

ANALYSIS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S FINANCES
from
JUNE 13, 1962 THROUGH NOVEMBER 22, 1963

As part of its inquiry the Commission has examined the financial position of Lee Harvey Oswald and his family during the period from June 13, 1962, when he returned from Russia, through the day of the assassination. This particular phase of the Commission's investigation was prompted in part by allegations to the effect that certain expenditures by Oswald, such as his repayment of the loan from the Department of State and the financing of his Mexican trip, were evidence that he had received money from unknown sources. Apart from these allegations, however, the Commission initiated this review of Oswald's finances in order to gain the widest range of information regarding his associations, personal habits and activities which might assist the Commission in appraising his involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy.

The investigation into Oswald's financial affairs extended far beyond interrogation of witnesses who appeared before the Commission or members of the Commission staff. At banks in New Orleans, Louisiana; Fort Worth, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Houston, Texas; and Laredo, Texas, inquiries were made for any record of a checking, savings, or loan account or a safe deposit box rented in the names of Lee Harvey Oswald, any of his

known aliases, or members of his immediate family. In many cases a photograph of Oswald was exhibited to bank officials who were in a position to see someone in the safe deposit box area of their banks. No bank accounts or safe deposit boxes were located which could be identified with Oswald during this period of his life, although evidence was developed of a bank account which he had used prior to his trip to the Soviet Union in 1959. Telegraph companies were checked for the possibility of money orders that may have been sent to Oswald. All known locations where Oswald cashed checks which he received were queried as to the possibility of his having cashed other checks there. In the areas where Oswald lived during this period, Fort Worth, Dallas, and New Orleans, inquiries about him were made at his places of employment, his residences, credit associations, hospitals, utility companies, state and local government offices, post offices, periodicals, newspapers, and employment agencies. Inquiries were also made of any other individual or organization that Oswald might have contacted.

The evidence indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald and his family lived frugally, did not own a car or any major household appliance, and used health or hospital clinics for medical and dental care. Upon his return to the United States, Oswald did not smoke or drink liquor and he discouraged his wife from so doing. He spent much of his free time reading books that he obtained from the public library and periodicals to which he subscribed. He generally resided near his place of employment, and further saved on transportation costs by arranging whenever possible to obtain rides from acquaintances or hitch-hiked.

Lee Harvey Oswald received considerable financial assistance from members of his family and acquaintances. The Oswalds, particularly Marina Oswald, lived a great deal of the time with relatives and acquaintances at no cost. Lee Oswald and his family lived with Robert Oswald and with Marguerite Oswald until sometime in August, 1962. Shortly after Oswald and his wife moved into their apartment on Mercedes Avenue in Fort Worth, a number of Russian-speaking people in the Dallas--Fort Worth area gave them money, groceries, clothing, and furniture. Marina Oswald lived with Elena Hall and spent a few nights at the Taylor's house during October of 1962. In November of that same year, Marina Oswald lived with several families. During late April and early May, 1963, Oswald lived with his relatives, the Murrets, in New Orleans, while his wife lived with Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. Charles Murret also paid for the short trip taken by Lee Harvey Oswald and his family to Mobile, Alabama where he visited Eugene Murret at a Jesuit Seminary and gave a speech there. From September of 1963 until November 22, Marina Oswald stayed with Ruth Paine, while Oswald lived in Dallas, visiting the Paine house on weekends.

The following table shows Oswald's monthly receipts and expenditures. "Incidental expenses" includes telephone calls, money order and check-cashing fees, postage, local transportation costs, personal care goods and services, and other such small items. The estimated expenditures for food, clothing and incidental expenses are a little higher than would be normal for a family of his income

and probably higher than the Oswalds actually spent on such items.¹⁷
 Such a higher estimate was taken and used in order to show that even if some of Oswald's expenditures are not known, it is clear that he had adequate finances from known sources to purchase the items he did purchase and to engage in the activities in which he did engage. In the table special attention has been given to Oswald's financial situation at the time of his Mexican trip.

During the period June 13, 1962 through November 22, 1963, the Oswalds received a total of \$3665.89 in cash from wages, unemployment compensation benefits, loans and gifts from acquaintances. Marina Oswald has testified that she knew of no sources of Oswald's income other than his wages and his unemployment compensation.^{13a} His cash disbursements during this period are estimated at \$3497.79, leaving a balance of \$168.10. This estimated balance comes close to the \$183.87 in cash in Oswald's possession at the time of his arrest,¹⁴ consisting of \$13.87 on his person¹⁵ and \$170 in his wallet at the Paine house.

The Commission concludes that the funds known to have been available to Oswald and here accounted for, during the period June 13, 1962 through November 22, 1963, were sufficient to cover all of his known expenditures during this period.

Footnotes

1. See e.g., Ruth Paine 3403; Marina Oswald 391,412,413; Marguerite Oswald 610; George deMohrenschildt 175-176.
2. See e.g., Marguerite Oswald 610; Oswald purchased a television set on credit but it was returned without any payment having been made on it. C. D. 884, p. 15; C. D. 641.
3. See e.g., Staples affidavit; C. D. 884, p. 16; Ruth Paine Depos. 89-99.
4. Marina Oswald 313; George deMohrenschildt 230; Jeanne deMohrenschildt 80-81; John Pic 156, 158.
5. See e.g., Marina Oswald 228; Reading list prepared by Mosk.
6. See e.g., Marguerite Oswald 610; Frazier 2239-2249; Ruth Paine 3212, 3218.
7. Robert Oswald _____; Marguerite Oswald _____.
8. Ford 2472; Miller 18-23; Burke 61-64; Clark 114-117; Elena Hall 261- 263; John Hall 240, 241, 246; George deMohrenschildt 191-192; Jeanne de-Mohrenschildt _____; Marina Oswald 232, 391, 437. Kleinlerer affidavit; Marguerite Oswald 605.
- 8a. See e.g., Ruth Paine 3159, 3403-4, 3510; Marina Oswald 233.
9. Marguerite Oswald _____; Robert Oswald _____.
10. Marina Oswald 233, 301.
11. Ford 2492; Miller 2735; Mrs. Frank Ray 155-157; Marina Oswald 242-243.
- 11a. Lillian Murret 134-139, 153-155.
12. Ruth Paine 2956-2970.
- 12a. Charles Murret _____. See
13. Ruth Paine _____; Marina Oswald _____.
- 13a. Marina Oswald 450, 451, 7436.
14. C. D. 205, p. 195.
15. C. D. 385, p. 289-290.
16. C. D. 1198.
17. See e.g., Marina Oswald 391.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

JUNE 13, 1962 to NOVEMBER 22, 1963

<u>June 1962</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
On hand on arrival, New York City ^{1/}	\$ 63.00		
Received from Robert Oswald ^{2/}	200.00		
Received from Marguerite Oswald ^{3/}	10.00		
Transportation New York City ^{4/}		\$ 10.35	
Plane fare New York City to Dallas including luggage ^{5/}		201.04	
Hotel bill New York City ^{6/}		15.21	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{7/}		5.00	
Public stenographer ^{8/}		10.00	
Repayment Robert Oswald ^{9/}		30.00	
6-30-62 Totals	<u>\$ 273.00</u>	<u>\$ 271.60</u>	\$ 1.40
<u>July 1962</u>			
Net salary ^{10/}	\$ 46.82		
Repayment Robert Oswald ^{11/}		\$ 10.00	
Subscription Time Magazine ^{11a/}		3.87	
7-31-62 Totals	<u>\$ 46.82</u>	<u>\$ 13.87</u>	\$ 34.35
<u>August 1962</u>			
Net salary ^{12/}	\$ 207.31		
Repayment State Department loan ^{13/}		\$ 10.00	
Repayment Robert Oswald ^{14/}		50.00	
Rent and utilities ^{15/}		71.50	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{16/}		75.00	
8-31-62 Totals	<u>\$ 207.31</u>	<u>\$ 206.50</u>	\$ 35.16

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expendi- tures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
<u>September 1962</u>			
Net salary ^{17/}	\$ 187.59		
Received from Paul Gregory ^{18/}	35.00		
Rent ^{19/}		\$ 71.50	
Repayment State Department ^{20/}		9.71	
Repayment Robert Oswald ^{21/}		50.00	
Subscription to Russian Humor Magazine "Krokodil" ^{22/}		2.20	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{23/}	<u> </u>	<u>100.00</u>	
9-30-62 Totals	<u>\$ 222.59</u>	<u>\$ 233.41</u>	\$ 24.34
<u>October 1962</u>			
Net salary ^{24/}	\$ 228.22		
Received from George Bouhe ^{25/}	5.00		
Repayment State Department loan ^{26/}		10.00	
Rent - room YMCA ^{27/}		9.00	
Post Office box rental ^{28/}		4.50	
Repayment Robert Oswald ^{29/}		60.00	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{30/}	<u> </u>	<u>50.00</u>	
10-31-62 Totals	<u>\$ 233.22</u>	<u>\$ 133.50</u>	\$ 124.06
<u>November 1962</u>			
Net salary ^{31/}	\$ 315.71		
Rent ^{32/}		\$ 73.00	
Repayment State Department loan ^{33/}		10.00	
Bus fare Dallas to Fort Worth and return ^{34/}		4.60	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{35/}	<u> </u>	<u>50.00</u>	
11-30-62 Totals	<u>\$ 315.71</u>	<u>\$ 137.60</u>	\$ 302.17

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expendi- tures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
<u>December 1962</u>			
Net salary ^{36/}	\$ 243.13		
Rent - residence ^{37/}		\$ 68.00	
Rent - post office box 2915 ^{38/}		4.50	
Repayment State Department loan ^{39/}		190.00	
Subscription to Militant ^{40/}		1.00	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{41/}		100.00	
12-31-62 Totals	<u>\$ 243.13</u>	<u>\$ 363.50</u>	\$ 181.80
<u>January 1963</u>			
Net salary ^{42/}	\$ 247.12		
Rent and utilities ^{43/}		\$ 75.13	
Repayment State Department loan ^{44/}		206.00	
Deposit Smith and Wesson revolver ^{45/}		10.00	
Fee paid Crozier High School ^{46/}		9.00	
Subscription Russian magazines ^{47/}		13.20	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{48/}		100.00	
1-31-63 Totals	<u>\$ 247.12</u>	<u>\$ 413.33</u>	\$ 15.59
<u>February 1963</u>			
Net salary ^{49/}	\$ 256.95		
Rent and utilities ^{50/}		\$ 71.64	
Subscription - newspaper ^{51/}		7.00	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{52/}		100.00	
2-29-63 Totals	<u>\$ 256.95</u>	<u>\$ 178.64</u>	\$ 93.90

<u>March 1963</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expendi- tures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Net salary ^{53/}	\$ 327.55		
Rent and utilities ^{54/}		\$ 78.76	
Rent Post Office Box #2915 ^{55/}		4.50	
Cost of rifle ^{56/}		21.45	
Subscription Time Magazine ^{56a/}		3.82	
Balance due on revolver and freight charge ^{57/}		21.22	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{58/}		100.00	
3-31-63 Totals	<u>\$ 327.55</u>	<u>\$229.75</u>	\$ 191.70
<u>April 1963</u>			
Net salary ^{59/}	\$ 118.86		
Income Tax refund ^{60/}	57.40		
Rent and utilities ^{61/}		\$ 62.97	
Bus fare ^{62/}		13.85	
Estimated Cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{63/}		100.00	
4-30-63 Totals	<u>\$ 166.26</u>	<u>\$176.82</u>	\$ 181.14
<u>May 1963</u>			
Net salary ^{64/}	\$ 107.44		
Unemployment compensation check ^{65/}	33.00		
Rent and utilities ^{66/}		\$ 75.00	
Subscription Militant ^{66a/}		1.00	
Dues and printing - Fair Play for Cuba ^{67/}		9.00	
Estimated Cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{68/}		100.00	
5-31-63 Totals	<u>\$ 140.44</u>	<u>\$185.00</u>	\$ 136.58

<u>June 1963</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expendi- tures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Net salary ^{69/}	\$ 216.00		
Rent and utilities ^{70/}		\$ 67.85	
Post office box rental ^{71/}		4.00	
Printing - Fair Play for Cuba ^{72/}		15.23	
New alien registration card ^{73/}		5.00	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{74/}		100.00	
6-30-63 Totals	<u>\$ 216.00</u>	<u>\$192.08</u>	\$ 160.50
<u>July 1963</u>			
Net salary ^{75/}	\$ 224.97		
Rent and utilities ^{76/}		\$ 72.22	
Printing-Fair Play for Cuba ^{77/}		3.50	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{78/}		100.00	
7-31-63 Totals	<u>\$ 224.97</u>	<u>\$175.72</u>	\$ 209.75
<u>August 1963</u>			
Unemployment compensation payments ^{79/}	\$165.00		
Rent and utilities ^{80/}		\$ 73.54	
Fine ^{81/}		10.00	
Distribution Fair Play for Cuba circulars ^{82/}		2.00	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{83/}		100.00	
8-31-63	<u>\$165.00</u>	<u>\$ 185.54</u>	\$ 189.21
<u>Sept. 1, 1963 to Sept. 24, 1963</u>			
Unemployment compensation payments ^{84/}	\$ 132.00		
Mexican tourist card ^{85/}		\$ 3.00	
Estimated Cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{86/}		100.00	
9-24-63 Totals	<u>\$ 132.00</u>	<u>\$103.00</u>	\$ 218.21 ^{86a/}

<u>Sept. 25, 1963 to Oct. 2, 1963</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expendi- tures</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Mexican trip ^{87/}			
Estimated transportation cost		\$ 50.55	
Hotel plus estimated food cost ^{88/}		18.70	
Estimated cost of entertainment and miscellaneous items ^{89/}		<u>15.20</u>	
10-2-63 Totals		<u>\$ 84.45</u>	\$ 133.76 ^{90/}
<u>October 3, 1963 to October 31, 1963</u>			
Unemployment compensation checks ^{91/}	\$ 39.00		
Net salary ^{92/}	104.41		
Rent ^{93/}		\$ 33.25	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{94/}		<u>75.00</u>	
10-31-63 Totals	<u>\$ 143.41</u>	<u>\$108.25</u>	\$ 168.92
<u>November 1, 1963 to November 22, 1963</u>			
Net salary ^{95/}	\$ 104.41		
Rent ^{96/}		\$ 24.00	
Rent Post office box ^{97/}		3.00	
Dues American Civil Liberties Union ^{98/}		2.00	
Bus and taxi fares 11/22/63 ^{99/}		1.23	
Estimated cost of food, clothing and incidental expenses ^{100/}		<u>75.00</u>	
11-22-63 Totals	<u>\$ 104.41</u>	<u>\$105.23</u>	\$ 168.10
Grand total 6/13/62 to 11/22/63	<u>\$3665.89</u>	<u>\$3497.79</u>	<u>\$ 168.10</u>
Contents of Oswald's wallet	\$ 170.00		
Cash taken from Oswald when arrested	<u>13.87</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 183.87</u> ^{101/}		

