group of workers would go into the farm
regions around Minsk for hunting trips. They would
spend the night in the outlying villages, and thus he
came to know Russian peasant life too. In general,
the peasants were very poor, often close to star-
vation. When the hunting party was returning to
Minsk, it would often leave what it had shot with
the village people because of their lack of food.
He spoke of having even left the food he had brought
with him from town. In connection with the hunting
party, he mentioned that they had only shotguns, for
pistols and rifles are prohibited by Russian law.

"Some details of village life: in each hut
there was a radio speaker, even in huts where there
was no running water or electricity. The speaker
was attached to a cord that ran to the receiver. Thus, the inhabitants of the hut could never
change stations or turn off the radio. They had to
listen to everything that came through it, day or night.
In connection with radios, he said that there was a
very large radio-jamming tower that was larger than
anything else in Minsk.

"More about the factories: factory meetings
were held which all had to attend. Everyone attended
willingly and in a good frame of mind. Things came up
for discussion and voting, but no one ever voted no.
The meetings were, in a sense, formalities. If anyone
did not attend, he would lose his job.

"Mr. Oswald said that he had met his wife at a
factory social.

"The workers, he said, were not against him
because he was an American. When the U-2 incident
was announced over the factory radio system, the workers
were very angry with the United States, but not with
him, even though he was an American.

"He made the point that he disliked capitalism
because its foundation was the exploitation of the
poor. He implied, but did not state directly, that he
was disappointed in Russia because the full principles
of Marxism were not lived up to and the gap between
Marxist theory and the Russian practice disillusioned
him with Russian communism. He said, 'Capitalism
doesn't work, communism doesn't work. In the middle
is socialism, and that doesn't work either.'"
"After his talk a question and answer period followed. Some questions and his answers:

"Q: How did you come to be interested in Marxism? To go to Russia?

"A: I had studied Marxism, became convinced of it and wanted to see if it had worked for the Russian people.

"Q: What does atheism do to morality? How can you have morality without God?

"A: No matter whether people believe in God or not, they will do what they want to. The Russian people don't need God for morality; they are naturally very moral, honest, faithful in marriage.

"Q: What is the sexual morality in comparison with the United States?

"A: It is better in Russia than in the United States. Its foundation there is the good of the state.

"Q: What impressed you most about Russia? What did you like most?

"A: The care that the state provides for everyone. If a man gets sick, no matter what his status is, how poor he is, the state will take care of him.

"Q: What impresses you most about the United States?

"A: The material prosperity. In Russia it is very hard to buy even a suit or a pair of shoes, and even when you can get them, they are very expensive.

"Q: What do the Russian people think of Khrushchev? Do they like him better than Stalin?

"A: They like Khrushchev much better. He is a working man, a peasant. An example of the kind of things he does: Once at a party broadcast over the radio, he had had a little too much to drink and he began to swear over the radio. That's the kind of thing he does.
inoculated and that they are being denied the truth by these jamming stations?

"At: They are convinced that such contact would harm them and would be dangerous. They say that the state is doing them a favor by denying them access to Western radio broadcasts."

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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<th>TYPE OF CASE</th>
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<th>TITLE OR CAPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>Protective Research</td>
<td>Continued</td>
<td>Lee Harvey Oswald</td>
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INVESTIGATION MADE AT:
- New Orleans, Louisiana 11-29-63

INVESTIGATION MADE BY:
- SA Roger D. Counts

DETAILS

This report covers investigations made at the branches of the public library at New Orleans. Attached is a list of the books obtained by Lee Harvey Oswald.

NOTES

Reference is made to the H/R of SA Stewart, Dallas, dated 11-27-63, in which it was mentioned that Lee Harvey Oswald had among his belongings a New Orleans Public Library card No. 8560, and also to a telephone call from SAIC Rice to SAIC Rice requesting that inquiries be made to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald had checked out any books pertaining to the U.S. Secret Service.

On 11-29-63 Jerome Cushman, Head Librarian, New Orleans Public Library, was interviewed. Mr. Cushman advised that the library card of Lee Harvey Oswald had been issued by the Napoleon Branch library, 913 Napoleon Avenue, New Orleans, and that the original of this card had been picked up by the FBI along with all available books which had been checked out by Oswald. He further stated that it would be extremely difficult to determine if Oswald had obtained books from the main library, as this would require examination of the microfilm of all transactions since Oswald obtained his card. He said that it would also be quite possible that Oswald could have any number of cards issued to him. These cards are filed numerically and, without knowing the exact card number, all cards would have to be checked to determine if this was the case.