Footnotes

1. Isaacs Exhibit 1; but see note 9 infra.
2. Id.; Robert Oswald 1156.
3. Marguerite Oswald 605.
4. Isaacs Exhibit 1; C. D. 839.
5. Isaacs Exhibit 1; C. D. 839, p. 3.
6. C. D. 839, p. 4; Marina Oswald 221.
7. Isaacs Exhibit 1.
8. Bates 220.
9. Robert Oswald 1156 (Robert Oswald testified that Lee paid him back a little less than \$100 upon Lee's arrival. If this is so, Lee Harvey Oswald had more money than he reported to the Welfare Department when he arrived in New York. See note 1, supra. The \$30 figure is an estimate based upon reported funds available to Lee when he arrived in Fort Worth and upon Robert's statement as to later payments).
10. Leslie Welding Co. cancelled checks, S. S. 641 attach./; ^{C. D. 87} C. D. 884, p.1.
11. Robert Oswald 1156.
- 11a. C. D. ____ See infra at n. 56a. There is no record of the initial subscription. This represents an estimate of the cost.
12. Leslie Welding Co. cancelled checks, S. S. 641 attach; (C. D. 87) C. D. 884, p. 1.
13. Comm'n Exh. ____ (C. D. 1114 XII-22); C. D. 49, p. 11.
14. Robert Oswald 1156.
15. Riggs Affidavit; C. D. 840, p. 1.
16. Estimate based on approximate time he lived on Mercedes Street in August. ~~Paul~~ ^{Paul} 5943; Marguerite Oswald 610; See how estimates ascertained supra at ____.
17. Leslie Welding cancelled checks, S. S. 641 attach.; (C. D. 87) C. D. 884, p. 1.
18. Paul Gregory 87; Peter Gregory 2600; Marina Oswald 7437.

19. Riggs affidavit; C. D. 840, p. 1.
20. Comm'n Exh. _____ (C. D. 1114, XII-22); C. D. 49, p. 11.
21. Robert Oswald 1156.
22. C. D. 201, p. 2.
23. See at p. _____ supra.
24. Leslie Welding cancelled checks, S. S. 641 atch; (C. D. 87) C. D. 884, p. 1.; Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. cancelled checks (FBI 11); C. D. 1066, p. 474, pp. 481-488.
25. Bouhe 62.
26. Comm'n Exh. _____ (C. D. 1114 XII-22); C. D. 49, p. 11.
27. Barnhorst 116; Hulen 83; C. D. 840, p. 3.
28. C. D. 840, p. 4.
29. Robert Oswald 1156.
30. See at p. _____ supra. Marina Oswald lived at the Hall's for part of the month. Marina Oswald 232, 303. She also received assistance from other people. See e.g. Kleinlerer Affidavit; Clark 114, 117; Oswald had a room in Dallas. Marina Oswald 233, 303.
31. Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, inc. cancelled checks (FBI 11); C. D. 1066, p. 474, pp. 481-488. S. S. 641 Atch: (C. D. 87)
32. Mr. Tobias 84, 95; Mr. Tobias 159-160; FBI D-7. (included \$5.00 key deposit which was never returned)
33. Comm'n Exh. _____ (C. D. 1114 XII-22); C. D. 49, p. 11.
34. C. D. 1195 Paul Gregory 86; Comm'n Exh. 320; Robert Oswald 1356; John Pic 150, 170.
35. Marina lived with the Mellers, the Fords and the Rays during part of this month. Ford 2492; Meller 27-35; Mrs. Frank Ray 155-157; Marina Oswald 242-243,
36. Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, inc. cancelled checks (FBI 11); C. D. 1066 p. 474, pp. 481-488. S. S. 641 Atch: (C. D. 87)
37. Mrs. Tobias 95; FBI D-7.
38. C. D. 840, p. 4.

39. Comm'n Exh. _____ (C. D. 1114 XII-22); C. D. 49, p. 11.
40. Watts Exh. 1 _____; Ruth Paine 3477.
41. See at p. _____ supra.
42. Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. cancelled checks (FBI 11); C. D. 1066, p. 474, pp. 481-488. S. S. 641 Atatch: (C. D. 87)
43. Mrs. Tobias 95; FBI D-7; C. D. 840, p. 2.
44. Comm'n Exh. _____ (C. D. 1114 XII-22); C. D. 49, pp. 11-12.
45. Michaelis _____; Michaelis Exh's. _____; C. D. 7, p. 229.
46. C. D. 6, p. 92.
47. C. D. 201, p. 2,; Comm'n Exh. _____ (Oswald's autobiography)
48. See at p. _____ supra.
49. Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. cancelled checks (FBI 11); C. D. 1066, p. 474, pp. 481-488. S. S. 641 Atatch: (C. D. 87)
50. Mrs. Tobias 95; FBI D-7; C. D. 840, p. 2.
51. C. D. 127, p. 1; but see Comm'n Exh. _____ (Oswald autobiography, which says he received Worker in 1962); C. D. 11, p. 2.
52. See at p. _____ supra.
53. Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. cancelled checks (FBI 11); C. D. 1066, p. 474, pp. 481-488. S. S. 641 Atatch: (C. D. 87)
54. George affidavit; C. D. 840, p. 2; C. D. 7; p. 109,112.
55. C. D. 840, p. 4.
56. Comm'n Exh. 788; Waldman Exh. 7. C. D. 7, p. 194.
- 56a. C. D. _____ (letter from Time); C. D. 206, p. 221.
57. Michaelis-; Michaelis Exh's. 2-5. C. D. 7, p. 230.
58. See at p. _____ supra.
59. Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc. cancelled checks (FBI 11); C. D. 1066, p. 474, pp. 481-488. S. S. 641 Atatch: (C. D. 87)
60. C. D. 884, p. 4; FBI Item _____.
61. George affidavit; C. D. 7, p. 112.
62. Ruth Paine 2961; C. D. 1195.

63. See at p. _____ supra. Although Oswald spent part of this month at the Murrets, Lillian Murret 134-137, 153-155; and Marina spent part of it at Ruth Paine's, Ruth Paine 2956-2970; he left money with Marina. Ruth Paine 3159.
64. Wm. B. Reily and Co. cancelled checks (FBI D-8); C. D. 841, p. 1.
65. Burcham Exhibit 1; FBI D-51; C. D. 841.
66. Jesse Garner affidavit; Mrs. Garner 6; FBI 170; C. D. 75, p. 133.
- 66a. Watts Exh. 2.
67. V. T. Lee 27-28; V. T. Lee Exh's. 3, 4; C. D. 75, p. 359; FBI 415. (Membership card)
68. See at p. _____ supra. Although Oswald spent part of the time at the Murret's, Lillian Murret _____; and Marina spent part of the time at Ruth Paine's, Ruth Paine _____, this would be offset by the fact that Ruth Paine and her children spent time at the Oswald apartment, Ruth Paine Depos. 34 and the expenses involved in moving into an apartment in another city.
69. Wm. B. Reily and Co. cancelled checks (FBI D-8); C. D. 841, p. 1.
70. Jesse Garner affidavit; Mrs. Garner 6; C. D. 75, p. 133.
71. C. D. 838.
72. C. D. 6, pp. 394, 399; FBI Item 415.
73. FBI 172.
74. See at p. _____ supra.
75. Wm. B. Reily and Co. cancelled checks (FBI D-8); C. D. 841, p. 1.
76. Jesse Garner affidavit; Mrs. Garner 6; C. D. 75, p. 133.
77. C. D. 6, p. 400.
78. See at p. _____ supra.
79. Burcham Exh. 1; Checks FBI Item D-51; C. D. 841, pp. 1-4.
80. Jesse Garner affidavit; Mrs. Garner 8; C. D. 75; p. 133; FBI Item 171.
81. V. T. Lee Exh. 6; FBI Item 98.
82. Chas. Steele, Jr., 7; S. S. 703, p. 3. (C. D. 320) There is evidence that two people were handing out literature, but it is not known if both were paid \$2.00.

83. See at p. _____ supra.
84. Burcham Exh. 1; Checks FBI Item D-51; C. D. 841, pp. 1-4.
85. C. D. 75, 571; C. D. 78, p. 1; FBI Item D-52; C. D. 1084, p. 3.
86. See at p. _____ supra. Although Oswald left for Mexico and Marina stayed with Ruth Paine during the latter part of the month, this is offset by additional expenses incurred in preparing for the Mexican trip.
- 86a. Marina testified that just before she left for New Orleans, Lee had told her he had a little over \$100, which would be sufficient for his Mexican trip. Marina Oswald 287. Later Marina has said, he said he had \$160-180. C. D. 735, p. 444. Oswald received \$33 in unemployment compensation after Marina left New Orleans; Oswald failed to pay for his rent from September 9, Mrs. Garner 32-33.
87. C. D. 183, p. 22; C. D. 905b, p. 3; Marina Oswald 288.
88. C. D. 905b, pp. 3, 5, 6.
89. C. D. 735, p. 445; Marina Oswald 289; C. D. 905b, pp. 5, 6, 9-13.
90. Marina testified that Lee returned from Mexico with about \$50 or \$70. Marina Oswald 356. C. D. 735, p. 444. She later said he had about \$70.
91. Burcham Exh. 1; FBI Item D-51; C. D. 884, pp. 6, 8.
92. C. D. 5, p. 220.
93. Hulen _____; Barnhorst 120; Bledsoe _____; Mrs. A. C. Johnson 72, 77.
94. See at p. _____ supra. During this time, Marina was living with Ruth Paine _____. Oswald spent weekends there also _____; however, Oswald sometimes ate at restaurants. Marina Oswald 412.
95. C. D. 5, p. 220.
96. Mrs. A. C. Johnson 72, 77.
97. FBI Item 432; C. D. 206, p. 221.
98. C. D. 205, p. 703; C. D. 176, p. _____; Form _____.
99. Whaley _____; Bledsoe _____ McWatters; C. D. 1195.

100. See at p. _____ supra. and n 94.

101. C. D. 385, p. 289; C. D. 205, p. 195; FBI items _____ (receipts).

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Howard P. Willens

June 16, 1964

FROM : Richard M. Mosk *Rm*

SUBJECT : OUTLINE OF SUPPLEMENT

Attached is a general outline of the supplement concerning Lee Oswald's life following his arrival in the United States. There have been some jurisdictional conflicts with Mrs. Slawson in certain areas, but we have worked them out. I have done all of the basic research in this area and I have prepared a rough draft which I have given to Mr. Jenner.

It was my idea that this area should be handled chronologically. This would give the reader a clearer picture of Oswald's activities prior to the assassination and it would also give the appearance of a thorough investigative job. If the reader is interested in one phase of Oswald's activities, he should have no trouble finding it in the chronological scheme.

I have had difficulty deciding how certain items should be handled. For example, the marital problems between Lee and Marina are difficult to work in. I have tried to insert this subject at various points, rather than in one section, since I think that the relationship between Lee and Marina can cover a particular period and also be useful in analyzing their actions during this period.

Also I have handled Oswald's contact with Russians, and American left-wing groups and his reading habits in a similar fashion, since I feel that what he was doing in this connection during a particular period may explain or be explained by his daily activities.

Some of the correspondence, between Marina and Ruth Paine, I did not feel should be handled on a day to day basis, but rather by period.

I discussed Oswald's driving ability, or lack thereof, near the end since it bears upon the assassination. I suppose Oswald's income and expenditures will be handled in connection with his employment and places of residence.

Some of the writing in this area should be postponed until the Ball-Belin draft is available, since it will cover many of the subjects that should be included in this section.

While I am sure, Mr. Jenner will have his own ideas on organization, since he intends to write this portion of the Report, I would appreciate your views and suggestions on how this might be organized.

One other matter that is worth mentioning to you is the problem of how we are to handle certain pieces of evidence. I have spent many hours preparing affidavits in order to identify documents and authenticate statements appearing in FBI reports. However, if we were to do this with all of the material we intend to use, we will never finish. Thus, I leave with you the problem of how these unidentified documents and FBI reports are to be admitted in evidence. If they are not to be so admitted, please inform me as soon as possible so we can adjust accordingly.

Attachment

I Fort Worth

A. Arrival.

1. Robert had written Lee when the latter was planning to return from Russia and suggested that he and his family stay with them.

2. The New York City Department of Welfare contacted Robert who sent \$200 - which Lee at first refused, but then accepted.

3. Robert and family met Lee at the Dallas airport and took them to their home on June 14.

4. Robert described Lee's appearance and demeanor.

5. Lee seemed disappointed when no newspaper men met them, but his actions before and after his arrival indicated he desired anonymity during this period.

B. Oswald's Activities During Stay at Roberts' House.

1. Lee and his family rested.

2. Lee went to a public stenographer to have his manuscript typed.

3. Lee went to the library.

4. Lee met Peter Gregory who tested and certified his knowledge of Russian.

5. Lee called Mrs. Max Clark.

6. Lee went to the Texas Employment Commission and to other employment agencies in order to find work.

7. Marguerite visited Lee.

8. Oswald was interviewed by the FBI on June 26.

9. Peter Gregory and his son Paul visited Oswald at Robert's house.

10. Lee discussed his undesirable discharge with Robert but took no action at this time as far as we know.

11. Robert and Lee had a tacit agreement not to discuss politics.

12. Lee's interest in Russia was unabated since he sought to obtain Russian periodicals, and he corresponded with Russian friends.

13. While there is some information to the contrary, Robert's family and Lee's family got along well.

14. Marina liked America and Robert and his wife liked her. She spoke no English at this time.

C. Move to Marguerite's.

1. Marguerite expressed a desire that Lee and family move in with her.

2. It was crowded at Robert's.

3. Lee and family moved into an apartment with Marguerite during the first or second week in July.

4. Oswald was referred by the Texas Employment Commission to the Leslie Welding Company where he applied for a job on July 13.

5. Oswald was employed as a sheet-metal helper at \$1.25 per hour and began working on July 16.

D. Financial status.

1. Oswald came to Fort Worth with \$63 plus about half of the \$200 that Robert sent him, which he gave back to Robert.

2. He was totally dependant on his relatives.

3. When he began earning money, he started paying Robert back and paying off his repatriation loan.

E. Move to Mercedes Street.

1. Marguerite did not want the Oswalds to leave her apartment.
2. Lee did not get along with Marguerite.
3. Lee and family moved to Mercedes Street on or about the beginning of August.
4. Oswald paid \$59.50 per month.
5. The apartment and the Oswald's situation has been described as being impoverished.
6. Oswald was interviewed by FBI on August 16.

F. The Oswalds and Members of Russian Community.

1. The Russian Community is composed of people tied together socially by a common language, origin and religion.
2. They are divided into old time immigrants and recent arrivals.
3. Oswald's initial acquaintance was with the Gregorys.
4. Paul Gregory took Russian lessons from Marina.
5. Around August 25, Peter Gregory invited the Oswalds over to their house for dinner along with Bouhe and Meller.
6. Also in this period, the Oswalds met the Fords at the Meller's home.
7. Bouhe introduced the Oswalds to Elena Hall (dental care), Alexander Kleinberer, Mrs. Max Clark, and the deMohrenschildts.
8. The Russian Community was interested in the Oswalds because they had recently been in Russia, and because they needed help.
9. However, they were at first apprehensive of the Oswalds since they had left Russia with apparent ease.

10. The members of the Russian Community sought to help the Oswalds.

11. Lee did not appreciate this generosity.

II Dallas

A. Move to Dallas.

1. Oswald was not happy with his job.
2. One reason may be the pay.
3. Oswald's work was satisfactory.
4. Oswald purchased a T.V. on credit but returned it without paying for it.
5. There was a get-together on a Sunday afternoon at the Oswalds on October 7 (?) which was attended by a number of people of the Russian Community and Marguerite Oswald.
6. Oswald said he was out of work and was behind on his rent.
7. Oswald decided to go to Dallas to look for work.
8. Marina moved in with Elena Hall where she spent the next few weeks except for a brief stay at Gary Taylor's house after a dental appointment.
9. Oswald worked on Monday, October 8, and then left for Dallas.
10. Oswald did not notify Leslie that he was quitting.
11. For some strange reason, Oswald falsely told people he had been fired.
12. A possible reason for Oswald's departure was marital discord.
13. A number of people indicated that even at this time there was friction.
14. The Russian people tried to help Lee find a job.

15. Lee visited the Texas Employment Commission in Dallas on October 9.

16. He was interviewed and his test results analyzed.

17. He was directed to and hired by Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall on October 12.

18. He began working on October 15.

19. Oswald moved into the Y.M.C.A. on the 15th and stayed there until the 19th.

20. Where he stayed prior to and after his stay at the Y.M.C.A. is unknown.

21. He could have spent some weekends at the Hall's.

22. On October 17, the Oswald baby was baptized against Lee's wishes.

23. The next day, Elena Hall went to the hospital for 8 days and upon her return, left for New York.

24. Mrs. Max Clark and Alexander Kleinberer checked on Marina.

B. Move to Elsbeth.

1. Lee rented the Elsbeth apartment on November 3.

2. The next day, the Oswalds moved in with Gary Taylor's help.

C. Marital Discord.

1. Oswald allegedly beat his wife.

2. Marina spoke of Oswald's sexual inadequacy. (at this time?)

3. Oswald hid the fact that Marina was Russian.

4. Oswald refused to let Marina learn English.

D. Separation.

1. deMohrenschildt took Marina to Anna Meller's house, (Marina is contra but she is lying for some reason,) during the first week in November.

2. Marina then went to Mrs. Ford's house from November 11 to November 17.

3. Marina then went to Mrs. Ray's house.

4. Marina spoke of her marital problems and decided never to return to Oswald.

5. Oswald pleaded with her to return, and she did so, on or around November 18.

6. Those who had tried to help Marina, such as deMohrenschildt and Bouhe, were disgusted with Marina for her having returned to Oswald.

7. Evaluations of Marina by some of these people are not flattering.

8. The Oswalds saw less of these Russian people for a variety of reasons. (e.g. Dymitruk).

E. Oswald and his family.

1. Oswald had Thanksgiving dinner with Robert Oswald and the Pics,

2. Thereafter there is little or no contact among the members of the family.

F. Oswald's Reading.

G. Contacts with American Left Wing Groups.

H. Correspondence with Russia and the Russian Embassy.

I. Oswalds' appearance at various parties.

1. deMohrenschildt to^{ok}/the Oswald's to a party at Declan Ford's during the Christmas season.
2. There he talked with a Japanese lady.
3. Oswald went to several gatherings at deMohrenschildt's house.
4. Oswald attended a party at Edward Glover's house where Marina met the Paines.
5. Ruth Paine and Marina planned get-togethers.

J. Move to Neeley Street.

1. The Oswalds moved to the Neeley Street apartment, which was close to the Elsbeth apartment for a number of reasons.
2. Oswald was attending Crozier Tech.

K. Friendship with Ruth Paine.

1. Ruth Paine and the Oswalds had several meetings.
2. Ruth Paine learns of Marina's marital problems and pregnancy.

L. Marital Difficulties.

1. Marital difficulties continued.
2. In February Lee had urged Marina to return to Russia.
3. Marina wrote the embassy about this in February and in March.
4. Marina did not wish to return.

M. Oswald's loss of job.

1. On April 6, Oswald lost his job.
2. While Oswald liked his work and tried to do the work, he was not doing a good job.

3. Oswald was disliked by his fellow employees.
4. Oswald read Russian magazines.
5. Oswald was upset at losing this job.

N. Oswald's Gun purchases.

1. Oswald purchased the .38 on January 28.
2. Oswald sent a February 19 advertisement as an order for the rifle on March 12.

O. General Walker Incident - April 10.

P. Decision to leave Dallas.

- NIXON INCIDENT(?)*
1. Oswald attempted to find employment.
 2. By mistake, Oswald was turned down in his attempt to receive unemployment compensation.
 3. Marina talked Lee into going to New Orleans to get away from Dallas.
 4. On April 24, Ruth Paine invited Marina to stay with her until Oswald found work in New Orleans.
 5. Oswald left for New Orleans on April 24.

III New Orleans

A. Arrival in New Orleans

1. Oswald was able to stay at Lillian Murrets' home.
2. Oswald showed an interest in finding out about his relatives.
3. On April 26, Oswald sought employment at the Louisiana Employment Commission.
4. He was also granted unemployment compensation.
5. He sought jobs through newspaper advertisements.
6. Oswald hoped to get photographic work.
7. Oswald was employed by the William B. Reilly Company on May 9 and began working on May 10.
8. Oswald fraudulently collected unemployment compensation for a week while employed.
9. Myrtle Evans helped Oswald find the Magazine Apartment which he moved into on May 10.
10. Oswald called Marina and told her to come to New Orleans.
11. Ruth Paine drove Marina to New Orleans and stayed with the Oswalds for a few days.

B. Oswald and the Murrets.

1. The Oswalds got along well with the Murrets.
2. Oswald spoke to a Jesuit Seminary in Mobile on the invitation of Eugene Murret.
3. The Oswalds frequently saw various members of the Murret family.
4. He was visited by Ruth Kloepfer.

C. Oswald's loss of job.

1. Marina's correspondence with the Soviet Embassy indicating that Lee also would return to Russia.
2. Apparently Oswald was unhappy with his employment situation.

3. He did not like his work.

4. He frequently visited a garage next to his work in order to discuss guns.

5. Oswald was fired on July 19.

6. Oswald received unemployment compensation and ostensibly sought employment.

7. Oswald wrote the Communist Party for work and suggested he might go to Philadelphia or Washington.

D. Oswald loses appeal on Undesirable Discharge.

E. Oswald's Connections with Communist Organizations.

F. Oswald's Plan to Hi-jack an Airplane.

G. Oswald's Practice with the Rifle.

H. Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Activities.

I. Marital Discord.

1. Mrs. Paine had discussed this with Marina.

2. Marina's alleged suicide attempt. (nov 462)

3. Mrs. Paine invited Marina to stay with her.

4. Mrs. Paine had written of ^{her} trip North and ^{her} arrival in New Orleans.

J. Mrs. Paine's arrival in New Orleans on September 20.

1. Mrs. Paine spent several days with the Oswalds.

2. Mrs. Paine took Marina home with her.

IV. Oswald's Mexican Trip.

V. Dallas.

A. Arrival in Dallas.

1. Oswald arrived in Dallas on October 3.

2. He visited the Texas Employment Commission in search of a job and filed a claim for unemployment compensation.

3. Oswald stayed at the Y.M.C.A. for a night.
4. Oswald went out to Irving to see Marina the next day.
5. Oswald went job hunting.
6. He stayed at the Paine house over the weekend.
7. On October 7 Oswald went into Dallas to find employment and a place to live.
8. Marina did not want to live with Lee at this time since she was expecting.

B. Marsalis ^{Room} Apartment.

1. Oswald moved into Mary Bledsoe's rooming house on October 7.
2. Oswald looked for jobs.
3. Oswald went to the Paines for the next weekend.
4. Mary Bledsoe refused to rent to Oswald.
5. Mrs. Paine drove Oswald into Dallas on October 14.

C. Beckley ^{Room} Apartment.

1. On October 14 Oswald rented the Beckley Apartment.
2. Mrs. Paine, at the suggestion of a neighbor and Marina, called the Texas School Book Depository in connection with Oswald's possible employment.
3. On Tuesday, October 15, Oswald was interviewed by Truly and hired.
4. Oswald began work on October 16.
5. Oswald met Wesley Frazier who offered to drive him to Irving whenever he so desired.

D. Oswald's Daily Activities until November 22.

1. The landlady declared that Oswald spent every week night in his room.
2. On October 18, Frazier drove Oswald to the Paine house.

3. Oswald was treated to a birthday party.
4. On October 20, he baby-sat with June while Marina gave birth to Rachel.
5. Oswald went to work on Monday.
6. He returned to Irving Monday night and then visited his wife and new child.
7. He then returned to Dallas on Tuesday.
8. On Wednesday Oswald attended a right-wing meeting led by General Walker.
9. On Friday Oswald returned to Irving and attended an A.C.L.U. meeting with Michael Paine.
10. On Friday, November 1, Oswald rented a post office box.
11. FBI Agents visited the Paine house on November 1.
12. Oswald spent the weekend at the Paine house.
13. On November 6, Oswald checked Arevalo's book out of the library.
14. Oswald came to the Paine house on November 8.
15. Mrs. Paine drove Oswald to the Texas Driver's License Examining Station.
 - a. Oswald could not drive.
 - b. Murret had attempted to teach Oswald to drive.
 - c. On October 14 and November 11, Mrs. Paine gave Oswald a driving lesson.
 - d. A car salesman alleged Oswald drove.
16. On November 11, Veteran's Day, Oswald stayed with the Paines.
17. On the following weekend, Oswald did not go to the Paines.
18. On Saturday, November 16, Lee attempted to get a driver's permit but the line was too long.

19. On November 18, Marina learned of Oswald's use of a fictitious name.

20. Lee Oswald came to the Paine house on Thursday, November 21, with Wesley Frazier although he was not expected.

21. Lee Oswald left for work early Friday morning.

E. Events after the assassination (?).

MEMORANDUM

TO: J. Lee Rankin

May 28, 1964

FROM: Richard Mosk

This is just to inform you of my activities at this point. I am assisting Mr. Jenner with the period of Oswald's life from June 12, 1962 until November 22, 1963.

It is my impression that I am to hand over periodically to Mr. Jenner, the roughest of drafts which are in the nature of chronologies of events and listings of materials. I have been indicating to Mr. Jenner areas that are unclear, helping him prepare for the taking of testimony, and helping him gather together exhibits. In view of the fact that Mr. Jenner and Mr. Liebeler have spent six months with this area to which I have so recently been exposed, I was not led to believe that I am responsible for a draft for the final report.

Other activities that Mr. Willens has authorized me to be involved in are the following:

- (a) Handling relations with the printers. (I have spent several days at the F.B.I. checking exhibits).
- (b) Handling relations with the National Security Agency.
- (c) A relatively short project concerning the legality of the State Department's activities concerning Oswald.

If what I am doing does not meet with your approval, I await further instructions.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : Howard P. Willens
Albert Jenner

DATE: June 26, 1964

FROM : Richard M. Mosk

Attached please find draft covering Lee Oswald's post-Russian life up to November 22 and excluding most of the material on his correspondence with the Russian Embassy and groups in the United States, the Walker incident, the Nixon incident, and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee incident, all of which are, I understand being handled by Mr. Liebeler.

I hope you understand that this is a rough draft and nothing more since it was prepared on short notice and in a hurried fashion. I also would appreciate it if you would criticize it and make suggestions in order to aid in the preparation of subsequent drafts. I feel, and I think Mr. Jenner concurs, that all of the investigatory work and most of the research is now completed, although some of the affidavits have not come in yet and some of the exhibits are at the printers.

The citations refer to the original transcripts.