On 12-2-63 Geraldine Vassoresson, Librarian, was interviewed by SAIC Rice and the writer at the Napoleon Branch Library. She stated that the correct number for the library card issued to Lee Harvey Oswald was 8560 and not 8560. This card had an expiration date of May 27, 1966, indicating that it had been issued on May 27, 1963, end. Vassoresson said that the original card had been given to Mr. Cushman, Head Librarian, who had in turn given it to the FBI. She also said that a number of books which

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2649—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2650
Cassell had checked out had been turned over to the FBI and that she had not retained a list of these.

On 12-1-63 SA Storey Callender, FBI, was interviewed and a list of the books checked out by Oswald was obtained (see attachment). This consisted of 16 books of which 27 are being held by the FBI. The 7 remaining books are in the possession of private citizens as they were checked out at the time of the investigation by the FBI.

Also on 12-1-63 a call was received from SAIC Book requesting that an inquiry be made to determine if Oswald had obtained any of the four books written by the following authors: D. E. Naugham, Harry Neal, Edward Sterling, or Michael Kelly. On 12-4-63 a visit was made to the Napoleon Branch Library where it was determined that none of the aforementioned books had been checked out by Oswald.

The difficulty in examining the records of the Main Library has been explained above. Of the nine remaining branch librarians, five have a record system similar to the Main Library. As this is the case, no effort will be made to examine these records as well as those of the other four branches unless specifically directed.

UNIDENTIFIED LEADER

Investigation continued.

ATTACHMENTS - Chief and Dallas

List of books obtained by Lee Harvey Oswald from New Orleans Public Library.

RC/MH
The first 27 books are in the possession of the FBI.

The remaining 7 are in the possession of private citizens
who checked out these books after they were returned
by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mrs. LILLIAN BRADSHAW, Director, Dallas Public Library,
1954 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following
information:

A file of membership is not retained by the Dallas
Public Library System; therefore, she has no records pertaining
to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

She further advised that the only records maintained
by the Library are key to delinquencies; therefore, it would
not be possible to determine a listing of the books read by
OSWALD. In this connection, microfilmed records are maintained
on books charged out. It would take a review of over
2,600,000 such microfilmed records in order to identify
the identity of the books charged out by OSWALD.

Mrs. BRADSHAW made available two copies of a Dallas
Public Library delinquency notice which reflects LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, was delinquent on a book entitled
"The Shark and The Sardines", by JUAN JOSE AREVALO. The book
was due on November 13, 1963, and, according to Mrs. BRADSHAW,
it would have been charged out on November 6, 1963. The
delinquency notice was never mailed. According to library
records, the book was never returned.

Mrs. BRADSHAW indicated her records contained no
other delinquencies for OSWALD.

She made available a copy of the above-described
book which was authored by a former President of Guatemala,
JUAN JOSE AREVALO, translated from the Spanish by JUNE COBB
and Dr. RAUL OSBREGUA and published by LYLE STUART, 225
Lafayette Street, New York 12, New York.

The Introduction to the American Reader by the
Author, in part, reads as follows: "In your hands you hold
a controversial book -- a book that speaks out against your
State Department's dealing with the peoples of Latin America during the Twentieth Century. In it there is intended no insult to, nor offense to, the United States as a nation. The future of your country is identified with the future of contemporary democracy. Neither does this book seek to cast blame on the North American people — who, like us, are victims of an imperialist policy of promoting business, multiplying markets and hoarding money."

The two copies of the Dallas Public Library delinquency notices are being retained as part of this file, the copy of "The Shark and The Sardines" being returned.

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

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with arrangements made by Mr. Arlen Specter of your staff, Jack L. Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, Saturday, July 18, 1964. The polygraph examination was conducted by Special Agent Bell P. Hensdon, FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

It should be pointed out that the polygraph, often referred to as "lie detector" is not in fact such a device. The instrument is designed to record under proper stimuli emotional responses in the form of physiological variations which may indicate and accompany deception. The FBI feels that the polygraph technique is not sufficiently precise to permit absolute judgments of deception or truth without qualifications. The polygraph technique has a number of limitations, one of which relates to the mental fitness and condition of the examinee to be tested.

During the proceedings at Dallas, Texas, on July 18, 1964, Dr. William R. Beavers, a psychiatrist, testified that he would generally describe Jack Ruby as a "psychotic depressive." In view of the serious question raised as to Ruby's mental condition, no significance should be placed on the polygraph examination and it should be considered nonconclusive as the charts cannot be relied upon.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

Commission Exhibit No. 2650—Continued