Attachment

RMM:bc

FORT WORTH

When Lee Oswald was in Russia and planning to return to the United States, Robert Oswald had written to him and suggested that he and his family stay with him until he, Lee, became settled. ^{1/} When Lee Harvey Oswald prepared a "resource summary" in connection with his application for public assistance at the Special Services Welfare Center of the New York City Department of Welfare, he indicated that his only relative was Robert Oswald. Thus, the Department of Welfare contacted Robert Oswald in connection with providing funds to send Lee and his family back to Texas. As a result, Robert sent \$200 for this purpose. ^{2/} Lee Oswald was infuriated by the fact that the Department of Welfare had contacted Robert, and at first refused to use any of Robert's money. He actually threatened to leave for Texas, going only as far as the money would take him, at which point he would request local authorities to transport him the rest of the way to Texas. However, the administrator of the Special Services Welfare Center was finally able to persuade Oswald that it would be best to use the money sent by Robert in order to get his family back to Texas. ^{3/}

Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife, and his four-month-old daughter, flew from New York to Dallas on June 14, 1962, where they were met by Robert Oswald and his family. Robert took Lee and his family to his house at 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. ^{4/} Robert indicated that Lee appeared rather tense and anxious his first few days back. He was surprised at Lee's appearance, which seemed rather drawn. Robert also noticed that Lee had lost a great deal of hair, a condition that was not characteristic of their family. However, Robert indicated that Lee's demeanor had not changed since they had last been together. ^{5/}

Upon his arrival, Lee Oswald seemed disappointed when no newspaper reporters appeared. ^{6/} However, this seems to be the only time that he indicated any desire for publicity during his stay in Fort Worth. In fact, prior to his arrival, he had asked his brother not to talk to the press and after his arrival he frequently refused to see a number of newspaper people who called upon him at Robert Oswald's home. ^{7/}

During their first week in Fort Worth, Lee Oswald and his family generally rested. Marina Oswald spent most of the time with her child. ^{8/} She indicated that Lee spent the week talking and going to the library. On Monday, June 18, Oswald went to a public stenographer named, Pauline Virginia Bates, in Fort Worth in order to duplicate his notes concerning the time he spent in Russia. According to Mrs. Bates, these notes were about the living conditions and working conditions in Russia. Oswald went to Mrs. Bates' office for three straight days and spent a total of eight hours with her. Although Oswald ran out of money, Mrs. Bates offered to finish the job gratuitously; however, Oswald refused to let her continue and he paid for what ^{she} had done and left with all of the materials. Mrs. Bates described Oswald as cold and evasive. She also found him very nervous, particularly on the third day he visited her. Oswald had mentioned to her that there was a man in Fort Worth who was an engineer who was interested in having these notes put into book form. Presumably, this would be Peter Gregory. ^{9/} Oswald had obtained Gregory's name from the Texas Employment Commission. ^{10/} Gregory is a consulting engineer in Fort Worth. He also teaches ^{the} Russian language at the Fort Worth Public Library. Apparently Oswald was looking for a job as a translator or interpreter of Russian. He asked

Gregory to give him a letter indicating that he, Oswald, was capable of speaking Russian. Gregory gave Oswald a test in Russian and found him capable of being an interpreter and translator and thus wrote a letter "to whom it may concern" to that effect. They also had lunch together that day. While Gregory indicated that Oswald did bring some typewritten sheets concerning his life in Russia to him on succeeding visits, he claimed that Oswald never asked him for help on a book. ^{11/} Oswald had also called Mrs. Max Clark, a Russian-born wife of a Fort Worth attorney. He was also given her name at the Texas Employment Commission because she spoke Russian; however, Oswald did not become acquainted with the Clarks until much later. ^{12/}

According to Marguerite Oswald, who visited Lee and his family shortly after their arrival in Fort Worth, Oswald was out job hunting in Fort Worth as soon as he returned. ^{13/} He contacted the Texas Employment Commission office in Fort Worth and there he took a battery of tests. ^{14/} He also went to a private employment agency. ^{15/} However, Oswald did not obtain employment until after he moved out of Robert's house.

On June 26, Oswald was interviewed by FBI agents Carter and Fain at FBI headquarters. Oswald was described as having an impatient and arrogant attitude. When questioned as to why he made the trip to Russia, Oswald stated he did not care to "relive the past." Oswald did agree to promptly inform the FBI should he be contacted in the future under suspicious circumstances by representatives of Soviet Intelligence. Oswald told the FBI that he planned to communicate his wife's address to the Soviet Embassy in Washington within a few days. He stated that his passport required that his wife keep the Embassy

informed as to her whereabouts periodically while she was in the United States. Oswald did state that he was not favorably inclined toward the Russians or the Russian system. ^{16/} When Lee returned home from his interview Robert Oswald asked him about it. Lee replied that the interview went just "fine." Lee said the FBI had asked him whether or not he was an agent for the United States Government. He then laughed and said to Robert, "Don't you know?" Robert said that this was all that was discussed concerning the FBI interview. ^{17/}

Oswald visited Peter Gregory's office on one or two occasions shortly after their meeting. Also Gregory and his son Paul visited the Oswalds at Robert's home around June 25. At this time Paul Gregory was then a student at the University of Oklahoma and had been studying Russian. While visiting the Oswalds, Paul Gregory arranged to take Russian lessons from Marina. These lessons occurred later on in the summer. ^{18/} The Gregorys were the only people, other than Marguerite Oswald, to visit Lee Oswald at his brother's house. ^{19/}

During his stay with Robert Oswald, Lee Oswald discussed his undesirable discharge from the Marines. According to Robert Oswald, Lee had intended to go to the Marine Corp office in Fort Worth, Texas, in order to find out if he could have his undesirable discharge changed to an honorable discharge. It is not known if Lee made any attempt to have this done during this period of time. ^{20/}

Robert stated that he and Lee had a sort of tacit agreement not to discuss politics. Thus, no such discussion occurred. ^{21/} However, Lee's interest in Russia remained unabated. During his stay at Robert's home, Lee,

in a letter to the Russian Embassy concerning his wife's passport, 22/
asked for information on how he could obtain Russian language magazines. 23/
Lee and Marina also received letters from their friends in Russia.

While some people have indicated that Lee and Marina did not
get along with Robert and his family, 24/ both Robert and Marina have indicated
that there was no discord. Robert stated that he and his wife enjoyed showing
Marina things that she had never before seen. 25/ In spite of the fact that
Marina did not speak English, she appeared happy to be in the United States
and she declared at one point that she never wanted to return to Russia. 26/
Lee Oswald frequently mentioned that he had not been particularly happy in
Russia. 27/

Marguerite Oswald came to Fort Worth in July and expressed a desire
that Lee Oswald and his family live with her since it was apparently crowded
at Robert Oswald's house. Lee and his family moved into an apartment on 28/
1510 7th Street in Fort Worth with Marguerite Oswald sometime early in July.
A definite date has not been established. 29/ Oswald continued looking for work
during this period of time, but apparently he was having ^{some} difficulty obtaining
employment. 30/

Oswald was referred to the Leslie Welding Company by the Texas Employ-
ment Commission, and he filled out an application for employment on July 13.
He applied for a ^{position connected with} sheet metal work, and he mentioned that he had had two and
one-half years experience in this line of work in the Marines. He listed as
his references Peter Gregory and Robert Oswald. 31/

Oswald was hired as a sheet metal helper at \$1.25 per hour and he began working on July 16. He worked generally eight to nine hours a day, and sometimes on Saturday.^{32/} Although he did not particularly enjoy his work there, Oswald performed his job satisfactorily and without incident. He was considered a good employee. He generally kept pretty much to himself, and he was considered uncommunicative.^{33/}

Prior to obtaining this employment, Lee Oswald had no source of income and was totally dependant upon relatives. He had arrived in this country with \$53 and was loaned \$200 by his brother. Out of the money that Oswald earned, he immediately began to pay Robert Oswald back the money he borrowed at a rate of \$10 to \$20 per week. He also began repaying the State Department for the repatriation loan he had received.^{34/}

Shortly after obtaining a job, Lee Harvey Oswald and his family moved out of Marguerite's apartment and rented an apartment on 2703 Mercedes Avenue in Fort Worth. The exact date of this move is uncertain, since the landlord had no records,^{35/} although it took place around the second week in August.^{36/} While Marguerite did not want them to move to Mercedes Street, it seems clear that Lee was having some difficulty getting along with his mother.^{37/} The Mercedes Street apartment was ten blocks distance from where Oswald worked. He walked to work since he did not have a car.^{38/} The Mercedes Street apartment is part of a duplex and was the property owned by C.A. Riggs of Orbit Industries in Fort Worth. It had a living room, kitchen, bath, and one bedro m. Oswald paid \$59.50 per month for the apartment, plus \$12.00 per month for utilities.^{39/} The Oswald's had very little in the way of furnishings and they had no telephone service.^{40/} Several people have described the Oswalds as appearing to be destitute at this time. It has been stated that there was

no bed for the baby and that Marina and the baby were poorly clothed. ^{41/}

Partially as a result of this alleged impoverished condition, the Oswalds became acquainted with a growing number of people who were of Russian origin and thus composed the so-called Russian Community in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The members of this Russian group are tied together socially by a common origin, language, and religion. The community was not restricted to just those from Russia, but included people from other Eastern European countries and even Arab countries. ^{42/} The group was divided into two separate types of immigrants. There were those who had arrived in this country shortly after the Russian Revolution and there were those who were post World War II arrivals. ^{43/} The Oswalds initial contact with a member of this community was Peter Gregory. During August and part of September, Marina Oswald gave conversational Russian lessons to Gregory's son Paul. Thus, Paul Gregory saw Marina two days a week during this period and paid her around \$35 for the lessons. Most of the lessons took place at the Mercedes Street apartment. However, Paul Gregory frequently took the Oswalds shopping. He also became friendly with the Oswalds and had a number of discussions with Lee Oswald, many of them being political. ^{44/}

Sometime around August 25 of 1962, Peter Gregory invited several members of the Russian Community and the Oswalds over to his house for dinner. One of the guests was George Bouhe, a Dallas accountant and a leader of the Russian Community. He apparently was quite interested in meeting the Oswalds since Marina had been from an area in Russia from which Bouhe had originally come. Also attending this get-to-gether was Mrs. Teofil Meller, the Russian born wife of a Dallas department store employee. ^{45/} Near the end of August,

the Oswalds met Mr. and Mrs. Declan Ford, both of whom are Russian born. Mr. Ford is a consulting geologist in a Dallas area. This meeting took place at Mrs. Mellers' home. ^{46/} George Bouhe introduced the Oswalds to Mrs. Elena Hall. Mrs. Hall was of Russian parentage, but was born in Teheran, Iran. She worked in a dental laboratory, and at this time was divorced from her husband. She subsequently remarried her former husband. In order to obtain dental aid for Marina, Bouhe had brought her over to Mrs. Hall's house. At this time, Marina met Alexander Kleinlerer, another member of the Russian "group," who was then courting Mrs. Hall. ^{47/} George Bouhe and Mrs. Meller also brought Mrs. Max Clark over to the Oswalds during this period, and she met Marina Oswald. ^{48/} Also around this time, Bouhe introduced the Oswalds to George deMohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanne. deMohrenschildt was born in Russia and was a petroleum engineer in the Dallas area at that time. ^{49/} He in turn introduced the Oswalds to his son and daughter-in-law, Gary and Alexandra Taylor. The Taylors have subsequently been divorced. ⁵⁰

All of these members of the Russian Community were interested in the Oswalds, not only because they were in need of help, but also because they had so recently come from Russia and thus could provide the latest information on what was going on there. ^{51/} However, many members of the Russian Colony were at first very apprehensive about the Oswalds since they were concerned by the apparent ease by which ^{they,} the Oswalds had departed from Russia. ^{52/}

In spite of this, during this period, many members of the Russian Community provided money, groceries, clothing and furniture for the Oswalds, since it was apparent that the latter were having a difficult time financially.

George Bouhe, Anna Meller, and Elena Hall were the primary contributors to the Oswalds, although others provided help in the form of transportation and groceries. ^{53/} Also these acquaintances often visited the Oswalds, ^{who} in turn, would visit some of them in Dallas. Apparently, it was quite common for members of this Russian Community to be interested in recent arrivals from Russia and Eastern European countries and to help them whenever possible. ^{54/}

It was quite apparent to these benefactors that Lee Oswald did not appreciate the help that he was receiving. ^{55/} At one point, he flew into a rage and shouted that he did not need any of these things that people were giving to him. ^{56/} Some of these people felt that Oswald resented the gifts because he could not give Marina what other people were showering upon her and yet he was working very hard. ^{57/} This was a major factor leading to Oswald's unpopularity with the members of the Russian Community. ^{58/} One person stated that none of the members of the Russian Community cared for Oswald because of his political philosophy, his criticism of the United States, his apparent lack of interest in anyone other than himself, and his mistreatment of Marina. However, they all took pity on Marina and the child, and that is why they continued to help. ^{58a/}

On August 16th the FBI again interviewed Oswald. This time the interview took place in a back seat of a car in front of Oswald's home. The interview covered substantially the same material as the previous FBI interview covered. Oswald denied making any deal with representatives of the Soviet Union. He protested his undesirable discharge and stated that his wife was registered at the Soviet Embassy. He still refused to discuss why he had gone to the Soviet Union. Oswald was less hostile during this interview than he had been in the previous interview. However, according to Marina Oswald,

he was quite upset by the fact that the FBI was interested in him. ^{59/}

During this period Oswald continued his correspondence with Russian friends and also continued to request Russian periodicals and bulletins. ^{60/} He also began corresponding with such groups as the American Communist Party and the Socialist Labor Party and subscribing to their publication. ^{61/} [The investigation and write-up of Oswald's correspondence and connection with Russians and with the above mentioned groups, is being handled separately by Mr. Liebeler.]

Also during this period, as in his entire past Russian life, Oswald frequently went to the library and read a great deal. ^{62/} His reading has been described during this time as consisting of books by Marx, Lenin, "and other similar things," ^{63/} while Marina stated that he read books of a historical nature. ^{64/}

On September 22, Oswald applied for credit at Montgomery Wards in connection with the purchase of a television set costing \$127.40. His brother, Robert, co-signed the application. However, no payment was ever made on the set. In October of 1962, Oswald's account was closed and a refund voucher issued. The television set was picked up on October 10 at his residence at his request since he said the set was unsatisfactory. ^{65/}

Early in October on a weekend afternoon, the Oswalds were visited by a number of people from the Russian Community including, George Bouhe, Anna Meller, the John Halls, the deMohrenschildts, the Taylors, and Marguerite Oswald. ^{66/} Oswald had decided to quit his job, and he discussed the fact that he had no job prospects and that his rent was overdue. ^{67/} George Bouhe and deMohrenschildt advised him to seek employment in the Dallas area. Oswald apparently then decided that he would go to Dallas to look for work. ^{68/}

Elena Hall at that point invited Marina Oswald to move into her house at Fort Worth while Lee was in Dallas and until he was able to find a job there.

Marina accepted, and she and her daughter then moved in with Elena Hall, probably on or about October 7th. ^{69/} Elena Hall moved all of the Oswald's household goods to her house in a pick-up truck belonging to the dental laboratory where she was employed. ^{69a/} Oswald worked with the Leslie Welding Company on Monday, October 8, but then failed to show up for work thereafter. Oswald had never indicated he was quitting work. Sometime thereafter the company received an undated letter from Oswald asking that his last paycheck for the period October 1 through October 8, be forwarded to Lee H. Oswald, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. ^{70/} On October 9, Oswald was in Dallas, since he appeared at the Texas Employment Commission office there on that day. ^{71/}

Why Oswald quit his job and left for Dallas is not clear. While he did not like his work, he was apparently doing a satisfactory job. ^{72/} Possibly the money he was earning was not sufficient, although he stated that he would work for a similar amount on other occasions. ^{73/} For some unknown reason, Oswald told a number of people that he was discharged from his job at Leslie Welding Company, ^{74/} but, of course, this was not true. He did tell George Bouhe that the job had merely been a temporary one. ^{75/}

A possible reason for Oswald's departure and separation from Marina, was his marital problems ^{76/} which were apparent to other people during this period. Several people noted that Marina had black eyes when they visited her at Mercedes, and ^{she had said} that Lee had struck her. ^{77/} To others, she said that she ^{had} received a black eye from a swinging door, although it later came out that Lee had hit her. ^{78/} Others noticed friction between Marina and Lee in various matters, ^{79/} although most of these became apparent later on. Marina did write that:

"In general, our family life began to deteriorate after we arrived in America. Lee was always hot-tempered, and now this trait of character more and more prevented us from living together in harmony. Lee became very irritable

and sometimes some completely trivial thing would drive him into a rage. I myself do not have a particularly quiet disposition, but I had to change my character a great deal in order to maintain a more or less peaceful family life. In the end of September, Lee lost his job. But it was a good thing that we had already paid off our debt to the American government. All the same, things were rather difficult." 81/

However Marina has denied that their separation at this time was a result of quarrels with Lee. 81a/

Marina Oswald spent the next several weeks at Elena Hall's house except for a brief stay at Gary Taylor's house in Dallas after one of her dental appointments at the Baylor Dental Clinic. She was brought to the Baylor Dental Clinic by Mrs. deMohrenschildt on October 8, October 10, and October 15. 82/

Dallas

Meanwhile, Oswald was in Dallas seeking to obtain employment. Even before he went there some of his acquaintances were helping him to obtain employment.^{83/} George Bouhe had recommended to Oswald that he go to the Texas Employment Commission in Dallas, and Anna Meller had her husband call Mrs. Cunningham, a counsellor in the clerical and sales office of the Dallas Office of Texas Employment Commission, in order to help Oswald find a job.^{84/} Oswald first came into the Office of the Dallas Employment Commission on Tuesday, October 9. Since it appeared that Oswald would have some difficulty in obtaining employment he was counseled on that date. ^{In view of the fact that} Oswald showed a reluctance to accept employment in the industrial field he was classified in the clerical category and was turned over to Mrs. Cunningham.

Mrs. Cunningham gave Oswald an interest check list test. This merely recorded the interest the applicant reports to the examiner. Oswald reported that he had an interest in writing. The general aptitude test battery which Oswald had taken in Fort Worth, Texas, results of which were telephoned over to the Dallas Office, indicated that Oswald had some aptitude along those lines. The aptitude tests also showed that Oswald's aptitude for clerical work was high. However, Mrs. Cunningham did not go into the subject because Oswald was sorely in need of employment and thus she devoted herself primarily to jobs that were available. As a result of her discussions with Oswald, she classified him into the following three classes: General Clerical, Insurance Claims Examiner work, and Drafting work. Oswald made qualifying marks in better than 19 out of 23 categories included on the general aptitude test range. His scores were from a low of 97 to a high of 127. In verbal he scored 127. About 50 percent of the people who take this test score below 100. Mrs. Cunningham said that on the basis of one of the tests there was some indication that Oswald was capable of doing college work,

100 is generally thought sufficient to do junior college work; 110 is considered sufficient for completing a four-year college; and 125 is thought required for a professional school. However, while the tests play a relatively small role in making decisions about vocation, as far as the Employment Commission was concerned, Mrs. Cunningham felt that they indicated a potential for a large number of jobs among skilled and semi-skilled occupations. The application form noted that Oswald was "well-groomed and spoken, business suit, alert replies, expresses self extremely well." Oswald told Mrs. Cunningham that he hoped to develop through a work-study program at Dallas College or Arlington State qualifications for responsible junior executive employment but that this must be delayed because of his immediate financial needs and responsibilities. Mrs. Cunningham concluded that because Oswald was in great financial need for immediate employment she would classify him for clerical work, but attempt to get him any job available. The original application noted that Oswald did not have a driver's license. Oswald was referred to an architect for an opening as a messenger, but he was not hired. On October 11, Oswald was referred to Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, a graphic arts company, as a photo-print trainee, and Oswald indicated enthusiasm at the possibility of his being employed there.^{85/} John Graef, who was head of the photographic department at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall had called the Texas Employment Commission since they were in need of an employee to learn a photoprint process. Oswald was sent over there and apparently made a very good impression since Mr. Graef picked Oswald over several other applicants.^{86/}

Oswald began working on Friday, October 12, as a trainee making prints of advertising material. He worked 8 hours a day at \$1.35 per hour, and his take-home pay varied from \$49 to \$74 a week.^{87/} According to Marina, "he liked his work very much."^{88/} Although Oswald had written in his address book found in his apartment some notation concerning microdots in connection

with Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall,^{89/} Robert Stovall, the president of the company, said he had never heard of microdots and that Oswald would have no contact whatsoever with the security type work that might have been done by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall.^{90/}

On October 15, Oswald moved into the Y.M.C.A. and stayed there until October 19, paying \$2.50 a night.^{91/} While he had used the Taylor's address and telephone number as a place he could be reached,^{92/} Oswald also had rented post office box 2915 under his own name at the main post office on Ervay Street in Dallas on October 9. On October 10 he filed a change of address order requesting that mail for 2703 Mercedes be directed to the post office box.^{93/} As to where Oswald stayed after he left Fort Worth and registered at the Y.M.C.A. remains uncertain. It is possible that he spent the weekend at the Hall's with Marina.^{93a/}

On October 16 Mrs. Elena Hall brought Marina to Dallas to have her daughter, June, baptized. Apparently, Marina did this surreptitiously since Lee Oswald had opposed a baptism. Because of this they did not want to let Oswald know they had been into Dallas; thus, Mrs. Hall and Marina left several birthday gifts for Lee at Gary Taylor's house. Oswald apparently checked with the Taylor's from time to time since he had put their address on his employment application form as the place where he might be reached. When Oswald found out that Marina had the child baptized he was not too disturbed.^{94/}

On October 18, Elena Hall had an automobile accident and went to the hospital until October 26. Marina remained in the Hall house during this time. During this period of time, Mrs. Max Clark and Alexander Kleinlerer would check up on Marina to make sure that she was getting along without too much trouble.^{95/} According to Marina, Oswald wrote her letters and telephoned during their separation.^{96/}

After Oswald left the Y.M.C.A. on the 19th, he moved to a room somewhere in Dallas.^{97/} Attempts to locate this place have proved futile.^{98/} It seems likely that Oswald spent the weekends at the Hall's house with Marina.^{99/}

Elena Hall returned from the hospital on October 26, but left for New York on October 30 in order to visit friends. By the time she returned Marina had moved out.^{100/} On Saturday, November 3, Oswald rented a three-room apartment at 604 Elsbeth Avenue in Dallas. Oswald's landlady stated that he had looked at the apartment about a week before he rented it. Oswald paid the monthly rent of \$68 plus a \$5 deposit on November 3. He also had to pay several dollars a month for utilities.^{101/} Oswald probably spent Saturday night with Marina at the Hall's house. On Sunday, November 4, the Taylor's rented a U-Haul and helped Lee and Marina Oswald move their belongings from the Hall's house to the Elsbeth apartment.^{102/} On an evening preceding this move, Oswald had called Alexander Kleinlerer, then Elena Hall's boyfriend, and asked him to help them move out of the house. He did come and was present when the Oswalds departed.^{103/}

Soon after Lee and Marina were reunited, they began having marital problems again. Alexander Kleinlerer noticed that when the Oswalds were moving out of Elena Hall's house, Oswald slapped Marina for not having her zipper completely closed. 104/ Others have remarked that Lee and Marina argued over the fact that Lee refused to allow her to smoke or drink. 105/ Also, many people have said Oswald would discourage Marina from learning English because he wanted to keep up his Russian. 106/ This was in spite of the fact that several people had attempted to help Marina learn English. 107-/ Most of those who came in contact with Marina mentioned that she had very little command of the English language. 108/ Some have alleged that Marina openly criticized Lee as to his sexual abilities. 108a/ Another quarrel resulted when Lee told the landlady that they were from Czechoslovakia. Marina disapproved of this and Lee was angry when Marina told the landlady that she was from Russia. 108b/ Apparently, Lee continued beating Marina. According to George deMohrenschildt, he heard that Oswald was beating Marina. He went to the Oswald apartment on Elsbeth Street, and Marina told him Lee had been beating her and that maybe she should "get away from him." When deMohrenschildt told Oswald that he should not beat Marina, he replied, "It is my business." 109/ Marina testified that Oswald became "nervous and irritable" when they moved into the Elsbeth Street apartment. She said he became very angry over "trifles." Her comment upon being beaten was as follows:

"The neighbors simply saw . . . [bruises] because I have a very sensitive skin, and even a very light blow would show marks. Sometimes it was my fault."

Marina said that she had foolishly written an old boyfriend in Russia telling him that she wished she had married him. The letter came back and Lee read it. This naturally created additional friction. 110/

After hearing of subsequent beatings, the De Mohsenschildts went to the Oswald house and moved Marina over to Anna Meller's house. According to the De Mohsenschildts, Oswald protested vehemently, but later he acquiesced.¹¹¹ Oswald never visited Marina at Anna Meller's house, and, for awhile, he did not even know where she was located.¹¹² According to Marina, Lee called her several days later and they met at De Mohsenschildt's house. Oswald asked her to return home. Marina insisted he stop quarrelling, and she also asserted that he must change his ways. Lee said that he could not change; thus Marina did not, at that time, return home with him, and he left feeling badly.¹¹³ While at the Meller house Marina discovered that there was very little room there and that she was uncomfortable, so she then went over to Katherine Ford's house since Mr. Ford was out of town on business.¹¹⁴ At this point Marina was determined never to return to Lee. Katherine Ford apparently kept Marina from November 11 to November 17. It was Katherine Ford's impression that Marina was staying at people's houses until a permanent place could be found for her.¹¹⁵ After Mrs. Ford's husband came home, Marina and her child moved over to Mrs. Frank Ray's house. Mrs. Ray is of Russian origin and is married to an advertising man in Dallas. Marina came over to the Ray's house for a day but then went back to the Ford's since Mrs. Ray had no baby bed. The following day Marina moved everything over to the Ray's house. On that day Lee Oswald called and asked to visit his wife. Oswald had been calling and writing to Marina, but had not seen her since their last confrontation. Mr. Ray picked him up, and he visited with Marina. On that day Marina decided to go back with Lee; so Mr. Ray packed all of Marina's belongings and took her back to the Elsbeth apartment. This all happened on Sunday, November 18.¹¹⁶

At this time Lee apparently professed his love for Marina. According to Marina,

" . . . I saw him cry . . . he begged me to come back, asked my forgiveness, and promised that he would try to improve, if only I would come back." 117/

After Marina returned to Lee, many members of the Russian Community, who had felt that they had helped in taking care of Marina in order that she not have to live with Lee, were apparently disgusted with her, since she went back with Lee at this point. In view of this fact and in view of the fact that the members of the Russian Community were no longer interested in the Oswalds, and in fact disliked Lee Oswald, the Oswalds saw less and less of these people. 118/ Oswald apparently made his dislike for these people quite apparent. 118a/ Marina claimed that deMohrenschildt was Lee's best friend, but the friendship was apparently not reciprocal. 118b/ Lydia Dymitruk, another Russian-born lady in the Dallas-Fort Worth area, has recounted one experience with the Oswalds which might further indicate why others began to ignore them. She said that Anna Meller told her that Oswald would not take Marina and her sick child, June, to the hospital. Mrs. Meller asked Mrs. Dymitruk if she would take them to the hospital, which she did. She asserted that Marina confirmed the story that Lee refused to take her to the hospital. Even though the child had a high temperature, the hospital told them to return in the evening when a doctor would be available. They then went to a children's hospital, but the line was so long, that they decided to return in the evening. Mrs. Dymitruk returned in the evening, but Lee balked at letting them go to the hospital because of the cost. After an argument between Lee and Marina, Mrs. Dymitruk took them all to the hospital. She was shocked that Lee told

the hospital people that he was unemployed, in order not to pay. This provoked another argument between Lee and Marina. Oswald also did not pay for what was done there. After returning home, the Oswald's got out of her car and, without expressing any thanks, went into their home. Needless to say, Mrs. Dymitruk had no desire to see the Oswalds again. 119/

Shortly before Thanksgiving of 1962, Robert Oswald wrote to Lee and to John Pic and invited them and their families to the Thanksgiving dinner. Lee Oswald wrote back accepting the invitation. Lee and his wife came by bus from Dallas to Fort Worth and were picked up at the bus station by Robert Oswald and John Pic. This Thanksgiving dinner was the first occasion in 10 years that Pic had seen Oswald. Pic mentioned that Oswald wore a sport jacket and a tie and was clean and neat. He, as many others, have mentioned that Oswald appeared to be a very good father and took an active interest in June. Following the Thanksgiving dinner, Marina Oswald called Paul Gregory who came and picked Lee and Marina up at Robert Oswald's house. After taking them to his house for sandwiches, he drove them to the bus station and they returned to Dallas. Robert Oswald did not see his brother again until after the assassination. While he had had one telephone conversation and several letters with Lee, he generally lost all contact with him. 120/

During this period of time, Oswald's correspondence with such groups as the Gus Hell-Benjamin Davis Defense Committee Communist party and the Socialist Labor Party increased. He volunteered poster work for the Worker and continued to subscribe to periodicals from these organizations. In late December 1962, the Russian Embassy received a card which conveyed New Year's greetings, "health, success, and all the best to all the employees at the Soviet Embassy." It was signed "Marina and Lee." Oswald also was at this time subscribing to a great number of Soviet periodicals, and he and Marina continued to correspond with their friends in Russia.

(Oswald's reading materials, contacts with the Russian Embassy and contacts with such groups as the On's Hall--Benjamin Davis Defense Committee during this period are being handled by Mr. Liebeler.)^{121/}

During the Christmas season, the deMohrenschildts, knowing that the Oswalds would be alone, decided to take them to a party at Declan Ford's house; many members of the Russian community attended this party.^{122/} During this party some people noticed that Oswald spent some of the time speaking with a Japanese lady named Yakaio Okiu, who was brought to the party by Lev Aronson, the first cellist for the Dallas symphony orchestra.^{123/} However, Miss Okiu stated that she never again saw Oswald.^{124/}

The deMohrenschildts had Marina over to their house several times following the party at Declan Ford's house. On February 16, the deMohrenschildts had a small dinner party to which they invited both Lee and Marina Oswald. At this time Lee Oswald first met Edward Glover, a chemist employed in Dallas, and his roommate Volkmar Schmidt.^{125/} On February 22, Edward had a gathering at his house. One of the purposes of this gathering was to have people meet Oswald. Glover invited the Oswalds, who became the objects of much attention, as did slides shown by deMohrenschildt of his recent trip to Latin America.^{126/} There were a number of Russian-speaking people at this event.^{127/} At this party, Marina Oswald became quite friendly with another guest named Ruth Paine, who

employed by Bell Helicopter in Fort Worth, Texas. Ruth Paine was at this time attempting to learn to speak Russian and thus took an immediate interest in Marina. She obtained Marina's address so that she could contact her at a later date. Shortly thereafter Mrs. Paine wrote Marina asking to see her and Marina responded by asking Mrs. Paine to visit her at her new apartment.^{128/}

The Oswalds moved out of their Mercedes apartment on March 3, 1963. They moved several blocks away to an upstairs apartment at 214 West Neeley Street. The owner of the apartment said that Oswald inquired about the apartment on March 2 as a result of a "For Rent" sign. Oswald agreed to rent the apartment on a month-to-month basis, and he paid the \$60 for the first month's rent. Oswald had to pay several dollars more a month for utilities.^{129/} Apparently, the reason for the move was that Marina liked the Neeley apartment better. It had a porch and was more desirable for the child. Also, the Neeley apartment was the same size as the Elsboth apartment but the cost was less. However, the apartment was nicer than the previous one.^{130/} This time, the Oswalds had no help to make the move. They had moved everything by carrying things in their hands and in a baby stroller.^{131/}

According to George Bouhe, as early as October of 1962, he had advised Oswald to attend school in order to attempt to improve his abilities. He even specifically mentioned Crozier Tech.^{132/} On January 14, Oswald enrolled in Crozier Tech evening high school in Dallas. He attended this course from January 28, 1963 until he stopped on April 8, 1963. The course dealt with the general knowledge of the key board and it ran from 6:50 to 7:15 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesday, and Thursdays. There has been no indication as to why Oswald dropped the course.^{133/}

Ruth Paine began seeing Marina sometime early in March and visited her several times. On March 20 Ruth Paine brought Marina to her house for a visit. On March 26 Ruth Paine wrote to Marina telling her that Michael Paine would pick Lee and Marina up on Tuesday, April 2, in order that they come to the Paine house for dinner. On April 2, Mrs. Paine had Lee and Marina Oswald over for dinner. Mrs. Paine had seen Marina two or three times prior to this dinner, and there may have been meetings between Mrs. Paine and Marina shortly thereafter. On April 20, Ruth Paine took the Oswalds on a picnic. When Lee was not along, Marina and Ruth Paine frequently discussed their respective marital problems, in spite of the fact that there was a communication problem. Also, Marina disclosed to Ruth Paine that she was pregnant.^{134/} Marina wrote of these meetings:

"One day we were invited to a friend's house, where I met Ruth Paine who was studying Russian here in America and wanted to improve her conversational knowledge. We began to see each other. Ruth would come to see me with her children. This was very good for both me and for June. She was growing up alone and becoming terribly wild, so the company of other children was good for her. Sometimes we went out on picnics at a nearby lake. Lee loved to fish, and we would look and rejoice if he caught a little fish. Several times we went to visit Ruth who lived in Irving. At this time I was pregnant. Lee was very anxious to have a son and was sure that the next child would be a boy. I did not feel very well. Ruth's company was very good for me, since we two women could talk about our own problems. But, of course, I could not tell her everything which was tormenting me, for example, that my Lee wanted to kill General Walker." ^{135/}

On January 27, Oswald, under the name A. J. Hidell, sent to Los Angeles for a Smith and Wesson .38 revolver,^{136/} and on March 12, he ordered a rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago under the same pseudonym.^{137/} On April 10, Oswald allegedly shot at General Walker.

(The material concerning gun purchases, the Walker incident, and alleged rifle practice are being handled by someone else right now.)

On April 6, 1963 Oswald was dropped at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall because it was his supervisor's opinion that Oswald could not do the work, rather than that he was not trying. Another factor contributing to his dismissal was Oswald's failure to get along with his fellow employees. Several fellow employees mentioned that Oswald was unfriendly.^{138/} Marina testified that Oswald was quite upset by the loss of his job since he had apparently liked the work.^{139/} Oswald apparently had always worried about his security at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall.^{140/}

On April 12, Oswald made a claim for unemployment benefits at the Texas Employment Commission. He had been in the Employment Commission office seeking employment on April 8 and on April 12. Apparently, he was not referred to any employers until after he had left Dallas. Oswald wrote on the application, "I was laid off by John Graves [sic], head of photography and art dept. due to lack of work." On April 16, he was mailed a determination disapproving his material claim because of insufficient wage credits. As it later turned out, this disapproval was an error.^{141/}

Lee and Marina continued to quarrel. After they moved into the Neeley Street apartment they got along for awhile,^{142/} but it was not long before they began quarrelling.^{143/} Lee was still preventing Marina from learning English,^{144/} and there is some indication that beatings still occurred.^{145/} As early as February, Lee was urging Marina to return to Russia.^{145a/} According to Marina,

"Lee wanted me to go to Russia, and I told him that if he wanted me to go then that meant that he didn't love me, and that in that case what was the idea of coming to the United States in the first place. Lee would say that it would be better for me if I went to Russia. I did not know why. I did not know what he had in mind. He said

he loved me but that it would be better for me if I went to Russia.^{146/}

Marina wrote several letters to the Russian Embassy requesting a visa to return to Russia,^{147/} but she has stated that Lee forced her to write these letters. She has insisted that she at no time wanted to return to Russia.^{148/}

(The alleged Nixon incident occurred sometime between April 10 and April 24. To be handled by someone else.)^{149/}

On April 24, Ruth Paine visited Marina and Lee at their apartment, and found, much to her surprise, that Oswald was packed and ready to leave for New Orleans. Oswald said that he had been unable to find employment in or around Dallas, and Marina had suggested that he go to New Orleans since he had been born there.^{150/} However, Marina really wanted to get Lee out-of-town because of the Walker (and Nixon) incident(s). Oswald asked Mrs. Paine to take him to the bus station. Oswald had intended to leave Marina behind and send for her when he obtained work. He asked Mrs. Paine to drive Marina to New Orleans at a later date. While Marina was to have stayed at the apartment, Mrs. Paine offered to have Marina and her child stay with her. Thus, after Oswald departed, Mrs. Paine and Marina moved everything from the Neeley Street apartment to the Paine house.^{151/}

NEW ORLEANS

When Oswald reached New Orleans, he called his aunt, Lillian Murret, from the bus station, and asked if he could stay with her while he attempted to secure employment. Mrs. Murret agreed. Oswald took a public conveyance out to the Murret home and arrived very poorly dressed. Mr. Murret and Lee then went back to the bus station in order to pick up his bags.^{152/}

Mrs. Murret testified that on Sunday, April 28, Oswald may have gone to the cemetery where his father was buried. Oswald seemed quite interested in finding out about his family. He called all of the Oswalds in the phone book and finally talked to an elderly lady who was the wife of "one of the brothers in the Oswald family." This turned out to be Mrs. Hazel Oswald who lived in Metarri, Louisiana. Oswald visited her and learned that "everybody was dead."^{153/}

Oswald immediately began to search for employment. On Friday, April 26, Oswald went to the Louisiana Employment Commission. He indicated that he could be a "dark room man" or a commercial photographer. The interviewer at the placement office stated that Oswald spoke a photographer's jargon and thus appeared to have some experience in the field. What he did know, he probably picked up from his work at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall. The interviewer's comment on the Employment Commission application card was "will travel on a limited basis--will relocate minimum \$1.25 hr. neat suit, tie, polite."^{154/} Although the Employment Commission made some referrals, Oswald generally relied upon newspaper advertisements, and he applied at a number of places for employment.^{155/} He also went to a private employment agency.^{155a/} On April 29, Oswald filed a disagreement from New Orleans to a determination by the Texas Employment Commission disapproving his initial unemployment compensation claim because of insufficient wage credits. Apparently, the wage credits had not reflected his employment at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall. Thus, a new determination approving his claim was issued on May 8. This determination approved a claim for maximum benefits as \$369 payable at a rate of \$33 a week. For several weeks Oswald filed interstate claims at the Division of Employment Security. During part of this time Oswald was working and thus he was falsely claiming unemployment compensation. Also, a number of the places that Oswald listed on his claim as employers whom he had contacted in connection with possible employment were checked by the FBI and it was found that Oswald/^{had}invented some of the names and/^{had}never applied to others.^{156/}

On April 29, Oswald wrote Marina that "everything is fine. I live with Aunt Lillian (she) welcomed me nicely I am looking for work, and when I find it I will write to you." On May 3 Oswald wrote Marina and Ruth Paine, "I have not found any work yet, but I received money from the unemployment office--about \$20-25. They made a mistake at the Dallas office when they refused, but I set everything straight. Uncle Dutz offered me a loan of \$200 if I need it nice, eh?" ¹⁵⁷

On May 9, Oswald completed an application for employment with the William B. Reily Company, Inc, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La. Oswald stated that he had made the application for this job as the result of a newspaper advertisement for a maintenance employee. On his application form Oswald listed as references Sgt. Robert Hidell and Lt. J. Evans, both of whom are probably fictitious. ¹⁵⁸ Oswald was accepted for employment and went to work on May 10, 1963 at the rate of \$1.50 per hour. Oswald's duties were routine. The William B. Reily Company is engaged in the roasting, grinding, bagging and sale of coffee. In its operations, a great deal of machinery is employed. The work of greasing and oiling this machinery required the full time of one man so Oswald was hired as a greaser and oiler maintenance man. ¹⁵⁹

On May 9, Oswald visited an acquaintance of Marguerite Oswald, Mrs. Myrtle Evans, who knew Lee Oswald because she had rented an apartment to the Oswalds in earlier years. Mrs. Evans helped Oswald find an apartment on 4905 Magazine Street. This apartment rented for \$65 a month without utilities and Oswald moved in on May 10. ¹⁶⁰

On May 9, Oswald called Marina telling her that he had obtained employment and he asked her to come to New Orleans. Marina was quite elated. Ruth Paine drove Marina and her daughter to New Orleans. They embarked on the

10th, spent the night in Shreveport, and arrived the next day at the Murrets. Mr. Murret drove the Oswalds to their apartment while Ruth Paine followed. Ruth Paine then spent two days with the Oswalds at their Magazine Street Apartment. Lee liked the apartment very much but Marina had some reservations about it. While Mrs. Paine was in New Orleans, they all toured the French Quarter one day. On Tuesday, May 14, Ruth Paine left New Orleans for her home.¹⁶¹

Oswald had borrowed money from Charles Murret to make a deposit on his rent. As soon as he received his first pay check, he repaid Murret.¹⁶² The Murrets and the Oswalds exchanged visits from time to time. Marina said that the Murrets were very good to them.¹⁶³ They were the only visitors the Oswalds had other than Ruth Paine and Ruth Kloepfer, who was a contact arranged by Mrs. Paine. Mrs. Kloepfer was a clerk of the Quaker Meeting in New Orleans. Ruth Paine wrote her in the hope that she might know of some Russian speaking people to visit Marina.¹⁶⁴ Maralyn Murret took the Oswalds on an occasional outing--including a "crabbing" expedition.¹⁶⁵

On July 6, Eugene Murret, a relative of the Oswalds who was studying to be a Jesuit Priest at a Seminary in Mobile, wrote Oswald requesting that he come there and speak about "contemporary Russia and the practice of Communism" at the Jesuit House of studies there. Apparently he was interested in seeing Lee and meeting Marina. On July 27, Charles and Lilliam Murret, and Joyce and her two children, and Lee and his family drove to Mobile. Charles Murret paid the expenses. There Oswald gave his speech and then returned on Sunday. Apparently Oswald impressed people as being articulate. He spoke on things he had observed in Russia. There was also a question and answer period. Oswald described his own experiences. He indicated that he had become disillusioned with Russia. While Oswald gave the impression of being an

atheist, he was tactful in not getting into a discussion of religion. Following his trip to Mobile, Charles Murret and others at the Seminary wrote Oswald, thanking him for coming there.¹⁶⁶

On July 19, Oswald was fired from his job. Apparently he did not like the job and thus would frequently wander off and not be available. Frequently Oswald would take off from work and visit the Crescent City Garage which was next door to the Reilly Company. He would discuss guns with the part owner, Adrian Alba, and he would read and borrow various gun magazines. Alba said Oswald spent more time in his place than he should have been spending in view of his employment situation.¹⁶⁷

On July 22, the Monday following his dismissal from his job, Oswald visited the Louisiana Employment Commission in order to seek employment and to file a claim for unemployment compensation. Oswald collected unemployment compensation weekly and apparently made an effort to obtain employment, although again, he falsely listed many job applications on his unemployment compensation claims.¹⁶⁸

Marina wrote Ruth Paine that Lee was having difficulty finding work but thought that more jobs would be available at the end of the summer when the students returned to school.¹⁶⁹ Oswald even requested employment with The Worker and wrote to the Communist Party telling them he was going to the Baltimore-Washington area.¹⁷⁰

As a result of his letter of March 22, 1962, in which Oswald wrote the Marine assistant of personnel, requesting a review of his case, the Department of Navy wrote Oswald on June 5, 1963 advising him that a review of his undesirable discharge would be completed that "summer." On July 10, 1963, the Navy discharge personnel approved Oswald's/undesirable discharge. Oswald was so informed on July 25.¹⁷¹

Around this period of time Oswald apparently became disgusted with his employment situation and thus decided to return to Russia. As early as June, Marina wrote the Russian Embassy and informed them that she would be accompanied by her husband to Russia. On July 1, Oswald wrote the Soviet Embassy asking them to rush an entrance visa for Marina and asking that his visa be considered separately. Marina continued writing the Russian Embassy, and in one instance she said she wanted to return because of family problems, among which was the impending birth of a second child. Oswald also wrote another letter requesting quick action on his application.¹⁷² Marina clearly did not want to return to Russia.¹⁷³ She testified that Oswald asked her to write these letters to the Russian Embassy because he was terribly upset.

"He appeared to be very unhappy and he said that nothing keeps him here, and that he would not lose anything if he returned to the Soviet Union, and that he wants to be with me. And that it would be better to have less but not to be concerned about tomorrow, not to be worried about tomorrow...I don't think that he was too fond of Russia, but simply that he knew that he would have work assured him there... After all, he had to think about his family."¹⁷⁴

Marina stated that at one point she found Oswald alone in the dark crying.^{175/}
Marina's feelings during this period are not clear. One witness said Marina was so depressed that she attempted suicide.^{176/}

Marina indicated that her married life was generally more harmonious in New Orleans. Marina wrote:

"...Our family life in New Orleans was more peaceful. Lee took great satisfaction in showing me the city where he was born. We often went to the beach, the zoo, and the park. Lee liked to go and hunt crabs. It is true, that he was not very pleased with his job... We did not have very much money, and the birth of a new child involved new expenses... As before, Lee spent a great deal of time reading."^{177/}

Marina has testified that Lee spent his evenings with her and the child. He read continually. She said sometimes he would read all night, sitting in the bathroom, so as not to disturb Marina.^{178/}

Oswald's reading during this period encompassed a rather large area. In addition to numerous Russian periodicals and publications from such groups as the Communist Party and the Socialist Labor Party, he read Ian Fleming novels, books by Huxley, C. S. Forester, Alan Moorhead, works by and about American leaders, and books about Communism and the current world situation.^{179/}
While Oswald had always read a great deal, several people have mentioned that when Oswald argued in favor of his Marxist beliefs he showed a real superficial understanding of what he had read. He was very opinionated and apparently summarily rejected any argument that conflicted with his own views.^{180/}

It was also during this period that Oswald became more active politically. Marina related that Oswald became quite dedicated to pro-Cuban activity. At one point he even thought about hi-jacking an airplane and taking it to Cuba. In August, he distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature. While he claimed to be the Secretary of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee Chapter in New Orleans, it appears that he was the only member. The alleged president, A. J. Fidell, was also Oswald. On June 3, Oswald had rented a post office box

and authorized Marina and A. J. Hidell to receive mail. Marina claims that Lee made her sign the name A. J. Hidell to various documents. One time when Oswald was passing out this literature he became involved in a scene with Carlos Bringuir, a militant anti-Castroite, who claimed that Oswald had sympathetically approached his group earlier. As a result, Oswald was jailed for disturbing the peace. Shortly thereafter Oswald appeared on a radio program and discussed his views.^{181/}

(All of the material in the above paragraph is being handled by Mr. Liebeler.)

Ruth Paine had assumed that Lee and Marina were not getting along since she noticed a considerable amount of friction between them when she had been in New Orleans in May. Also, Marina had written Ruth Paine that Lee's "love" stopped as soon as she, Ruth Paine, had left New Orleans.^{182/} On July 11, Ruth Paine wrote Marina that if Lee did not wish to live with her any more and preferred that she return to the Soviet Union, she could live at the Paine house. Apparently, Ruth Paine had long entertained this idea, but this was the first time she made the formal invitation. Again, on July 12, and on July 14, she wrote other letters making similar invitations. She tried to make Marina feel that she would not be a "freeloader," by saying that if Marina moved in with her, she, Marina, would be a tax advantage, could help with the housework, and would be of assistance to Ruth Paine in her study of Russian.^{183/}

Marina replied that she, Marina, had previously raised the subject with Lee and he "many times...recalled this matter to...[her]" and said that "...[she was]" just waiting for an opportunity to hurt him. It has been the cause of many of ...[their] arguments." Marina continued that she was happy and that for a considerable period Lee had been good to her. He was also quite interested in the forthcoming baby and was anxious to have a son. She felt that this was responsible for his change in attitude. Thus, Marina turned down Ruth Paine's invitations but said that she would take advantage of it if things became worse.^{184/} Ruth

Paine then wrote and said that she was taking a trip north to visit her parents and that she would visit Marina in New Orleans about September 10. She also suggested that Marina come to her house for the birth of the baby.^{185/}

Mrs. Paine arrived in New Orleans on Friday, September 20, and went directly to the Oswalds where she was expected. Mrs. Paine spent three nights there. During this time Ruth Kloefer visited with her two college-age daughters.

At this time, it was decided that Marina would go to Irving with Mrs. Paine for the birth of the baby. During this stay Mrs. Paine found relations between Lee and Marina very much improved. Mrs. Paine and Marina toured Bourbon Street while Lee Oswald stayed home and did some packing in anticipation of Marina's return to Texas.^{186/}

On Sunday, September 2, Ruth Paine loaded her station wagon with all of the Oswald's household belongings.^{187/} The manager of the apartment, Jesse Garner, noticed this and asked Oswald for the rent. Oswald said that he was not moving and that only his wife and child were leaving. He promised to pay the rent later. He never did.^{188/} Early Monday morning Mrs. Paine and Marina began the trip back. Apparently Lee was very sorry to see Marina leave. He told her that he was going to Houston or to Philadelphia to look for work.^{189/} On September 24, Oswald visited the Louisiana Employment Commission, and he relinquished possession of his post office box.

He filed a change of address order requesting that his mail be forwarded to 2515 Fifth Street, Irving, Texas which is the Paine residence. Oswald left New Orleans for Houston on September 25.¹⁹⁰

(Mexican trip to be covered by Slawson)

Dallas
While Marina had known about Oswald's Mexican venture, neither Ruth Paine nor Marina heard from Lee until he returned. Oswald later told Mrs. Paine that he had been in Houston.¹⁹¹

Oswald arrived in Dallas on Thursday, October 3. He visited the Texas Employment Commission and filed a claim giving the Paine address.¹⁹² Oswald spent the night at the YMCA and registered as Lee Oswald, U.S. Marine Corps, El Torro, California, serial no. 1653230. This was probably to reduce the charge.¹⁹³ On the morning of the fourth of October, Oswald called Marina and told her that he arrived the night before. He then went out to Irving to see Marina. He had called in the early afternoon and asked Marina to have Mrs. Paine pick him up in Dallas. Marina refused; thus Oswald hitch-hiked out to the Paine house.¹⁹⁴

Also on October 4, Oswald found time to make some job applications. He again sought employment at the Texas Employment Commission.¹⁹⁵ One job he applied for was a typesetter trainee position at the Padgett Printing Co. Those who interviewed Oswald were favorably impressed by him, but after calling Jaggar - Chiles - Stovall, they decided not to hire him.¹⁹⁶ He also made several other job applications; however, he had no success.¹⁹⁷

Oswald spent that weekend at the Paines house.¹⁹⁸ On Monday, October 7, Ruth Paine drove Oswald to the bus station around noon so that he could go to Dallas to find employment and a place to live. Oswald said that the YMCA was too expensive, so he intended to rent a room. At this time, Marina

did not want to live with Lee since she "was expecting, and it would have been better to be with a woman who spoke English and Russian." 199

On October 7, Oswald inquired about the room on Beckley Street that he was subsequently to live in, but there were no vacancies at this time.²⁰⁰

On this day he responded to a "For Rent" sign at a rooming house at 621 Marsales Street and thus rented the room for a week. He paid \$7.00 in advance and moved in on that day.²⁰¹

According to the landlady, Oswald immediately was out looking for work. He generally checked newspaper advertisements and he made a number of applications, but still without success. When he was not out looking for work he was generally in his room; in fact, according to the landlady, he spent all of the nights in his room.²⁰² Also he called Marina daily.²⁰³ Marina wrote that "Lee called twice a day, was worried about my health and about June."²⁰⁴

On Friday, October 11, Oswald told the landlady that he was going to Irving for the weekend but would be back the following week. However she refused to rent to him because she "didn't like him." She really could not articulate what it was about Oswald she disliked.²⁰⁵

On Saturday morning, Oswald went to Irving where Ruth Paine picked him up at the bus station and took him to her house for the weekend. On Sunday, Ruth Paine gave Oswald a driving lesson. At this time he did not know how to drive; although Charles Murret had given him one lesson in New Orleans.²⁰⁶

On Monday, October 14, since Ruth Paine was going into Dallas to have a typewriter key fixed she drove Oswald into Dallas. In the morning Oswald went to Mrs. Bledsoe's ^{rooming where he had stayed} house and departed with one bag.²⁰⁷ On that same day, Oswald then rented a room from Mrs. Johnson at 1026 North Beckley, and moved right in. He paid \$8 a week and was given refrigerator and living room privileges. Oswald said his name was O. H. Lee and that is how they all knew him at this rooming house.²⁰⁸ While this room rented for one dollar more than the previous one he lived in, Oswald preferred it since he felt that it was more comfortable than the other one. Also he had television and refrigerator privileges.²⁰⁹

On the weekend Oswald had told Mrs. Paine that he had received the last of the unemployment checks that were due him, and that it had been smaller than the others. He looked discouraged as he went to look for work.²¹⁰ On Monday, Mrs. Paine mentioned this problem while at her neighbor's house. One of the people there, a Mrs. Randle, mentioned that her younger brother, Wesley Frazier, thought that there was a job opening at the Texas School Book Depository where he worked. Marina, being present, asked Mrs. Paine to call the Texas School Book Depository to see if there were any openings. Mrs. Paine called Mr. Roy S. Truly, Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository and asked him about the possibility of Lee Oswald being employed there. Truly said ^{that} Oswald should apply in person and ^{that} he would talk to him.²¹¹ When Lee called the Paine house Ruth Paine informed him of the possibility of employment at the Texas School Book Depository.²¹² On Tuesday, October 15, Oswald was interviewed by Truly and was hired. Oswald began work on the 16th

since it was the beginning of a new pay period and his pay was \$1.25 an hour. His duties were to fill book orders and his hours were from 8:00 until 4:45.²¹³ Oswald was elated at having obtained the job.^{213a} Apparently Oswald did satisfactory work,²¹⁴ and he seemed to like the job.²¹⁵ Hardly any of his fellow employees really knew Oswald, although a few commented that they thought he was strange.²¹⁶

Sometime during the week, Oswald met Wesley Frazier, with whom he arranged rides to Irving on weekends. On Friday, October 18, Frazier drove Oswald from work to the Paine home.²¹⁷ Since it was Oswald's birthday, his wife and Ruth Paine provided him with a party to celebrate the occasion.²¹⁸

On Sunday, October 20, Oswald baby-sat with June and the Paine children while Mrs. Paine drove Marina to Parkland hospital where she gave birth to Rachel.²¹⁹

Oswald went to work on Monday but returned to Irving that night. He then visited Marina in the hospital.²²⁰ Marina wrote:

"Monday evening Lee visited me in the hospital. He was very happy at the birth of another daughter and even wept a little. He said that two daughters were better for each other--two sisters. He stayed with me about two hours."²²¹

Oswald returned to Dallas the next morning.²²²

Oswald generally spent his evenings in his room, presumably reading, although he occasionally took advantage of the television set at the rooming house.²²³

However, Oswald wrote a letter to Arnold Johnson advising that he, Oswald, had attended an ultra-right meeting headed by General Edwin A. Walker on the evening of October 23. He also stated he went to an American Civil Liberties Union meeting on the 25th with a friend of his.²²⁴ Oswald was brought to the American Civil Liberties Union meeting, which took place at Southern Methodist University, by Michael Paine.²²⁵ At the meeting, in response to a statement that Birchers must not be considered anti-Semitic, Oswald rose and said that at a right-wing meeting he attended, there were anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic statements, primarily by General Walker. Later in the meeting Lee Oswald was involved in a discussion with several people, including Frank Krystinic, a fellow employee of Michael Paine's at Bell Helicopter. During this conversation Oswald discussed his political and economic views. Oswald generally expounded Marxism. He did admit, however, that the United States was superior to Russia in the area of civil liberties.²²⁶ As others have said, Oswald's discussion was not very profound and his understanding not great.²²⁷

Oswald returned to the Paine house on Friday, October 25, and again spent the weekend there. Marina and the new child were home. All week Oswald had called Marina to see how she and the baby were.

On Friday, November 1, Oswald applied for post office box 6227 at the Terminal Annex Post Office Station. He stated that his firm name was the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and the American Civil Liberties Union.²²⁸ He again returned to the Paine house and there spent the weekend.²²⁹

During this period of time, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was still keeping track of Oswald. They visited the Paine house on November 1 and on November 5. At neither time was Oswald there. Marina did tell Lee about these visits. 230

The following Friday, November 7, Oswald was taken to the Paine house by Frazier. The next day, Ruth Paine drove Oswald to the Texas Drivers' License Examining Station;

however, it was closed due to the fact that it was an election day. On Monday, November 11, Oswald stayed at the Paine house since it was Veteran's Day. It was on this day that Ruth Paine gave Oswald another driving lesson.²³¹

On the following weekend, Oswald did not go to the Paine home. Apparently Marina asked Lee not to come to the Paine's that weekend because it was Mrs. Paine's daughter's birthday and Michael Paine would be there. Marina said Lee did not like Michael so she asked Oswald not to come.²³² Mrs. Paine stated that Lee telephoned Marina Saturday afternoon and said that he had been to the driver's license station to get a driver's permit that morning, but that a long line was ahead of him, so he did not wait.²³³

On Monday, November 18, at Marina's request, Ruth Paine placed a call to Oswald at the number where he had told Marina he could be reached. When Mrs. Paine asked for Mr. Oswald, she was told that no one by that name was there. Marina was quite surprised. The next day Lee called, and Marina was quite upset and argued with Lee. Oswald apparently was angry that he had been called. He told her he was using a fictitious name.²³⁴ On Wednesday Oswald did not call at all, which was unusual.²³⁵

On Thursday, November 21, in the morning, Oswald asked Frazier to take him home that night. Oswald said he was going home to get some curtain rods to put in an apartment.²³⁶ Thus, Frazier drove him to the Paine residence. This was the first time he had gone to the Paine home without first calling and asking for permission.²³⁷

Ruth Paine arrived home from grocery shopping at approximately 5:30 p.m. Oswald was on the front lawn of the Paine home, playing with June Oswald and talking with Marina.²³⁸ Marina testified that Oswald said upon arriving that he came because he was lonely since he had not come the preceding weekend, and he "wanted to make his peace with (her)". Even though he would

try to talk with her, Marina would not answer. Consequently, he was upset. Oswald even suggested they live together, but Marina refused and said she thought it would be better if they lived apart, at least until Christmas. This upset Oswald greatly.²³⁹ Oswald stayed at the Paine house that night. He ate dinner, watched television and went to bed at 9:00 p.m.²⁴⁰

FOOTNOTES

1. Robert Oswald 1313.
2. Isaacs; Robert Oswald 1156.
3. Isaacs.
4. Robert Oswald 1156, 1193.
5. Id at 1190-1192.
6. Id at 1193, 1580.
7. Id at 1580; Peter Gregory 2606; Fain 5930; Comm'n Exh. 318.
8. Marina Oswald 223.
9. Pauline Bates.
10. C. D. 1066, p. 551; Robert Oswald 1394.
11. Peter Gregory 2592-2597.
12. C. D. 1066, p. 551; Clark.
13. Marguerite Oswald 603.
14. Cunningham 254.
15. C. D. 385, p. 226.
16. Fain 5932 et. seq.
17. Robert Oswald 1147, 1361.
18. Peter Gregory 2597-2606; Robert Oswald 1396, 1400, Paul Gregory 81.
19. Robert Oswald 1405.
20. Id at 1352, 1540.
21. Id at 1138.
22. C. D. 6, p. 363.
23. C. D. 928.
24. George deMohrenschildt 260; Jeanne deMohrenschildt 76-77.
25. Marina Oswald 223; Robert Oswald 1138-1142, 1520.
26. Robert Oswald 1346, 1369, 1436; Marina Oswald 381; Bates 222.
27. E.g. Bates 215-217; Taylor 120-123; Fain, supra.
28. Marguerite Oswald 606-608; Marina Oswald 223.

30. Marguerite Oswald 607-608.
31. Bargas 84; Application for employment at Leslie Welding Company.
32. Records of Leslie Welding Co.; Bargas; C. D. 5, p. 283; C. D. 385.
33. Bargas 90-92; Marina Oswald 225-226.
34. Robert Oswald 1156; Marguerite Oswald 610; see generally on finances, Barson's report.
35. Riggs affidavit; Marguerite Oswald ____; Marina Oswald ____.
36. Fain 5943; Marguerite Oswald 610; Marina Oswald 224.
37. Marina Oswald 224-228; Ford 2481-2484.
38. Marguerite Oswald 610.
39. Riggs affidavit; Barson's Report; C. D. 1066, p. 464.
40. Riggs affidavit.
41. E.g. George deMohrenschildt 175-176; Meller 17; Kleinlerer affidavit; Clark 112; Elena Hall 261.
42. Bouhe 10-11; Igor Voshinin 18-21; Raizorodsky 21 et. seq.
43. Jeanne deMohrenschildt 64; Clark 147; Raizorodsky 21 et. seq.
44. Paul Gregory 84-87; Peter Gregory 2599-2600; Marina Oswald 7437.
45. Peter Gregory 2601; Meller 10.
46. Ford 2471.
47. Elena Hall 260; Alexander Kleinlerer affidavit.
48. Clark 112.
49. George deMohrenschildt.
50. Gary Taylor 99-108; See generally on all of these people, Marina Oswald 231.
51. George deMohrenschildt.
52. Bouhe 40-48; Clark 135, 146-149; Meller 16-17; Voshinin 67; Kleinlerer affidavit.
53. Ford 2472; Meller 18-23; Bouhe 61-64; Clark 114-117; Hall 261-263; George deMohrenschildt 191-192; Jeanne deMohrenschildt 191-192; Marina Oswald 232; Kleinlerer affidavit. Marina has subsequently denied that friends had to help them. Marina Oswald 7437.

- 53 (a) Marina Oswald 232; George De Mohsenschildt 191-192; Alexander Kleinlerer affidavit.
54. Buhe 10-12; Rarzorodsky 22-26; Kleinlerer affidavit.
55. George De Mohsenschildt 186-7; Jeanne De Mohsenschildt 74; Bouhe 79;
56. Meller 19-21; Elena Hall 265.
57. Jeanne De Mohsenschildt 74.
58. Igor Voshinin 65-66; Mrs. Voshinin 37; Jeanne De Mohsenschildt 74; George De Mohsenschildt 214; Bouhe 78.
- 58 (a) Kleinlerer affidavit.
59. Fain 5947-5958; Comm'n Exh. 824; Marina Oswald 268.
60. C.D. 928; C.D. 201, p.2.
61. See Dobbs; Watts; Johnson.
62. Marina Oswald 226; Paul Gregory 109.
63. Bouhe 56, Meller 14; Paul Gregory 109-110.
64. Marina Oswald 226.
65. Marina Oswald 228; C.D. 884, p. 15; C.D. 641.
66. Bouhe 38; Taylor 107; John Hall 227; Alexander Gibson ___; Marguerite Oswald 621.
67. Bouhe 38.
68. George De Mohsenschildt 188.
69. Elena Hall 263; Bouhe 38; Kleinlerer affidavit.
- 69 (a) Kleinlerer affidavit.
70. Bargas 94; Leslie Welding Company Records.
71. Cunningham ___; Cunningham Exh. ___
72. Bargas 90-92; Marina Oswald 225-226
73. _____
74. Marina Oswald 225; George De Monsenschildt 183; Cunningham 306; Cunningham Exh. 1.

75. Bouhe 38.
76. Clark 113, 119.
77. Bouhe 35.
78. Meller; Mrs. Ford 2476; Mr. Ford 2552; Elena Hall 269.
79. See e.g., Kleinlerer affidavit.
80. See Marina's anlobc
81. Comm'n Exh. 993, p. 25.
- 81 (a) Marina Oswald 302.
82. Jeanne De Mohsenschildt 76, 86-87; Gibson 11; Marina Oswald 233-301; Staples affidavit and exhibits.
83. John Hall 228; Billen _____; Comm'n Exh. 993, p. 25.
84. Bouhe 39; Meller 32-34; Cunningham 250.
85. Cunningham _____; Cunningham Exhibits 1-3; Cunningham affidavit; Brooks ____; Statman _____.
86. Graef 7 -16.
87. Graef ____; Stovall ____; SS 641, p 13.
88. Marina Oswald 234; See also Cunningham affidavit
89. Comm'n Exh. _____.
90. Stovall 172-174.
91. Huber ____; Barnhorst _____.
92. Cunningham Exhibit ____; Gibson _____.
93. Post Office file C.D. 206, p 221.
- 93 (a) Kleinlerer affidavit. Contra, Elena Hall _____.
94. Gibson, 62-63; Hall ____; Baprtismal certificate; Marina Oswald 306.
95. Elena Hall 266; Kleinlerer affidavit; Clark 114-118; C.D. 385, p. 261.
96. Comm'n Exh. 993, p. 26.

97. Marina Oswald 233-303; Gary Taylor 148-150.
98. C.D. 375; pp. 330-337.
99. Kleinlerer affidavit; Hall contra.
100. Elena Hall ____; Kleinlerer affidavit.
101. Mrs. Tobias 82; C.D. 840, p. 2; see also Marina Oswald 235.
102. Taylor 151-153; Gibson ____; Kleinlerer affidavit.
103. Kleinlerer affidavit.
104. Id.
105. George De Mohsenschildt 230; Jeanne De Mohsenschildt 80-81; Marina Oswald 276; John Pic 156,158.
106. E.g., Ford 2509-10; Gibson 23; George De Mohsenschildt 220.
107. Ford 2508.
108. E.g., George De Mohsenschildt 175; Meller 11-12; Staples affidavit; Gibson 3; see also Marina Oswald.
- 108(a) George De Mohsenschildt; Meller.
- 108(b) Marina Oswald 7427; Comm'n Exh. 993, p. 26; Mrs. Tobias 90.
109. George De Mohsenschildt 193-194.
110. Marina Oswald 305-306.
111. George De Mohsenschildt 193-195; Jeanne De Mohsenschildt 78; Marina confirmed this in an F.B.I. interview, C.D. 205, p. 743, but has later denied it. Marina Oswald 7428. Independent. Confirmation is supplied by the landlords. Mrs. Tobias 98-114; Mr. Tobias 151-164.
112. Meller 35; Marina Oswald 243; See George DeMohrenschildt 195.
113. Marina Oswald 243.
114. Id. at 244; Ford 2477; Meller 34; Bouhe 36.
115. Ford 2477, 2488; But see Comm'n. Exh. 993, p. 72.
116. Id at 2492; Declan Ford 2553; Marina Oswald 344; Mrs Frank Ray 156-158.
117. Comm'n. Exh. 993, p. 27.
118. George DeMohrenschildt _____;
- 118.(a) Marina Oswald 311; See George Bouhe 40.

- 118(b) Id. at 7436; DeMohrenschildt_____
119. Dymitruk____; Independent confirmation of this incident can be found in Marina Oswald_____; Mrs. Tobias_____; Mr. Tobias_____.
120. Robert Oswald 1355, 1363-1366, Comm'n Exh. 320; John Pic 160-170; Paul Gregory 86, 139. As to Oswald being a good father see Pic 155, 236; Peter Gregory 2600; Ray 175; Jeanne DeMohrenschildt_____.
121. See Johnson and Weinstock depositions and exhibits and C. D. 928.
122. George DeMohrenschildt 255; Declan Ford 2557; Katherine Ford 2497-98.
123. George DeMohrenschildt 235; Jeanne DeMohrenschildt 109; Katherine Ford 2499; Declan Ford 2565; Bouhe 51; Meller 36.
124. C. D. 939; C. D. 1066, pp. 570-581.
125. Glover 122-125.
126. Id. 139-162; Ruth Paine 2895; DeMohrenschildt 101.
127. Ruth Paine 2901.
128. DeMohrenschildt_____; Ruth Paine 2905, 2914-2918, 3022, 3541; Comm'n Exh. 404.
129. George affidavit; C. D. 7, p. 109, 112; C. D. 1066, p. 467. See Barson Report.
130. Marina Oswald 238-239; Taylor 167.
131. Mrs. Tobias; C. D. 5, p. 256.
132. Bouhe 54-55.
133. C. D. 6, p. 92; Marina Oswald_____ Taylor_____.
134. Ruth Paine 2918-2957, 3543; Comm'n Exh's 401, 404.
135. Comm'n Exh. 993, p. 32.
136. Michaelis_____ Michaelis Exh's _____.
137. _____; as to rifle practice on Neeley see Marina Oswald 7372.
138. Graef 49-64; Stovall; Ofstein 117, 136-138; Gangl affidavit.
139. Marina Oswald 264; see also Ruth Paine 3133; Gibson 39.
140. John Hall 233-235.

141. Cunningham affidavit; Cunningham Exhibit _____; Burchal Exh. 1.
142. Marina Oswald 239.
143. George affidavit; Ruth Paine 2995.
144. Ruth Paine _____.
145. George affidavit.
- 145(a) Marina Oswald 312.
146. Id. at 240.
147. Comm'n Exh's _____; C. D. 928.
148. Marina Oswald 312, 7381; Ruth Paine _____.
149. See Robert Oswald; Martin; Marina Oswald 7342 et. seq.
150. Ruth Paine 2955-2956.
151. Id. at 2956-2970; Marina Oswald 264-266, 7378.
152. Lillian Murret 134-139; Charles Murret 16-18.
153. Lillian Murret 142; Marilyn Murret; C. D. 75, p. 149.
154. Rachel affidavit; Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibits _____.
155. Louisiana Labor Department Exhibit _____;
- 155(a) C. D. 75, p. 27 Rachel affidavit; Lillian Murret 141.
156. Smith affidavit; Hunley affidavit; Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibits _____; Burchal Exhibit 1; C. D. 791; C. D. 75 pp. 61-67.
157. Comm'n Exh's _____; C. D. 206, p. 384.
158. Louisiana Department of Labor Exh. _____; C. D. _____.
159. Barbe affidavit
160. Myrtle Evans 46-51; Julian Evans 19-24; Mrs. Jesse Garner 6; C. D. 75, p. 133.
161. Ruth Paine 2989-2998; 3035-3037; Lillian Murret 153-155; Marina Oswald 266.
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169. Comm'n Exh. 421.
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172. C. D. 928. Comm'n Exh's _____.
173. Comm'n Exh. 409; Ruth Paine 3056; Marina Oswald 408.
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175. Id. at 409.
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177. Comm'n Exh. 993, p. 35.
178. Marina Oswald 228.
179. See generally memo from Mosk to Liebeler on Oswald's reading and citations therein.
180. DeMohrenschildt _____; Gregory _____; see Delgado's description of Oswald's interpretation of the book "Animal Farm." supra.
181. Marina Oswald _____; Bringuiet _____; Sturkey _____.
182. Ruth Paine 2995, 2999, 3546.
183. Id. at _____; Comm'n Exh's 410, 411, 412.
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203. Bledsoe _____; Ruth Paine 3265; C. D. 6, p. 262.
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208. Mrs. A. C. Johnson _____; Earlene Roberts.
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211. Id. at 3230-3238; Truly 3779; Comm'n Exh. 993, p. 38.
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- 213. Truly 3780-3782.
- 213(a) Comm'n Exh 993, p. 38; Ruth Paine 3239.
- 214. Truly 2789, 2793; Shelly _____.
- 215. Marina Oswald 404.
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